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dlœcious; when there is only one individual, the terms used are hermaphrodite, androgynous, or monœcious. Non-sexual, agamic, or asexual reproduction is by gemmation and fission, by internal gemmation, by alternation of generations, or by parthenogenesis (q.v.). In plants also there is a sexual and an asexual reproduction. The former is by germ cells or oospheres, the latter by spores, gemmæ, bulbils, conidia, buds, gonldia, &c.

3. That which is reproduced, revived, or presented anew: as, The play is not new but a *reproduction*.

¶ *Reproduction of parts:* [REGENERATION].

rē-prō-dŭc'-tĭve, rē-prō-dŭc'-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *productive, productory* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or concerned with reproduction; tending or having the power to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs, the *reproductive* system.

reproductive-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells which aid in the process of reproduction. They may be sexual or asexual.

reproductive-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: (See extract).

"This *Reproductive Faculty* is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts. . . . If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called Suggestion, or Spontaneous Suggestion; whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of Reminiscence or Recollection."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. *Mansel*), ii. 12.

* **rē-prō-mĭss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** * **re-pro-mys-sĭ-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *repromissio.*] A renewed promise.

"And he blesside thie Abraham which hadde *repromyssioun*."—*Wiclife: Ebrewis* vii.

* **rē-prō-mŭl'-gāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *promulgate* (q.v.).] To promulgate or publish again; to republish.

rē-prō-mŭl-gā'-tĭon, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *promulgation* (q.v.).] The act of promulgating; a second or renewed promulgation.

rē-proôf', * **re-preef,** * **re-prefe,** * **re-prief,** * **re-proef,** * **re-prof,** * **re-prouf,** * **re-prove,** *s.* [REPROVE, *v.*]

1. An expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame spoken to the face; censure, reprehension, chiding, reprimand, blame, admonition for a fault.

"A fool despiseth his father's instruction, but he that regardeth *reproof* is prudent."—*Proverbs* xv. 5.

* 2. Confutation, refutation, disproof.

"In the *reproof* of this lies the jest."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

* 3. Contradiction.

"Your *reproof* is something too round."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* 4. Reproach, blame.

* **rē-prōv'-ą-ble,** * **re-prove-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reprov(e); -able.*] Deserving of reproof or reprehension; worthy to be reproved; blamable, blameworthy, censurable.

"Their unconcernedness for religion and the things of God, might be the less *reproveable*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

* **rē-prōv'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reprovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reprovable; blameworthiness.

* **rē-prōv'-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *reprovab(le); -ly.*] In a reprovable or blameworthy manner; so as to deserve reproof.

* **rē-prōv'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *reprov(e); -al.*] The act of reproving; reproof, admonition.

"In making any small *reproval* sweet."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iii.

rē-prōve', * **re-preve,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *reprover* (Fr. *réprouver*), from Lat. *reprobo* = to disapprove, to condemn: *re-* = again, and *probo* to test, to prove.] [REPROBATE, *a.*]

1. To rebuke to the face; to charge with a fault; to chide, to blame, to censure, to reprehend. (*Genesis* xxi. 25.)

* 2. To convict; to convince, as of a fault.

"When he [the Comforter] is come, he will *reprove* the world of sin."—*John* xvi. 8.

3. To express disapproval of.

"He neyther *reproved* the ordinaunce of John, neyther condemned the fastinges of other men."—*Udal: Matthew* ix.

4. To serve to admonish; to act as a reproof to.

* 5. To refute, to disprove.

"*Reprove* my allegation if you can."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **re-prove,** *s.* [REPROOF.]

rē-prōv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *reprov(e); -er.*] One who reproves; one who or that which blames or finds fault.

"In the numerous tribe of polite vices, there are still some higher in the fashion than others, and therefore capable of a livelier defence, and deserving of a stronger ridicule on the *reproser*."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser. 22.

rē-prōv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REPROVE, *v.*]

rē-prōv'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reproving; -ly.*] In a reproving manner; with reproofs.

rē-prūne', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *prune*, v. (q.v.).] To prune again or anew. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Reprune* apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed."—*Evelyn: Kalendar; July.*

* **rĕp'-sĭl-vĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *reap*, and *silver.*]

Feudal Law: Money paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the service of reaping his corn or grain.

rĕp'-tąnt, *a.* [Lat. *reptans*, pr. par. of *repto* = to creep.]

1. *Bot.:* Creeping and rooting.

2. *Zool.:* Creeping, crawling, reptatory.

* **rĕp-tā'-tĭon,** *s.* [Lat. *reptatio*, from *reptatum*, sup. of *repto* = to creep; Fr. *reptation.*] The act of creeping or crawling, as serpents and other Reptilia.

"*Reptation* [is] a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents. The term is also applied to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground."—*Owen*, in *Brande & Cox.*

rĕp'-tą-tōr-ȳ, *a.* [REPTATION.]

Zool.: Creeping, crawling, reptant.

rĕp'-tĭle, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reptilem*, accus. of *reptilis* = crawling, from *reptus*, pa. par. of *repo* = to creep (q.v.); Sp. *reptil*; Ital. *rettile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Creeping, crawling; moving on the belly or on small, short legs; reptant, reptatory.

"Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sullied *reptile* race with moss."
Gay: Rural Sports, i. 167.

2. *Fig.:* Grovelling, low, mean, base, vulgar: as, a *reptile* crew.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An animal which moves on its belly, or on small, short legs, as a snake, a lizard, a centipede, a caterpillar, &c. [II.]

"He that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside and let the *reptile* live."
Cowper: Task, vi. 567.

2. *Fig.:* A grovelling, low, mean, base person; a mean, low wretch.

"It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* man."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 7.

II. *Zool.:* Any individual of the modern class Reptilia (q.v.). It was formerly of much wider signification. [A. 1.]

"In some of the most important characters . . . *reptiles* agree with birds, as in the presence of a single occipital condyle, a complex lower jaw articulated to the skull by a quadrate bone, and nucleated blood-corpuscles . . . . At the present epoch, indeed, birds are strikingly differentiated from *reptiles*, but the discoveries within recent years of a number of extinct birds with Reptilian character offer ample evidence that birds are the descendants of some branch or branches of the Reptilian type in which the power of flight was developed, and with it other anatomical peculiarities by which birds are now distinguished from living *reptiles*."—*St. G. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442.

* **rĕp'-tĭ-lēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. or fem. pl. of *reptilis.*] [REPTILE.]

Zool.: An order of Linnæus's class Amphibia (q.v.). It contained the following genera: Testudo (fifteen species), Rana (seventeen species), Draco (two species), and Lacerta (forty-eight species, including six Batrachians). [SERPENTES.]

rĕp-tĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *reptilis.*] [REPTILE.]

1. *Zool.:* A class of Huxley's vertebrate section Sauropsida (q.v.). They are cold-blooded, oviparous, or ovoviviparous. Vertebrate animals having the skin covered with scales or scutes. Heart with two auricles, ventricular chamber incompletely divided. Respiration takes place by lungs; respiratory movements slow and irregular. Intestinal tract and urogenital organs open into a common cloaca. When the appendicular parts of the skeleton are present, the sternum is never replaced by membrane bone, and the posterior sternal ribs are attached to a median prolongation of the sternum. The metatarsal bones are not anchylosed among themselves or with the distal tarsal bone. The fœtus is enclosed in an amnion and allantois, and nourished from the vitellus. Its literature dates from Aristotle (B.C. 384–322). Some progress in classification was made by Ray (1628–1705) and Linnæus (1707–78). [AMPHIBIA.] Brongniart, in 1799, first recognized the characters by which the Batrachia (q.v.) differ from other reptiles, and form a natural passage to the fishes. In the beginning of this century Oppel, Duméril, and Cuvier worked assiduously on the material accumulated in the Paris Museum, and were followed by Blainville, Merrem, Latreille, Gray, and Wagler. In 1854 appeared the ninth and last volume of the *Erpétologie Générale* of Duméril and Bibron, having been twenty years in progress. In 1863, in his Hunterian Lectures, Huxley adopted the term Sauroids for that division of the Vertebrates which he afterwards called Sauropsida. He divides the Reptilia (*Anat. Vert.*, p. 196) into the following orders: Chelonia, Plesiosauria, Lacertilia, Ophidia, Ichthyosauria, Crocodilia, Dicynodontia, Ornithoscelida, and Pterosauria. Owen makes reptiles proper the highest of the five sub-classes into which he finally divided his Hæmatocrya with nine orders.

Ichthyopterygia (extinct), Sauropterygia (extinct), Anomodontia (extinct), Chelonia, Lacertilia (with the extinct Mosasaurus), Ophidia, Crocodilia (with the extinct Teleosaurus and Strepsospondylus), Dinosauria (extinct), and Pterosauria (extinct).

Prof. Mivart (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442–45) divides the Reptilia into the following ten orders:

Ichthyopterygia (extinct), Anomodontia (extinct), Dinosauria (extinct), Ornithosauria (extinct), Crocodilia, Rhynchocephalia, Sauropterygia, Lacertilia, Ophidia, and Chelonia.

2. *Palæont.:* The first appearance of reptiles is believed to be indicated by remains of a marine Saurian (*Eosaurus acadianus*) of Carboniferous age. Proterosaurus is found in the Permian. In Mesozoic times the Reptilian type appears in such variety and in such a high state of development that this era has been distinguished as the Reptilian age. In the Trias large marine Saurians and Dinosaurs are met with; the more gigantic forms were developed in the Jurassic period; and the class attained its highest culmination in the Chalk. Sir R. Owen's *British Fossil Reptiles* is the best authority on the subject with which it deals.

rĕp-tĭl'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *reptili(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Reptilia or reptiles.

"A vertical longitudinal section of a *reptilian* skull."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1888.

B. *As subst.:* An animal belonging to the class Reptilia; a reptile.

reptilian-age, *s.* [REPTILIA, II. 2.]

rĕp-tĭ-lĭf'-ēr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *reptile*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Producing or containing reptiles.

"The age of the *reptiliferous* sandstone of Elgin."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1888.

rĕp-tĭ-lĭv'-ōr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *reptile*; *i* connect., and Lat. *voro* = to devour.] Devouring or feeding on reptiles.

"The other bird is piscivorous and *reptilivorous*, and destroys no end of frogs, lizards, and the like."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rĕp-tō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Lat. *repto* = to creep, and *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Reptomonas caudata*, found in hay-infusions and among decaying grass.

rĕp-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Humphrey Repton, 1752–1818, the "Landscape gardener."]

Bot.: A genus of Theophrasteæ. Only known species, *Reptonia buxifolia*, a small tree, with very hard wood, from hills in the north of India. The round, black drupes are eaten by the natives of India and Afghanistan.

rē-pŭb'-lĭc, * **rē-pŭb'-lĭck,** * **re-pub-lique,** *s.* [Fr. *république*, from Lat. *respublica* = a commonwealth: *res* = an affair, and *publica*, fem. sing. of *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. *republica*; Ital. *republica, repubblica.*]

* 1. The common or public weal or good.

"The world is full of vanity; and fond fools
Promise themselves a name from building churches,
Or anything that tends to the *republic*.
Randolph: Muses' Looking Glass, iii. 1.

2. A commonwealth; a form of political constitution in which the supreme power is vested, not in an hereditary ruler, but in the hands either of certain privileged members of the community or of the whole community. Theoretically, the purest and most perfect form of a republic is a state in which all the members of the community meet in public assembly to enact laws, and transact all other national business. Such a system is, however, practicable only in very small states, and has, therefore, given way in all modern republics to the representative system—that is, one in which the supreme power is vested in rulers chosen periodically by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly, as in the present French republic. The republics of Venice and Genoa were exclusive oligarchies, the supreme power being vested in the nobles or a few privileged persons. The republics of the United States and Switzerland are federal republics—that is, composed of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, subject to a central government for all national purposes, but having powers of self-government in matters affecting individual states.

* 3. One's country at large; the state, the public.

"And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick's*, not their own."
Ben Jonson.

¶ *Republic of letters:* The collective body of men of letters and learning.

rē-pŭb'-lĭ-cạn, *a. & s.* [Fr. *républicain.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a republic; consisting of or constituting a republic.

"A *republican* government is that in which the body, or only a part of the people, is possessed of the supreme power."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Consonant to, or characteristic of the principles of a republic: as, *republican* opinions.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who favours or advocates a republican form of government.

"Celebrated in his own neighbourhood as a vehement *republican*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. In the United States, a member of the Republican party (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Black Republicans:* A name applied to the Republicans by the pro-slavery party of the states, because they resisted the introduction of slavery into any state where it was not already recognized.

(2) *Red Republican:* [RED].

Republican-party, *s.* In United States politics a name applied to that great party which advocates and sustains the policy of protection of American manufacturing interests against European competition, and the strengthening of the central government. It is thus opposed to the Democratic party, which sustains the policy of free trade and of state rights. The Republican party arose shortly before the Civil War, and opposed the institution of slavery.

rē-pŭb'-lĭc-ạn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *republican; -ism.*]

1. A republican form or system of government.

"To sanction successive acts inconsistent with pure *Republicanism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1886.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican sentiments.

"Milton's *republicanism* was, I am afraid, founded in hatred of greatness, and a sullen desire of independence."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

rē-pŭb'-lĭc-ạn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *republican; -ize.*] To convert to republican views or sentiments.

* **rē-pŭb-lĭ-căr'-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *republic; -arian.*] A republican.

"*Republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stattholder."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1689.

* **rē-pŭb'-lĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *publicatus*, pa. par. of *publico* = to publish (q.v.).] To set forth afresh. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 137.)

rē-pŭb-lĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publication* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of republishing something previously published; the state of being republished.

2. The act of publishing or making public again or anew; a second publication.

"The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., ch. iii.

3. The reprint in one country of a work published in another.

II. *Law:* A second publication of a former will, after cancelling or revoking.

rē-pŭb'-lĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publish* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To publish again or anew; to make public again.

2. To publish or print again, as a foreign reprint.

"This booke is extant, published by warrant, and *republished* by command this present yeare."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. iv.

II. *Law:* To revive, as a will revoked, either by re-execution or a codicil.

"No after-purchased lands passed under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republished* his will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* **rē-pŭb'-lĭsh-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publisher* (q.v.).] One who republishes. (*Warburton: Doct. Grace*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

* **rĕ-pū'-dĭ-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *repudi(ate); -able.*] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit to be repudiated.

* **rĕ-pū'-dĭ-ạt,** * **rĕ-pū'-dĭ-ate,** *a.* [REPUDIATE, *v.*] Repudiated, rejected.

"For his deformite *repudiat* and put by from the cronne royall."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

rē-pū'-dĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *repudiatus*, pa. par. of *repudio* = to put away, to reject, from *repudium* = a casting away, a divorce, lit. = a rejection of that of which one is ashamed, from *re-* = back, again, and *pudet* = it shames; *pudor* = shame.]

1. To cast away; to reject, to disavow, to renounce.

"Servitude is to be *repudiated* with greater care by us."—*Prynne: Sovereigne Power*, pt. iv., p. 62.

* 2. To put away; to divorce.

"His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward."—*Bolingbroke: Reflections upon Exile.*

3. To refuse to acknowledge and pay, as a debt; specif., to disown or disclaim, as debts contracted by a former government to meet the necessities of the time.

rē-pū-dĭ-ā'-tion, * **re-pu-di-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *repudiationem*, accus. of *repudiatio*, from *repudiatus*, pa. par. of *repudio* = to repudiate (q.v.); Sp. *repudiacion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of repudiating, rejecting, or renouncing; renunciation; the state of being repudiated.

2. The putting away of a wife, or a woman betrothed; divorce.

"There is this difference between a divorce and a *repudiation*, that a divorce is made by a mutual consent, occasioned by a mutual antipathy; while a *repudiation* is made by the will, and for the advantage of one of the two parties, independently of the will and advantage of the other."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. xv., ch. xv.

3. The refusal on the part of a government to acknowledge and pay debts contracted by a former government.

II. *Eccles. Law:* The refusal to accept a benefice.

* **rĕ-pū-dĭ-ā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *repudiation; -ist.*] One who advocates repudiation; one who repudiates or disclaims liability for debts contracted by a predecessor in office, &c.

rĕ-pū'-dĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who repudiates.

* **rĕ-pūgn'** (*g* silent), * **re-pugne,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *repugner*, from Lat. *repugno* = to fight against: *re-* = back, and *pugno* = to fight.]

A. *Intrans.:* To oppose; to make resistance.

B. *Trans.:* To oppose, to resist; to fight against; to withstand.

"When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

* **rĕ-pŭg'-nạ-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being resisted.

"And the demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 262.

rĕ-pŭg'-nạnce, * **rĕ-pŭg'-nạn-çy,** * **re-pug-naunce,** *s.* [Fr. *répugnance*, from Lat. *repugnantia*, from *repugnans* = repugnant (q.v.).]

* 1. Resistance, opposition.

"Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*?" *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 5.

2. The state of being opposed in mind; opposition of mind or disposition; unwillingness, reluctance, aversion, antipathy: as, a *repugnance* to work.

* 3. Opposition of qualities or principles; contrariety, inconsistency.

"Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in such pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of workes and words."—*Prynne: Sovereigne Power*, pt. ii., p. 40.

rĕ-pŭg'-nạnt, * **re-pug-naunt,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *répugner* = to repugn (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Disobedient, refractory; inclined to disobey or oppose; unwilling.

"The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word
In my *repugnant* youth."
Byron: Childe Harold, v. 75.

2. Being at variance or in opposition; opposite, contrary, inconsistent.

"So *repugnant* and contrarie are the physicians one to another."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, vol. ii., bk. xxiii.

3. Highly distasteful or offensive: as, Such a course is most *repugnant* to me.

II. *Law:* Contrary to, or inconsistent with, what has been stated before; generally used of a clause in an instrument inconsistent with some other clause, or with the general object of the instrument.

* **rĕ-pŭg'-nạnt-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *repugnant; -ly.*] In a repugnant, contrary, or inconsistent manner; in contradiction.

"They speak not *repugnantly* thereto."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **rĕ-pŭg'-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *repugnatus*, pa. par. of *repugno* = to repugn (q.v.).] To fight against; to oppose.

* **rĕ-pūgn'-ẽr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *repugn; -er.*] One who repugns or opposes.

"Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 264.

* **rĕ-pŭl'-lụ-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *pullulatus*, pa. par. of *pullulo* = to bud, from *pullulus*, dimin. of *pullus* = a young animal, a chicken.] To bud again.

"Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* **rĕ-pŭl-lụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [REPULLULATE.] The act or state of budding again.

"That eternall poetrie
Repullulation gives me here."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 234.

* **rĕ-pŭl-lụ-lĕs'-çent,** *a.* [REPULLULATE.] Springing up afresh.

"A *repullulescent* faction."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 190.

rĕ-pŭlse', *s.* [Lat. *repulsa*, from *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

1. The act of repelling or driving back.

"He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. The state of being repelled or driven back.

3. Refusal, denial.

"'Tis true, the fervour of his generous heart
Brooks no *repulse*, nor could'st thou soon depart."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 237.

4. Failure, disappointment.

"Do not, for one *repulse*, forego the purpose."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

rĕ-pŭlse', *v.t.* [Lat. *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

1. To repel; to drive or beat back or off.

"He *repulsed* the Polonian king Stepan Batore."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 485.

2. To refuse, to reject.

"He *repulsed*—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

rĕ-pŭlse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *repulse; -less.*] Incapable of being repelled or repulsed.

rĕ-pŭls'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *repuls(e); -er.*] One who or that which repulses or drives back.

rĕ-pŭl'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *repulsio*, from *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of repelling; the state of being repelled or driven back.

"Then there is a *repulsion* of the fume, by some higher hill or fabrick that shall overtop the chimney."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 38.

2. A state of being disgusted or highly offended; disgust.

"The only sentiment inspired by his performance, was *repulsion*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

II. *Physics:* The force which compels certain bodies or their particles to recede from each other. No repulsion exists between bodies at sensible distances, unless when they are in certain electric or magnetic states, in which case the repulsions between them are in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. At insensible distances some influence keeps the particles of a body from being in absolute contact, whence results the phenomenon of elasticity. The motions produced by heat are also a cause of strong molecular repulsion.

rĕ-pŭls'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *répulsif;* Sp. & Ital. *repulsivo.*]

1. Acting so as to repel; repelling; exerting repulsion.

"For the *repulsive* hand of Diomed doth not spend
His raging darts there."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi.

* 2. Resisting, withstanding.

"The foe thrice tugg'd, and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 191.

3. Tending to repel or disgust; repellent, forbidding, disgusting: as, He has a very *repulsive* appearance.

rĕ-pŭls'-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *repulsive; -ly.*] In a repulsive or forbidding manner; so as to repel.

rĕ-pŭls'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *repulsive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being repulsive.

* **rĕ-pŭls'-ŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *repuls(e); -ory.*] Driving back; repulsive.

rē-pŭr'-çhase, * **re-pur-chace,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *purchase,* v. (q.v.).] To purchase back or again; to buy back; to regain by purchase.

"*Repurchased* with the blood of enemies."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 7.

rē-pŭr'-çhase, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *purchase* (q.v.).] The act of repurchasing; the buying back or regaining of anything by purchase or expenditure.

"This led to some subsequent *repurchases*."—*Daily Chronicle,* July 2, 1886.

* **rē-pūre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *pure* (q.v.).] To make pure again; to repurify.

"Love's thrice *repured* nectar."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

* **rē-pŭrġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *purge,* v. (q.v.).] To purge or cleanse again.

"*Repurge* your spirits from every hateful sin."
Hudson: Judith, i. 188.

* **rē-pūr'-ĭ-fȳ,** * **re-pur-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *purify* (q.v.).] To purify again.

"The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

* **rē-pŭr'-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *purple* (q.v.).] To make purple again; to colour doubly with purple.

* **re-pur-ve-aunçe,** *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *purveyance* (q.v.).] Provision.

"He had y-mad *repurveaunce*
For al hys retynaunce." *Degrevant,* 1,146.

rĕp'-ū-tą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reput(e); -able.*]

1. Being or standing in good repute; of good repute or fame; held in esteem; estimable.

2. Consistent with good reputation; honourable; not low, mean, or disgraceful; creditable.

"They must part from that which is extremely either pleasant or profitable or *reputable*."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 18.

* **rĕp'-ū-tą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reputable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reputable.

rĕp'-ū-tą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reputab(le); -ly.*] In a reputable or honourable manner; with honour or credit.

"Such worthy magistrates as these, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power."—*Atterbury: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 3.

rĕp-ū-tā'-tion, * **rep-u-ta-ti-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *réputation,* from Lat. *reputationem,* accus. of *reputatio,* from *reputatus,* pa. par. of *reputo* = to repute (q.v.).]

* 1. Account, estimation, consideration, value.

"For which he held his glory and his renoun,
At no value or *reputaiioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,490.

2. Character or repute, whether good or bad; opinion of character generally entertained.

"Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Good repute; the repute, honour, or credit derived from favourable public opinion or esteem; high character or fame.

"*Reputation* is the greatest engine, by which those who are possessed of power must make that power serviceable to the ends and uses of government."—*Atterbury: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 3.

¶ Reputation, legally viewed, is one's personal right, and it is an offence to assail it by defamatory and malicious words, or by malicious indictments or prosecutions.

* **rĕp'-ū-tā-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Repute.] By repute; reputedly.

"But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things."—*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey.* (Ep. Ded.)

rĕ-pūte', *v.t.* [Fr. *réputer,* from Lat. *reputo: re-* = again, and *puto* = to think, to esteem.]

1. To think, to account, to hold, to deem, to consider. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 1.)

2. To report: as, He is *reputed* to be very rich.

3. To value, to esteem; to think highly of.

"Yet in our myndes we considre what they be made, and do *repute* and esteme them, and haue them in reuerence accordyng to the same thynges, that they be taken for."—*Gardner: Expos. of True Fayth,* fo. 45.

rĕ-pūte', *s.* [Repute, *v.*] Reputation; character, whether good or bad, attributed by public report; specif., good character; the credit or honour derived from favourable public opinion or esteem; fame.

"O father, first for prudence in *repute*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.

¶ *Habit and repute:* [Habit, ¶].

rĕ-pūt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Repute.] Generally considered, believed, or regarded; supposed, accounted.

"The *reputed* son of Cordelion."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

reputed-owner, *s.*

Law: One who has to all appearance the actual possession and ownership of property. When a reputed owner becomes bankrupt, all goods and chattels in his possession may in general, with the consent of the true owner, be claimed by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

rĕ-pūt'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reputed; -ly.*] In common reputation or estimation; by repute.

rĕ-pūte'-lĕss, * **re-pute-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *repute; -less.*] Not being of good repute; obscure, inglorious, disgraceful, disreputable.

"Left me in *reputeless* banishment."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 2.

rē-qua, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Brande says that it is probably a contract. from *ribaudequin.*] [Ribadoquin.] (See compound.)

requa-battery, *s.* A kind of mitrailleuse, consisting of twenty-five rifle breech-loading barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane on a light field carriage. They were much used in the attack upon Charleston by the Federals under Gillmore in 1863.

* **re-quere,** *v.t.* [Require.]

rē-quĕst', * **re-queste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *requeste* (Fr. *requête*), from Lat. *requisita* = a thing asked; prop. fem. sing. of *requisitus,* pa. par. of *requiro* = to ask, to require (q.v.); Sp. *requesta, recuesta;* Port. *requesta;* Low Lat. *requesta.*]

1. An expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; a prayer, an entreaty, a petition.

"Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the dore at his *request*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calendar; May.

2. A demand, a call, a seeking after: as, There is a great *request* for his works.

3. That which is asked or begged for; the object of a petition or entreaty.

"What is thy *request?* and it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom."—*Esther* vii. 2.

* 4. A question.

"My prime *request*
Which I do last pronounce is, O you wonder!
If you be maid or no." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

5. The state of being demanded, asked for, or sought after; demand, repute.

"Ginger was not much in *request*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iv. 3.

¶ * 1. *Court of Requests:*

(1) A court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his Majesty by supplication; abolished by statute 16 & 17, Car. I. There was also a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts. Its use for this purpose was abolished, with a few exceptions, in 1846–7. (*English.*)

(2) [Court, *s.,* ¶ (8).]

2. *Letters of requests:*

(1) *Eccles. Law:* An instrument by which the regular judge of a cause waives or remits his own jurisdiction, in which event the case comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Arches.

* (2) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy-seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.

request-note, *s.* An application for a permit to remove exciseable goods.

rē-quĕst', *v.t.* [Request, *s.*]

1. To make a request for; to ask for, to solicit.

"My ship equipp'd within the neighbouring port
The prince, departing from the Fylian court,
Requested." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* iv. 856.

2. To address a request to; to beg, to ask, to desire.

"*Requesting* him to accepte the same in good part as a testimonie and witnes of their good hearts."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 288.

rē-quĕst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *request,* v.; *-er.*] One who requests; a petitioner.

"The earnestness of the *requester* teacheth the petitioned to be suspicious."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatised,* p. 748.

* **rē-quĭck'-ęn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *quicken* (q.v.).] To revive, to reanimate.

"*Requicken'd* what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

rē'-quĭ-ĕm, *s.* [Lat., accus. sing. of *requies* = rest. (See def. 1.)]

1. A mass for the repose of the soul of a dead person, so called from the first word in the Latin versicle, "*Requiem* æternam dona eis, Domine," which is said instead of the Gloria.

"Then mass was sung, and prayers were said,
And solemn *requiem* for the dead."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

¶ Of late years there have been instances of a commemorative service for the dead in the Anglican Communion, to which the name of Requiem is also applied, though it differs widely from the Roman Requiem in not being explicitly propitiatory. [1.]

"An English *Requiem* for the Harrovians who died in the Soudan will be performed at Harrow on the 28th instant."—*Echo,* Mar. 12, 1885.

2. The musical setting of a mass for the dead.

"Not one of Mozart's acknowledged Masses will bear comparison with the *Requiem*."—*Grove: Dict. Music,* iii. 111.

* 3. Rest, repose, quiet.

"Repose denies her *requiem* to his name,
And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame."
Byron: Death of Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

* **rē-quī-ĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *requiescens,* pr. par. of *requiesco* = to be at rest.] A state of rest; quiescence.

"Agitated Paris . . . into *requiescence*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. 1., bk. 1., ch. viii.

* **rē-quī-ĕ-tōr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *requietorium,* from Lat. *requies,* genit. *requietis* = rest, repose.] A sepulchre.

"The bodies . . . are not only despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged up out of their *requietories*."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments,* p. 419.

rē'-quĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: The White Shark, *Carcharias vulgaris.*

* **rē-quīr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *requir(e); -able.*] Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

"It contains . . . all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

rē-quīre', * **re-quere,** * **re-quyre,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *requerir* (Fr. *requérir*), from Lat. *requiro* = to seek again: *re-* = again, and *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *requerir;* Port. *requerer.*]

1. To demand; to ask or claim as a right or by authority; to insist on having.

"I will *require* my flock at their hand."—*Ezekiel* xxxiv. 10.

2. To ask for, to beg; to solicit, to request.

"*Requiring* at her hand the greatest gift,
A woman's heart, the heart of her I loved."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 224.

3. To order or call upon to do something.

4. To ask or request to do something; to beg.

"In humblest manner I *require* your highness
That it shall please you to declare . . . whether ever I
Did broach this business." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

5. To seek for; to try to find or discover.

"The final arc read off on the circle be ten times the *required* angle."—*Herschel: Astron.* § 198.

6. To have need or necessity for; to call for, to demand; to render necessary or indispensable; to need, to want.

"Just gave what life *required*, but gave no more." *Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

7. To find it necessary; to have to, to be obliged to. (Followed by an infinitive: as, You will *require* to go.)

rĕ-quïre'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *require*; *-ment*.]

* 1. The act of requiring; requisition, demand.

2. That which is required or necessary; a requisite.

"The *requirements* of manufacture are much more numerous."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. xi., p. 312.

3. That which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; a claim.

"According to the *requirements* of its nature."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

* **rĕ-quïr'-ĕr**, * **re-quyr-er**, *s.* [Eng. *re-quir(e)*; *-er*.] One who requires.

"Dyvers ensamples of *requyrers*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.

requisite (as **rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt**), * **re-quys-yte**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro* = to require (q.v.); Sp. *requisito*; Ital. *requisito*, *riquisito*.]

A. *As adj.*: Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary, indispensable.

"No other passport was *requisite* but the payment of two shillings at the door."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

B. *As subst.*: That which is necessary or indispensable; a necessary part or quality.

"The art of colouring and the skilful management of light and shadow are essential *requisites* in his confined labours."—*Reynolds: Discourse* iv.

* **requisitely** (as **rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt-lȳ**), *adv.* [Eng. *requisite*; *-ly*.] In a requisite or indispensable manner; necessarily, indispensably.

"We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences."—*Boyle.*

* **requisiteness** (as **rĕk'-wĭz-ĭte-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *requisite*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being requisite, necessary, or indispensable; necessity. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 11.)

requisition (as **rĕk-wĭ-zĭ'-tion**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *requisitionem*, accus. of *requisitio*, from *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro* = to require (q.v.); Sp. *requisicion*; Ital. *requisizione*, *riquisizione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of requiring or demanding; application or demand made as of a right or by authority; specif., a demand made by one state upon another for the rendition of a fugitive from law; a demand by authority for the supply of necessaries; a levying of necessaries, stores, &c., by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

"Provided the same *requisition* be seasonably made." *Wotton: Remains*, p. 533.

2. A written or formal call or demand: as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.

3. The state of being desired or sought after; demand, request: as, It is in great *requisition*.

II. *Scots Law*: A demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.

¶ *Requisitions of title*:

Law: A series of inquiries and requests arising on a trial on behalf of a proposed purchaser, and with which the vendor must comply, unless he be exempt by the conditions of sale.

requisition (as **rĕk-wĭ-zĭ'-tion**), *v.t.* [REQUISITION, *s.*]

1. To make a requisition or demand upon: as, To *requisition* a district for the supply of necessaries to troops.

2. To demand, as for the use of an army or for the public service.

"Every available horse and vehicle throughout the surrounding country has been *requisitioned* for the transport of stores."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1885.

* 3. To present a requisition or request to: as, To *requisition* a person to become a candidate.

requisitionist (as **rĕk-wĭ-zĭ'-tion-ĭst**), *s.* [Eng. *requisition*; *-ist*.] One who makes or signs a requisition.

"Mr. W. Saunders, representing the *requisitionists*." *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1885.

* **rĕ-quĭṣ'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *requisit(e)*; *-ive*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Expressing or implying demand.

"If we interrogate, it is the interrogative mode; if we require, it is the *requisitive*."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. Requisite.

B. *As subst.*: One who makes requisition.

rĕ-quĭṣ'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who makes requisition; specif., one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

* **rĕ-quĭṣ'-ĭ-tŏr-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *requisit(e)*; *-ory*.] Sought for; demanded.

re-quit, *s.* [REQUITE.] Requital. (*Scotch.*)

* **re-quit**, *v.t.* [REQUITE.]

* **rĕ-quït'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *requit(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being requited.

rĕ-quït'-al, *s.* [Eng. *requit(e)*; *-al*.]

1. The act of requiting; a requiting.

2. In a good sense, compensation, recompense, return.

"Every receiver . . . is always obliged to a thankful acknowledgement, and whenever he hath opportunity to an equivalent *requital*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. iii., ch. iv.

3. In a bad sense, retaliation, revenge.

"Those *requitals* of contempt and ingratitude which made a misanthrope of the Athenian."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 19, 1886.

rĕ-quïte', * **re-quight**, * **re-quit**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *quit*, *quite*, v. (q.v.).]

1. In a good sense, to repay, to recompense; to return an equivalent to or for a good; to reward. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 11.)

2. In a bad sense, to retaliate, to revenge, to punish. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

* **rĕ-quïte'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *requite*; *-ment*.] The act of requiting; requital.

"Entendying a *requitement*, if it were possible, of the same."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

rĕ-quït'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *requit(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which requites.

* **rere** (1), *a.* [RARE (2), *a.*] Raw; not properly cooked.

* **rere-roasted**, *a.* Half-roasted.

* **rere** (2), *a.* [REAR (1), *a.*]

* **rere**, *v.t.* [REAR, *v.*]

rē-rēad', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To read again or anew.

* **rëre'-băn-quĕt**, * **rere-ban-ket**, *s.* [Eng. *rere* (2), a., and *banquet*.] A dessert, a supper.

* **rëre'-brāçe**, *s.* [Fr. *arrière-bras*: *arrière* = behind, and *bras* = the arm.]

Old Arm.: Armour for the upper part of the arm above the elbow, forming the connection between the pauldron and the vambrace.

* **rere-de-main**, * **rere-de-mayne**, *s.* [Fr. *arrière* = behind, and *main* = the hand.] A back-handed stroke.

"I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them rebound."—*Hall: Chronicle; Richard III.*, fo. 11.

* **rere-dor-tour**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rere* = rear (2), a., and *dortour*.] A jakes.

rëre'-dŏs, * **rer-dos**, * **rere-dorse**, * **rere-dosse**, *s.* [Eng. *rere* (2), a., and Fr. *dos* (Lat. *dorsum*) = the back.]

1. *Architecture*:

(1) A fire-back (q.v.).

(2) The screen at the back of an altar. It is sometimes composed of sculptured work in tabernacles, niches, and statuary of a very sumptuous character, and at other times, of simple painted wall decorations in geometric patterns; or the wall is cut in geometric patterns in relief over its surface; occasionally hangings of silk or tapestry hung over the wall, forming a background to the altar decorations.

REREDOS.
(*Salisbury Cathedral.*)

(3) The screen in front of the choir, on which the rood was displayed.

(4) The wall or screen at the back of a seat.

*(5) An open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louvre.

"Now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses. Then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did never ake."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

* 2. *Old Arm.*: Armour for the back.

rĕ-reē', *s.* [Hind.]

Bot.: *Typha angustifolia*, the leaves of which are used in the north-west of India for making mats. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

rëre'-flēf, *s.* [Fr. *arrière-fief*.]

Scots Law: A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

* **rē-rĕ-fïne'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *refine* (q.v.).] To refine again.

"I *rerefine* the court." *Massinger: Emperor of the East*, i. 2.

* **rē-rêign** (*g* silent), * **re-raigne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *reign*, v. (q.v.).] To reign or rule again.

"Of that streene
Shall five at length *reraigne*."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vi., ch. xxxii.

* **rē-rĕ-ĭt'-ĕr-āt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *reiterated* (q.v.).] Reiterated or repeated again and again.

"Grant my *rereiterated* wish." *Tennyson: Vivien*, 208.

rëre'-moŭse, * **rëar'-moŭse**, *s.* [A.S. *hrêrmûs*, from *hrêran* = to agitate, and *mûs* = a mouse.] A bat. (*Prov.*)

"The *reremouse* or bat . . . bringeth forth young alive."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. lxi.

* **rē-rĕ-ṣŏlve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *resolve*, v. (q.v.).] To resolve a second time; to form a resolution anew.

"Resolves and *reresolves*; then dies the same." *Young: Night Thoughts*, i. 423.

rē-rĕs-tĭ-tū'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *restitution* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"*Rerestitution* takes place when there hath a writ of restitution before been granted, and restitution is generally matter of duty; but *rerestitution* is a matter of grace."—*Tomlins.*

* **rëre'-sŭp-pĕr**, * **rere-sop-er**, * **rere-soup-er**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rere* = *rear* (2), a., and *supper*.] A late supper, after the meal ordinarily so called.

* **rëre'-wărd**, *a.* & *s.* [REARWARD.]

* **rē-rïng'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ring*, v. (q.v.).] To ring or resound again. (*Southey.*)

* **rē-rïṣ'-ęn**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *risen* (q.v.).] Risen again or anew.

"The sun of sweet content
Rerisen in Katie's eyes." *Tennyson: The Brook*, 169.

rēṣ, *s.* [Lat. = a thing.] A thing, a matter, a point, a cause or action. (Used in sundry legal phrases, as *res gestæ* = things done; *res judicata* = a matter already adjudicated upon.)

rē-sāil', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sail*, v. (q.v.).] To sail back.

"Thence swift *resailing* to my native shores." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xxiii. 295.

rē-sāle', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sale* (q.v.).]

1. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

2. Sale at second hand.

"Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Riches.*

* **res-al-gar**, *s.* [REALGAR.]

rē-sa-lūte', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *salute*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To salute or greet again or anew.

"To *resalute* his country with his tears." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

* 2. To salute in return.

"The priestes she found full busily
About their holy things for morrow mas;
Whom she saluting faire, faire *resaluted* was."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vii. 17.

rĕs-a'-nīte, *s.* [After Don Pedro Resano; suff. *-ite (Min).*]

Min.: A massive olive-green mineral, density 2·06. Compos.: a hydrous silicate of copper and iron. Found at Puerto Rico.

***re-saunt, * res-sant, * re-sault,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: An ogee.

***rĕs'-căt,** *v.t.* [Sp. *rescatar.*] To ransom.

"*Rescating* so many English slaves."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § 5, let. 30.

***rĕs'-căt,** *s.* [Sp. *rescate.*] A ransom, a rescue, relief.

"We must pay *rescat* four or five pagies a man." *Hackluyt: Voyages,* ii. 222.

***rescoit, * receit,** *s.* [RECEIPT.]

rē-sçĭnd', *v.t.* [Fr. *rescinder,* from Lat. *rescindo* = to cut off, to annul: *re-* = back, and *scindo* = to cut; Sp. & Port. *rescindir;* Ital. *rescindere.*]

* 1. To cut off, to cut down, to reduce.

"His unnecessary expences are *rescinded.*"—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty,* p. 168. (App.)

2. To revoke, to abrogate, to annul, to repeal; to vacate, as a law, an order, or a resolution.

"The same authority that appointed that, might, if they please, *rescind* or alter it."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 12.

rē-sçĭnd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rescind; -able.*] Capable of being rescinded, revoked, or annulled.

***rē-sçĭnd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *rescind; -ment.*] The act of rescinding; the state of being rescinded; rescission.

rē-sçĭss'-ĭŏn (ss as zh), * re-sci-sion, *s.* [Fr. *rescision,* from Lat. *rescissionem,* accus. of *rescissio,* from *rescissus,* pa. par. of *rescindo* = to rescind (q.v.); Sp. *rescision;* Ital. *rescissione.*]

* 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

"If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War.*

2. The act of rescinding, revoking, annulling, or abrogating; revocation, abrogation.

"The law permits not *rescission* of the bargain."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. iv., ch. i., rule 6.

***rē-sçĭs'-sōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *rescissorius,* from *rescissus,* pa. par. of *rescindo* = to rescind (q.v.); Fr. *rescisoire;* Sp. *rescisorio;* Ital. *rescissorio.*] Having the power of rescinding, revoking, or annulling; revoking, abrogating.

"The better and shorter way would be to pass a general *rescissory* act, annulling all the parliaments that had been since the year 1633."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1661).

rescissory-action, *s.*

Scots Law: An action whereby deeds, &c., are declared void.

***res-cous,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rescousse, rescuse;* Norm. Fr. *rescous* = rescued.] Rescue; specif., the setting at liberty, contrary to law, of a person arrested by process of law.

"And in the *rescous* of this Palamon
The stronge king Licurge is borne adoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,576.

***res-cowe,** *v.t.* [RESCUE, *v.*]

***rē-scrĭbe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *rescribo,* from *re-* = back, and *scribo* = to write.]

1. To write back.

"Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back *toleramus,* he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. To write over again; to rewrite.

"Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he showed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box."—*Howel.*

***rĕ-scrĭb'-ĕnd-ą-rȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *rescribo.*] [RESCRIBE.] An officer in the court of Rome, who set a value on indulgences. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

rē'-scrĭpt, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *rescrit*), from Lat. *rescriptum,* neut. sing. of *rescriptus,* pa. par. of *rescribo* = to rescribe (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *rescripto;* Ital. *rescritto.*]

1. The answer or decision of an emperor or pope when a question of jurisprudence was officially and formally put to them; hence, an edict, a decree.

"The *rescript* from Rome excited new subscriptions and made the testimonial a success."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 2, 1886.

* 2. A counterpart.

***rē-scrĭp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rescriptio,* from *rescriptus,* pa. par. of *rescribo* = to rescribe (q.v.).] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

"You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription.*"—*Loveday: Letters,* p. 31.

***rē-scrĭp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *rescript; -ive.*] Pertaining to, or having the character of a rescript; decisive.

***rē-scrĭp'-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rescriptive; -ly.*] In a rescriptive manner; by rescript.

***rĕs'-cū-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rescu(e); -able.*] Capable of being rescued.

"Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function."—*Gayton.*

rĕs'-cue, * res-coue, * res-cowe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rescourre,* from Low Lat. *rescutio,* for *reëxcutio,* from Lat. *re-* = again, and *excutio* = to shake off, to drive away: *ex-* = out, and *quatio* = to shake; Ital. *riscuotere.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To deliver or set free from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to remove or save from any exposure to danger or evil.

"Aware that flight, in such a sea,
Alone could *rescue* them."
Cowper: The Castaway.

2. *Law:* To liberate or take by forcible or unlawful means out of lawful custody.

"In their way thither they may be *rescued* by the owner, in case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 1.

rĕs'-cue, * res-cous, * res-couse, * res-kew, *s.* [O. Fr. *rescousse,* from Low Lat. *recussa,* for Lat. *reëxcussa;* Fr. *recousse;* Ital. *riscossa.*]

1. The act of rescuing; the act of delivering or setting free from any confinement, restraint, violence, or danger; deliverance from danger or evil.

"But bold Tydides to the *rescue* goes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 128.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Rescue* is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so rescuing, as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 10.

¶ *Rescue of distress:*

Law: The taking away, against law, of a distress effected.

***rĕs'-cue-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rescue; -less.*] Without rescue.

"The monstrous king, that *rescueless*
To flying people cride."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., ch. xii.

rĕs'-cū-ĕr, * res-kew-er, *s.* [Eng. *rescu(e); -er.*] One who rescues.

"He is the *rescuer* of the cows (the clouds), whose milk is to refresh the earth."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology,* p. 34.

***rĕs-cūs-sēē',** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous* = rescue; Eng. suff. *-ee.*]

Law: One who is rescued from lawful custody.

***rĕs-cūs-sor',** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous* = rescue; Eng. suff. *-or.*]

Law: One who rescues a person or thing from lawful custody.

rē-sēal', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seal,* v.] To seal again. Used spec. of the sealing a second time of a writ to continue it or divest it of some irregularity.

rĕ-sĕarçh', *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *search* (q.v.); O. Fr. *recerche;* Fr. *recherche.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inquiring diligently and carefully into any subject, facts, or principles; diligent inquiry or investigation; laborious or continued search after truth.

"And still their long *researches* met in this
This truth of truths, which nothing can refel."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 36.

2. *Music:* An extemporaneous performance on the organ or pianoforte, in which the leading themes or subjects in the piece to which it serves as prelude are suggested and employed.

rĕ-sĕarçh', *v.t.* [Fr. *rechercher.*] [RESEARCH, *s.*]

1. To search again; to examine or investigate anew.

2. To search or examine into diligently and carefully; to make a diligent and laborious investigation into.

"I have been the more desirous to *research,* with some diligence, the several passages of the said journey."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 212.

rĕ-sĕarçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *research,* v.; *-er.*] One who researches; one engaged in or given up to research.

"The professional lecturer and pretended *researcher.*"—*Athenæum,* April 3, 1886, p. 452.

***rĕ-sĕarçh'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *research; -ful(l).*] Full of research; making research; inquisitive.

rē-sēat', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seat* (q.v.).]

1. To seat again; to place again in a seat.

"Speak, what will you adventure to *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne?"
Dryden: Spanish Friar, v.

2. To furnish or provide anew with seats: as, To *reseat* a church.

***rē-sĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *resectus,* pa. par. of *reseco* = to cut off: *re-* = back, again, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut or pare off.

***rē-sĕct',** *a.* [Lat. *resectus.*] [RESECT, *v.*] Cut off.

"But give them durance when they are *resect*
From organized corporeitie."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii., bk. i., c. ii., s. 46.

rē-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *resectio,* from *resectus,* pa. par. of *reseco.*] [RESECT, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting or paring off.

2. *Surg.:* The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

rē-sē'-dą, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Mignonette; the typical genus of Resedaceæ. Flowers in racemes. Calyx irregular, mostly laciniated; stamens ten to forty. Ovary sessile or stalked, one-celled, opening at the top; stigmas three to four. From Europe and Western Asia. Known species, twenty-six. *Reseda odorata* is the Mignonette, a native of the north of Africa, but cultivated in all parts of the earth on account of the delicious fragrance of its flowers. The French name Mignonette, signifying *Little Darling,* is now its common name everywhere. *R. Phyteuma* is eaten as a kitchen vegetable in Greece. *R. Luteola* yields a yellow dye.

RESEDA ODORATA.

rĕs-ē-dā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *reseda(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Weldworts, or Resedads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Cistales. Herbs, rarely small shrubs, with alternate leaves, and minute gland-like stipules. Flowers in racemes or spikes. Calyx many-parted; petals broad, fleshy plates with lacerated appendages at the back, unequal. Stamens definite; ovary three-lobed, one-celled, many-seeded, usually with three to six parietal placentæ; stigmas three, glandular, sessile. Fruit dry and membranous, or succulent; seeds several, reniform. Closely akin to Capparidaceæ. Mostly from the north temperate part of the eastern hemisphere, but a few species are from the Cape of Good Hope and California. Known genera six; species forty-one. (*Lindley.*) Species twenty. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

rĕs'-ē-dăd, *s.* [Lat. *reseda(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Resedaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rē-sēēk', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seek* (q.v.).] To seek again.

rē-sēize', * **re-seaze,** * **rē-sēiṣe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seize* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To seize again or a second time; to retake.

"Whereupon they *reseised* those castles for their safety."—*Prynne: Sovereaigne Power,* pt. ii., p. 19.

2. To put in possession of again; to reinstate. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. x. 45.)

II. *Law:* To take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

***rē-sēiz'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *reseiz(e); -er.*] One who seizes again.

rē-sēiz'-ure, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seizure* (q.v.).] The act of seizing again; a second seizure.

"I moved to have a *reseizure* of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traytor."—*Bacon: Letter to Cecil.*

* **rē-sĕll′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sell* (q.v.).] To sell again or a second time.

* **rĕ-şĕm′-bla-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Capable or admitting of being compared; comparable.

"For man of soule reasonable,
Is to an angell *resemblable*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

rĕ-şĕm′-blançe, * **re-sem-blaunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *resemblance.*] [RESEMBLE.]

1. The quality or state of resembling or being like; likeness, similitude; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

"To do good is to become most like to God. It is that which of all other qualities gives us the *resemblance* of his nature and perfection."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. That which resembles or is like something else; a likeness, a similitude, a representation.

"Then beautie, which was made to represent
The great Creatour's own *resemblance* bright."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 32.

* 3. Likelihood, probability.

"What likelihood is that? not *resemblance*, but a certainty."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

* **rĕ-şĕm′-blant**, *a.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *resembler* = to resemble (q.v.).] Resembling; exhibiting resemblance.

"To whiche all other by degrees
Of the metalles ben accordant,
And so through kinde *resemblant*."
Gower: C. A., iv.

rĕ-şĕm′-ble, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *resembler* (Fr. *ressembler*), from *re-* = again, and *sembler* = to seem, to resemble, from Lat. *similo*, *simulo* = to imitate, to copy; *similis* = like; Sp. *resemblar*; Ital. *risembrare*, *rassembrare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To imitate, to counterfeit, to copy.

"The rusticity in clowns that he [Aristophanes] *resembleth* is not natural."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 774.

2. To be like; to have likeness or similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

"If we are like you in the rest, we will *resemble* you in that."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

* 3. To represent as like something else; to compare, to liken.

"Th' other, al yclad in garments light,
He did *resemble* to his lady bright."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 21.

* B. *Intrans.*: To be suitable, fit, or proper.

"Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourished with *resembling* food."
Dryden: Poem on the Coronation, 78.

rĕ-şĕm′-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *resembl(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which resembles.

"He would have the name to eat the *resemblers* of man's voice."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. ii.

rĕ-şĕm′-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RESEMBLE.]

* **rĕ-şĕm′-blĭng-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resembling*; *-ly.*] In a resembling manner; so as to resemble; similarly.

"Our creed proclaims him the Creator of heaven and earth; the angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 402.

* **rĕ-sĕm′-ĭn-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *seminate* (q.v.).] To propagate again; to produce again by seed.

"Concerning its [Phœnix] generation, that without all conjunction it begets and *reseminates* it self."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

* **rē-sĕnd′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send again or back.

"I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 6.

rĕ-şĕnt′, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *resentir* (Fr. *ressentir*) = (1) to be sensible of a thing; (2) to resent: *re-* = again, and *sentir* = to feel, from Lat. *sentio*; Sp. & Port. *resentir*; Ital. *risentire*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To scent again, to scent.

"Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthiness of a dying corpse, so the bird of prey [the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (1 Sam. xxviii. 14)] *resented* a worse than earthly savor in the soul of Saul, as evidence of his death at hand."—*Fuller: The Profane State*, bk. v. ch. iv.

* 2. To have a feeling of what has been done to us; to be sensible of; to have a perception of; to perceive.

"For by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent."
Beaumont: Psyche, iv. 156.

* 3. To feel sensibly; to be affected by.

"Many here shrink in their shoulders, and are very sensible of his departure, and the lady infanta *resents* it more than any."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i. let. 25.

4. To take ill; to take or consider as an injury, insult, or affront; to be provoked by; to show anger or displeasure at anything by words or acts.

"Steps which Lewis *resented* as mortal injuries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 5. To give back to the senses or feeling; to return.

"Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter heath?"
Drayton.

* B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have a certain flavour; to savour.

"Vessels full of traditionary pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iii. ch. i.

2. To be indignant, to feel resentment.

"To grace her gloomy, fierce, *resenting* son."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 451.

rĕ-şĕnt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *resent*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who takes anything well or ill.

2. One who resents or feels injuries or affronts deeply.

"The Earl [of Essex] was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 175.

rĕ-şĕnt′-fụ̂l, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-ful(l).*] Full of resentment; inclined or apt to resent.

"Not but his soul, *resentful* as humane,
Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 436.

rĕ-şĕnt′-fụ̂l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resentful*; *-ly.*] In a resentful manner; with resentment.

* **rĕ-şĕnt′-ĭ-mĕnt**, * **rĕş-şĕnt′-ĭ-mĕnt**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Resentment.

"This king might have *resentiment*
And will t' avenge him of this injury."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

rĕ-şĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RESENT.]

rĕ-şĕnt′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resenting*; *-ly.*]

* 1. With deep sense, feeling, or perception.

"Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise."—*More: Phil. Writings* (Gen. Pref.).

2. With resentment; resentfully.

* **rĕ-şĕnt′-ĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-ive.*] Quick or ready to resent; resentful.

"Instant from the keen *resentive* north . . .
The guardian army came."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 1,016.

* **rĕ-şĕnt′-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-less.*] Without resentment.

"Too late I mark, thy mother's art
Hath taught thee this *resentless* part."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 22.

rĕ-şĕnt′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *ressentiment.*] [RESENT.]

* 1. A feeling again of what has been done to us, without its being implied that the emotion is that of anger; perception, feeling, conception.

"Sadness does in some cases become a Christian, as being an index of a . . . wise, proper *resentment* of things."—*J. Taylor: Sermon* 23, pt. ii.

* 2. The taking of a thing, well or ill; a taking well; a strong feeling or perception of good; gratitude.

"That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol i., ser. 6.

3. The act or state of resenting; the feelings of one who resents an injury, affront, &c.; a deep sense of injury, accompanied with anger; strong displeasure or anger.

"*Resentment* check'd the struggling sigh."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 9.

* **rĕs′-ẽr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *reseratus*, pa. par. of *resero*: *re-* = back, and *sĕro* = to fasten with a bolt, to bar.] To unlock, to open.

"The *reserating* operation of sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 79.

* **rĕ-şẽrv′-ançe**, *s.* [Lat. *reservans*, pr. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.).] Reservation.

"The *reservance* of our rights and titles."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 50.

rĕş-ẽr-vā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservatio*, from Lat. *reservatus*, pa. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.); Sp. *reservacion*; Ital. *riservazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; the concealment or keeping back of something from disclosure.

2. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding.

"When a landed estate is sold with a *reservation* of a perpetual rent."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i. ch. v.

3. That which is reserved, kept back, or withheld; something not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

"Ev'n then she cries, the marriage vow
A mental *reservation* must allow."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

4. A tract of public land reserved for schools, the use of Indians, &c. Large tracts, equalling some of the original states in dimensions, have been set aside as Reservations for Indian tribes in the West.

5. The state of being treasured up, or kept in store; custody, reserve.

"He will'd me,
In heedful'st *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

II. *Law:* A clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; a proviso.

¶ (1) *Mental Reservation:* [MENTAL-RESERVATION].

(2) *Papal Reservation:*

Church Hist.: A practice introduced by John XXII. and continued by Clement VI. and Gregory XI., of reserving to the Holy See the power of electing bishops, formerly possessed by the clergy and people of the several cities. Reservations were abolished by the Council of Constance, March 25, 1436.

(3) *Reservation of the Eucharist:*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The practice in the Roman and Greek Communion of reserving the Eucharist for the sick. Among the Latins it is also reserved for Exposition and the adoration of the people, and for Benediction. The reserved Eucharist is kept in a tabernacle (q.v.), usually on the high altar, but in some churches in a side chapel. The Greeks reserve the Eucharist in a place behind the altar, called *artophorion*. In both communions a light is kept burning before the place in which the Eucharist is reserved. In the English Prayer-Book there is a rubric directing that if any of the consecrated elements remain, "the priest and such other of the communicants as he shall then call unto him, shall immediately after the blessing, reverently eat and drink the same." In some Ritualistic Churches, however, the Eucharist is reserved, and a lamp kept burning before it. In such cases those passing the altar genuflect. There has been no decision on the subject by the Law Courts.

* **rĕ-şẽrv′-a-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *reserv(e)*; *-ative.*] Tending to reserve or keep; reserving, keeping.

* **rĕ-şẽrv′-a-tŏr-ȳ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *reservatorium*, from Lat. *reservatus*, pa. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.).] A place in which things are reserved or kept; a reservoir.

"They might well be the *reservatories* where Pliny says that camels do a long time keep the water which they drink."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., § 3.

rĕ-şẽrve′, *v.t.* [Fr. *réserver*, from Lat. *reservo* = to keep back: *re-* = back, and *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *reservar*; Ital. *riservare*.]

1. To keep back for future use; to keep in store; to withhold from present use; to keep back for a time; to keep or retain for some special use or person. (*Genesis* xxvii. 36.)

* 2. To guard; to keep safe; to preserve.

"This is the person I have *reserved* alive."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

* 3. To make an exception of; to except.

"This same decree, which so remarkably *reserves* the abstinence from blood."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

rĕ-şẽrve′, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *reserva*; Ital. *riserva*, *riserba*.] [RESERVE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding; reservation.

2. That which is reserved, kept back, or retained for future use or disposal.

"The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply."—*Tillotson.*

3. Something kept back or withheld in the mind from disclosure; a reservation.

"However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

4. The habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; self-imposed restraint in speaking or acting; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; caution or coldness towards others.

"Who comes when call'd, and at a word withdraws,
Speaks with *reserve*, and listens with applause."
Cowper: Retirement, 448.

5. An exception or reservation; anything excepted.

"As if the thought were but a moment old,
That I must yield myself without *reserve*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* 6. Prohibition.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bank.:* That proportion of the capital which is kept in hand to meet average liabilities, and which is therefore not employed in discounts or loans.

¶ *Gold reserve:* A fund maintained by the U. S. Treasury to insure redemption of Treasury notes on demand. It must consist of gold; and although the amount is not prescribed by statute, $100,000,000 has been tacitly accepted as a safe minimum.

2. *Calico-print.:* A method of calico-printing in which the white cloth is impressed with figures in resist paste, and is afterwards subjected first to a cold dye, as the indigo vat, and then to a hot dye-bath, the effect being the production of white or colored spots upon a blue ground. Called also Resist-style.

3. *Law:* The same as RESERVATION (q.v.).

4. *Military:*

(1) A body of troops kept for any emergency; that portion of an army drawn up for battle which is reserved to support the other lines as occasion requires.

(2) Formerly applied to any troops that could be improvised for service if the field armies were destroyed. Now it refers rather to those soldiers who, after having enlisted for a certain period of service, have been a certain time with the colors, and then have been passed into the Reserve, in which they are at any time liable to be recalled to the colors until their full period of enlistment has expired. (*English.*)

(3) Militia forces, such as our National Guard (q.v.) and Naval Reserves (q.v.), which may be called upon to reinforce the regular Army and Navy when necessary.

(4) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.

5. *Theol.:* The Discipline of the Secret. (See note F to *Newman's Apol.*, ed. 1873.) [DISCIPLINE, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

reserve-forces, *s. pl. European:*

Mil.: Those troops which, by the terms of their engagement with the State, compulsory or otherwise, are liable to be at once recalled to the field army in case of war. In Germany the men serve three years in the active army and four in the reserve; in France, four years in the army reserve and five years in the territorial or home service reserve. In England the reserves are composed of the Army reserve, that is, of men enlisted for twelve years, who have only passed a portion of that time with the colors, and of the Militia reserve who have agreed to serve in the army if called out for duty. In the United States the state militia act as a reserve.

reserve-materials, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Materials held in reserve by a plant till required at some particular part of the organism. When not immediately needed, assimilated substances are transported to reservoirs of reserve materials. (*Thomé.*)

rĕ-ṣerved′, *pa. par. & a.* [RESERVE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Kept back or retained for another or for future use; retained.

2. Marked by reserve; backward in communicating one's thoughts; cold, distant; not open or free; shy.

II. *Her.:* Contrary to the usual way and position.

reserved-cases, *s. pl.*

Roman Theol.: Certain sins, the power to absolve from which is reserved to some ecclesiastical superior, as the ordinary of a diocese, a prelate of a religious order, or the Pope, so that ordinary confessors cannot deal with them. The sin may also have an ecclesiastical censure attached to it, as is generally the case with those reserved to the Pope. Only those cases are reserved where the sins are grievous, external, certain, and complete in their kind. In English and American dioceses very few cases are reserved, and those of extremely rare occurrence.

reserved-list, *s.*

Naval: A list of officers on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called upon to serve in the event of there being an insufficient number of officers on the active list.

reserved-power, *s.*

Scots Law: A reservation made in deeds, settlements, &c. Reserved powers are of different sorts, as a *reserved-power* of burdening a property, a *reserved-power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.

rĕ-ṣerv′-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reserved*; *-ly.*] In a reserved manner; with reserve; not openly, freely, or frankly; cautiously, coldly.

"I charge you bear yourself *reservedly* to him."
Dryden: Tempest, iii.

rĕ-ṣerv′-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reserved*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being reserved; want of openness or frankness; reserve, caution, closeness.

"Where is that ancient seriousness and *reservedness*?"—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. i.

rĕṣ-ĕr-veē′, *s.* [Eng. *reserv(e)*; *-ee.*]

Law: One to whom anything is reserved.

rĕ-ṣerv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reserv(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which reserves.

"I am no *reserver* of my good will till the last."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 370.

* **rĕ-ṣerv′-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *reserv(e)*; *-ist.*] A soldier belonging to the reserve.

"To discharge the *reservists* from the colours as soon as practicable."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1882.

rĕṣ′-ĕr-voir (oir as wär), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservatorium* = a reservatory (q.v.).]

1. A place where anything is kept in store; specif., a pond or artificial lake where water is collected and stored for use when wanted, as to supply a city or canal, drive a mill, or the like.

"The vast *reservoir*, in seasons of drought (for to the vicissitudes of immoderate rains and drought the climate was liable) supplied the city and the adjacent country with water."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 29.

2. An attachment to a stove or range to hold hot water.

3. A name sometimes applied to the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants.

¶ *Common Reservoir:*

Elect.: A term which has been applied to the earth, because the electricity of all bodies, not insulated, tends to pass to it.

rē-sĕt′ (1), *s.* [RESET (1), *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of resetting.

2. *Print.:* Matter set up over again.

rĕ-sĕt′ (2), *s.* [Fr. *recette* = receiving; O. Fr. *recept* = a retreat.]

1. Abode.

2. The act of harboring, as an outlaw or criminal.

3. The receiving of stolen goods.

rē-sĕt′ (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *set* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To set again: as, To *reset* a diamond.

2. *Print.:* To set up again, as a page of matter.

rĕ-sĕt′ (2), *v.t.* [RESET (2), *s.*]

Scots Law: To receive and harbor, as an outlaw or criminal; to receive, as stolen goods.

rē-sĕt′-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reset* (1), *v.*; *-able.*] Capable of being reset.

rē-sĕt′-tēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *reset* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who resets or replaces.

rĕ-sĕt′-tēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *reset* (2), *v.*; *-er.*]

Scots Law: A receiver of stolen goods; one who harbors an outlaw or criminal.

rē-sĕt′-tle, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *settle*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To settle again.

"To restore or to *resettle* men in their just rights."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 461.

2. To install again, as a minister of the gospel.

B. *Intrans.:* To settle or be installed, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

rē-sĕt′-tle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *resettle*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of settling, composing, or arranging again.

"A full *resettlement* of lordship and propriety through the realm."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 103.

2. The act of settling or colonizing again or anew.

"In their *resettlement* in the holy land."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

3. The act of installing, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

4. The state of settling or subsiding again.

"Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and after a *resettlement*, they rack it."—*Mortimer.*

rē-shāpe′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *shape*, v. (q.v.).] To shape or give form to anew.

"It is a scene that the darkness enables the fancy to *reshape*."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 24, 1886.

* **rē-shāre′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *share*, v. (q.v.).] To share again.

"Lusting to *reshare*
Hir sonne." *Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 66.

rē-shĭp′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ship*, v. (q.v.).] To ship again; to put on board a ship a second time; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported.

rē-shĭp′-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *shipment* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reshipping; the shipping for exportation that which has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

* **rē′-sī-ançe**, *s.* [RESIANT.] Residence, abode.

"The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 130.

* **rē′-sī-ant**, * **re-se-ant**, * **re-si-aunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *reseant*, *resseant*, from Lat. *residentem*, accus. of *residens* = resident (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Residing, dwelling; present in a place.

"Any Englishman *resiant* in that country."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 473.

B. *As subst.:* A resident, a dweller.

resiant-rolls, *s. pl.*

Law: Rolls containing the names of the resiants or residents in a tithing, &c., which were called over by the steward on holding a court-leet.

rĕ-ṣīde′, *v.i.* [Fr. *résider*, from Lat. *resideo* = to remain behind, to reside: *re-* = back, and *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *residir*; Ital. *risedere.*]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's home or settled abode; to abide continuously or for a lengthened period.

"How can God with such *reside*?"
Milton: P. L., xii. 284.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; to inhere.

"I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosoms to *reside*."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 76.

* 3. To stay, to wait.

"Far from your capital my ship *resides*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 237.

* 4. To sink; to fall to the bottom; to subside; to settle, as liquors.

rĕṣ′-ĭ-dĕnçe, *s.* [Fr., from *résident* = resident (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *residencia*; Ital. *residenzia*, *residenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for a length of time.

"The connection between the scholar and the school did not terminate with his *residence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A remaining or continuing where one's duties lie; specif., the continuing of a parson or incumbent in his benefice. (Opposed to *non-residence.*) [II.]

3. An abode or dwelling-place; specif., the place where a person resides or dwells permanently or for a continuance of time; one's home, dwelling, or abode.

"Assuming, therefore, that every departed soul has its place of *residence*, it would be reasonable to suppose, if revelation were silent on the subject, that a common mansion is provided for them all, their nature being similar."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 20.

* 4. That in which anything rests or abides permanently.

"Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

* 5. A falling or subsiding to the bottom;

that which settles at the bottom of liquors; the residuum of a body after any destructive operation.

"Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 3/2.

II. *Law:* Residence for at least five years within the United States, and one year within a particular state or territory is necessary before an alien can be made a citizen of this country. The time of residence within a district to give one the privelege of voting in that district, differs in the different states.

rĕş'-ĭ-dẹn-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *residenc(e)*; *-y.*] The official residence of a British Resident at the court of a native prince in India.

"We steam slowly along, past the English *Residency*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 661.

rĕş'-ĭ-dẹnt, *res-y-dent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *résider* = to reside (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *residente*; Ital. *residente, risedente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having a residence, abode, or dwelling; dwelling; having a seat or abode.

"Hath so long been *resident* in France."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 4.

*2. Fixed, firm.

"The watery pavement, is not stable and *resident* like a rock."—*Jer. Taylor.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who resides or dwells permanently or for a length of time in a place; a resider.

2. The minister or agent of a state residing at a foreign court. He is of a rank inferior to an ambassador.

"The Burmese Government is prepared to receive another *resident* on the same footing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1886.

* II. *Law:* A tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from the same.

***rĕş'-ĭ-dẹnt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *resident*; *-er.*] One who resides; a resident.

rĕş-ĭ-dĕn'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *resident*; *-ial.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to a residence or residents.

2. Of the nature of a residence; containing a residence.

"The farm attached to Mr. Howard's *residential* estate."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

***rĕş-ĭ-dĕn'-tiar-y̆ (ti as sh), *res-i-dēn-si-ar-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *residentiarius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having or keeping residence.

"Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian."—*More.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A resident. (*Coleridge.*)

2. *Eccles.:* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence; a canon-residentiary (q.v.).

"Last of al came the queere of Pauls, with their *residentiaries*, the bishop of London and the abbots following after in their pontificalibus."—*Fox; Actes*, p. 976.

***rĕş-ĭ-dĕn'-tiar-y̆-shĭp (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *residentiary*; *-ship.*] The position or office of a residentiary.

"A *residentiaryship* in the church of Lincoln."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i. (*J. Williams.*)

***rĕş'-ĭ-dẹnt-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *resident*; *-ship.*] The functions or dignity of a resident; the office or position of a resident.

"The *residentship* at London for the city of Hamburgh."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. (*Haak.*)

***rĕ-şīd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *resid(e)*; *-er.*] One who resides; a resident.

"We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and *residers* therein."—*Swift: Advertisement against Wood.*

rĕ-şĭd'-ụ-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *residuus* = remaining, from *resideo* = to remain, to reside (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or of the nature of a residue; remaining after a part has been taken away or dealt with.

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: An expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction, as $a - b$.

residual-air, *s.*

Physiol.: Air still remaining in the lungs after the most forcible expiration.

residual-analysis, *s.*

Math.: A branch of analysis which proceeds by taking the difference of a function in two different states, and then expressing the relation between this difference and the difference of the corresponding states of the variable.

residual-charge, *s.*

Elect.: Electric residue. [RESIDUE, ¶.]

residual-figure, *s.*

Geom.: The figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater figure.

residual-magnetism, *s.* [REMANENT-MAGNETISM.]

residual-quantity, *s.*

Alg.: A binomial connected by the sign − (minus); as, $a - b$, $a - \sqrt{6}$, &c.

residual-root, *s.*

Alg.: The root of a residual quantity; as, $\sqrt{a-b}$.

rĕ-şĭd'-ụ-ạ-ry̆, *a.* [Lat. *residuus.*] [RESIDUE.] Of or pertaining to a residue or a part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.

residuary-devisee, *s.*

Law: The person named in the will who is to take all the real property remaining over above the other devises.

residuary-gum, *s.* Candle-pitch or chandler's gum.

residuary-legatee, *s.*

Law: The legatee to whom is bequeathed the residue of goods and personal estate after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

"When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the *residuary* legatee, if any be appointed by the will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

rĕş'-ĭ-dụe, *res-i-dew, *s.* [Fr. *résidu*, from Lat. *residuum*, neut. sing. of *residuus* = remaining, from *resideo* = to remain, to reside (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *residuo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which remains over after a part is taken, removed, destroyed, or dealt with in any way; that which is left over; the remainder, the rest.

"The *residue* of the elders which were carried away captives."—*Jeremiah* xxix. 1.

2. *Law:* That which remains over of a testator's estate after payment of all debts and legacies.

¶ *Electric residue:* (See extract).

"When a [Leyden] jar has been discharged and allowed to stand a short time, it exhibits a second charge, which is called the *electric residue.*"—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. *Atkinson*), § 763.

***rĕ-şĭd'-ụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *residuus.*] [RESIDUE.] Remaining over; residual.

rĕ-şĭd'-ụ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *residuus.*] [RESIDUE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* That which is left over after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after treatment in some way; a residue.

2. *Fig.:* The vilest and most worthless part of a people; the scum or dregs of society.

II. The same as RESIDUE (q.v.).

***rē-siēġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Fr. *siége* = a seat.] To seat again, to reseat, to reinstate.

rĕ-şīgn' (g silent) (1), *re-signe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *résigner*, from Lat. *resigno* = to unseal, to annul, to resign; lit. = to sign back or again: *re-* = back, and *signo* = to seal, to mark; Sp. & Port. *resignar*; Ital. *risegnare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To assign back; to give back or return formally; to give up.

"The cardinall . . . was compelled even with his owne good will to *resigne* his chauncellorship."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 374.

2. To surrender, to relinquish, to give or hand over.

"Willingly *resigned* unto him the honour to command the whole camp."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 659.

3. To commit, to entrust, to hand over.

"And oft, though wisdom wake, suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity
Resigns her charge." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 688.

4. To withdraw from, to yield in, to give up, to renounce: as, To *resign* a claim.

* 5. To entrust, to consign, to commit to the care of.

6. To yield or commit in confidence; to submit, particularly to Providence.

"What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God?"—*Tillotson.*

B. *Intrans.:* To give up a commission, office, charge, post, or duty; to retire, to abdicate.

rē-sīgn' (g silent) (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sign*, v. (q.v.).] To sign again.

***rĕ-şīgn (g silent),** *s.* [RESIGN (1), *v.*] Resignation.

"And you have gain'd more, in a royal brother,
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Epire."
Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation, iv. 1.

***rĕ-şīgn'-ạl (g silent),** *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-al.*] The act of resigning; resignation.

"Upon his *resignal* of the government."—*Sanderson: Works*, ii. 330.

rĕş'-ĭg-nạnt, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Concealed. Applied to a lion's tail.

RESIGNANT.

***rĕ-şīgn'-ạnt (g silent),** *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-ant.*] A resigner. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 27.)

rĕş-ĭg-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *resignacion.*] [RESIGN (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of resigning, giving up, or renouncing, as a claim, office, place, possession, or charge.

"Deaneries and prebends may become void, like a bishoprick by death, by deprivation, or by *resignation* to either the king or the bishop."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

2. The quality or state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting and submissive acquiescence; quiet submission to the Divine will, without discontent or murmuring.

"In *resignation* to abide
The shock." *Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

II. *Scots Law:* The form by which a vassal returns a feu into the hands of a superior.

rĕ-şīgned' (g silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [RESIGN (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Surrendered, given up, relinquished.

2. Full of resignation; quietly submissive, patient.

"*Resign'd* to live, prepar'd to die."
Pope: To Mr. Thomas Southern.

rĕ-şīgn'-ĕd-ly̆ (g silent), *adv.* [Eng. *resigned*; *-ly.*] In a resigned manner; submissively; with resignation.

rĕ-şīgn-ee' (g silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-ee.*]

Law: The person to whom anything is resigned.

rĕ-şīgn'-ĕr (g silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who resigns.

***rĕ-şīgn'-mĕnt (g silent), *re-signement,** *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-ment.*] The act of resigning; resignation.

"That here I am, by his command to cure ye,
Nay more, for ever, by his full *resignment.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

***rĕ-şīle',** *v.i.* [Lat. *resilio* = to leap back: *re-* = back, and *salio* = to leap.] To start back; to spring back; to retreat, shrink, or fly from a purpose.

***rĕ-şĭl'-ĭ-ẹnçe, *rĕ-şĭl'-ĭ-ẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *resilien(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] The quality or state of being resilient; the act or state of leaping, starting, or springing back; the act of rebounding; elasticity.

"The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 110.

rĕ-şĭl'-ĭ-ẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *resiliens*, pr. par. of *resilio* = to leap back, to resile (q.v.).] Inclined to start, spring, or leap back; leaping or starting back; rebounding.

rĕ-şĭl-ĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* A device for testing or exhibiting the resiliency of pneumatic tires.

***rē-sĭ-lĭ'-tion,** *s.* [RESILE.] The act of starting, leaping, or springing back; resilience.

rĕş'-ĭn, rŏş'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *résine,* from Lat. *resina,* from Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): A widely distributed class of vegetable substances, characterized by being insoluble in water, soluble to different degrees in alcohol, ether, and liquid hydrocarbons, softening or melting at a moderate heat, and at a higher temperature burning with a smoky, luminous flame. In the crude condition they form amorphous masses, having a conchoidal fracture, and are either neutral or acid. They may be divided into three classes:

1. Exuding spontaneously from plants, or from incisions in the stems and branches, as benzoin.
2. Oxidised fossil resin, occurring in beds of coal, lignite, &c., as amber, coloretin, &c.
3. Resins extracted from plants by alcohol, as the resins of angelica root, &c.

Some are employed in medicine, others in the preparation of varnishes, sealing-wax, and similar substances. [ROSIN, *s.*]

¶ Resin of Carana is from *Bursera acuminata;* Resin of Coumia from *Icica ambrosiaca;* Resin of Guaiacum is from *Guiacum officinale;* Resin of Hemp, a resin which exudes from hemp in India, but not in Europe; Resin of Jalap is obtained from jalap (q.v.), Resin of Podophyllum from Podophyllum, and resin of Scammony from Scammony, by means of rectified spirit.

resin-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Euryops speciosissimus,* a South African composite plant akin to Senecio. It is named from a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves.

resin-gland, *s.*

Bot.: A single cell, or a small group of cells, secreting or containing resin.

resin-passage, *s.*

Bot.: A receptacle for resin extending to a considerable length through the parenchyma. Found in the Coniferæ.

resin-soap, *s.*

Chem.: A soft soap prepared by dissolving an acid resin in caustic soda or potash, or in an alkaline carbonate, and evaporating to dryness.

rĕş-ĭn-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *resinaceus,* from *resina* = resin.] Having the quality or nature of resin; resinous.

rĕş-ĭn-ą-pĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *resin;* Lat. *p(etas)-it(es),* and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

resinapitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A crystallizable acid resin, obtained together with other products, from the root of *Tussilago Petasites.* (*Watts.*)

rĕş'-ĭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *resin; -ate.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): A general name for the salts of the acids obtained from turpentine, viz., the sylvates, the pinates, and the pimarates. Their general formulæ are, $C_{20}H_{29}MO_2$, and $C_{40}H_{58}M''O_4$.

rĕş'-ĭn-eĭn, rĕş'-ĭn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *resin; -ein, -one.*]

Chem.: Fremy's name for the hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

rĕş-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *resina* = resin; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing, bearing, or yielding resin.

rĕ-şĭn'-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *resina* = resin, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of treating with resin.

rĕ-şĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *resina* = resin, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of resin.

* **rē-sĭnk',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *sink,* v. (q.v.).] To sink again.

"I brake my vow and me *resuncke* in sinne."
Davies: Muse's Sacrifice, p. 29.

rŏş-ĭn-ō-, *pref.* [RESIN.] Connected with, or pertaining to resin.

resino-electric, *a.* Capable of being negatively electrified, in the same manner as amber and other resins.

rĕş'-ĭn-ōĭd, *a.* [Lat. *resin(a)* = resin, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling resin.

rĕş'-ĭn-ōne, *s.* [RESINEIN.]

rĕş'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *résineux,* from *résine* = resin; Lat. *resinosus.*] Pertaining to or resembling resin; of the nature of resin; prepared or obtained from resin; like resin.

"Something of a gummous or *resinous* nature."—*Boyle: Works,* v. 69.

resinous-electricity, *s.* [NEGATIVE-ELECTRICITY.]

rĕş'-ĭn-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resinous; -ly.*] In the manner of a resinous body; by means of resin: as, *resinously* electrified.

rĕş'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resinous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being resinous.

rĕş'-ĭn-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *resin; -y.*] Like resin; resinous.

* **rĕs-ĭ-pĭs'-çençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *resipiscentia,* from *resipiscens,* pr. par. of *resipisco* = to recover one's senses; incept. of *resipio* = to savour, to taste well: *re-* = again, and *sapio* = to taste, to have taste, sense, or discernment.] Wisdom after the fact; change to a better frame of mind; repentance.

rĕ-şĭst', *s.* [RESIST, *v.*]

1. *Dyeing:* A material applied to cotton cloth to prevent the action of a mordant or colour on those portions to which it is applied in the form of a pattern.

2. *Calico-dyeing:* The process by which the resist-style is effected. [RESERVE, *s.,* II. 2.]

resist-paste, *s.* The paste used in resist-style.

resist-style, *s.* The method of calico-printing, also known as Reserve (q.v.).

resist-work, *s.* Calico with a blue ground and white patches or spots.

rĕ-şĭst', * **re-syst,** * **re-syste,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *résister,* from Lat. *resisto* = to stand back, to withstand: *re-* = back, and *sisto* = to make to stand, to set; *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *resistir;* Ital. *resistere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand against; to withstand so as not to be moved or impressed by; to counteract, as a force by inertia or reaction; to oppose.

"Neither keen
Nor solid might *resist* that edge."
Milton: P. L., vi. 323.

2. To act in opposition to; to oppose actively; to strive against; to endeavour to defeat or frustrate.

"Why doth he yet find fault? For who hath *resisted* his will?"—*Romans* ix. 19.

* 3. To baffle, to disappoint.

"God *resisteth* the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."—*James* iv. 6.

* 4. To be distasteful or disagreeable to; to offend.

"By Jove, I wonder, that is king of thoughts,
These cates *resist* me, she but thought upon."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To make or offer resistance.

"All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who *resist,*
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

rĕ-şĭst'-ąnçe, * **rĕ-şĭst'-çençe,** * **re-systens,** *s.* [O. Fr. *resistence* (Fr. *résistance*), from Lat. *resistens,* pr. par. of *resisto* = to resist (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *resistencia;* Ital. *resistenza;* Low Lat. *resistentia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance may be either active or passive: active, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, defeat, or counteract progress, motion, or design; passive, as that of a fixed body which interrupts or stops the passage of a moving body.

"*Resistance* is justifiable to the person of the prince when the being of the state is endangered."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 7.

2. *Elect.:* The opposition offered by any conductor to the passage of an electric current. [OHM.]

3. *Physics:* A power by which motion or a tendency to motion in any body is impeded. If a weight be placed upon a beam which bears it up, the force which does so is the resistance opposed to its further descent. The resistance of the water, which is of greater specific gravity than a cork, causes the latter to keep the surface instead of sinking to the bottom. The resistance of the air impedes the movement of a projectile.

¶ (1) *Solid of least resistance:*

Mech.: A solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than any other solid, having the same base, length, and volume; or, on the other hand, being stationary, to offer the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it is the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, for the pier of a bridge.

(2) *Unit of resistance:* [OHM].

resistance-box, *s.*

Teleg.: An inclosing-box for a resistance-coil.

resistance-coil, *s.*

Elect.: A coil introduced into a circuit to increase the resistance. It is usually made of German silver.

resistance-force, *s.* [RESISTING-FORCE.]

rĕ-şĭst'-ąnt, * **rĕ-şĭst'-ęnt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *resistens,* pr. par. of *resisto* = to resist (q.v.); Fr. *résistant;* Sp. & Ital. *resistente.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Making or offering resistance; resisting.

"The *resistant* position of Savonarola."—*G. Eliot: Romola,* ch. iv.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which resists.

"According to the decrees of power in the agent and *resistant,* is an action performed or hindered."—*Pearson: On the Creed,* art. vi.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resist,* v.; *-er.*] One who resists, opposes, or withstands.

"Rebels and *resisters* against God his ordinance and christian pietie."—*Fox: Actes,* p. 158.

* **rĕ-şĭst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *resist; -ful(l).*] Making much resistance; resisting vigorously.

rĕ-şĭst-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *resistible; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being resistible; capability of being resisted, opposed, or withstood.

"It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *resistibility* of this sufficient grace, that one resists it."—*Hammond.*

* 2. The quality of being capable of resistance.

"Whether the *resistibility* of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. i.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *resist,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being resisted; that may or can be resisted.

"This, though potent, yet is in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *resistible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being resistible; resistibility.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resistib(le); -ly.*] In a resistible manner; so as to be resisted.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RESIST, *v.*]

resisting-force, *s.*

Physics: Any force offering resistance to the motion or pressure of a body.

resisting-medium, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any substance which resists the passage of a body through it.

2. *Astron.:* An inconceivably thin medium believed to retard the progress of the heavenly bodies, besides producing other phenomena; ether (q.v.).

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resisting; -ly.*] So as to resist; with resistance or opposition.

"Doth not he, that lyeth after such sorte, *resistingly* deule Christ, his mouth sayeth not against him, but hye life doth."—*Udal: 1 John* ii.

* **rĕ-şĭst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *resist,* v.; *-ive.*] Having the power to resist; capable of resisting.

"*Resistive* 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, i. 1.

rĕ-şĭst'-lĕss, * **re-sist-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *resist,* v.; *-less.*]

1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

"O'er heaven's high towers to force *resistless* way."
Milton: P. L., ii. 62.

* 2. Incapable of resistance; powerless to resist; helpless; without resistance.

"*Resistless,* tame,
Am I to be burned up?"
Keats.

rĕ-şĭst'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resistless; -ly.*]

1. In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

* 2. Without resistance; passively.

"Submit *resistlessly* to the apathy that clogged heart and limb."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxxiii.

rĕ-şĭst'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resistless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being resistless or irresistible.

* **rē-smōōth'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *smooth*, v. (q.v.).] To make smooth again ; to smooth out.

"That foot-print upon sand,
Which old-recurring waves of prejudice
Resmooth to nothing." *Tennyson : Princess*, iii. 225.

rē-sōld', *pa. par.* or *a.* [RESELL.]

* **rē-sŏl'-dĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *solder*, v. (q.v.).] To solder again ; to make whole again ; to rejoin.

rĕṣ'-ō-lu-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved.

"Ultimately *resoluble* into a speciality of modulation or rhythm."—*Earle : Philology*, § 449.

rĕṣ'-ō-lu-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resoluble* ; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resoluble.

"Which argues the *resolubleness* of their constitution."—*Boyle : Works*, iii. 338.

rĕṣ'-ō-lūte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resolutus*, pa. par. of *resolvo* = to untie, to resolve (q.v.) ; Fr. *resolu* ; Sp. *resoluto*.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Having a fixed purpose ; determined ; constant in pursuing an object ; firm, stern.

"Able and *resolute* Chief of the State."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Convinced, satisfied, certain.

* 3. Convincing, satisfying.

"I [Luther] haue giuen *resolute* answere to the first, in the which I persist."—*Fox : Actes*, p. 776.

* **B.** *As substantive :*

1. A resolute or determined person ; a desperado.

"Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there
Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutes*."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Redelivery, repayment.

"And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same."—*Burnet : Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 27.

rĕṣ'-ō-lūte-lȳ, *res-o-lute-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *resolute* ; *-ly*.] In a resolute or determined manner ; with fixed or determined purpose or perseverance ; firmly, constantly, steadily ; with unshaken firmness of purpose.

"*Resolutely* here through their thick squadrons hew'd Her way." *Drayton : Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

rĕṣ'-ō-lūte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resolute* ; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resolute ; firmness of purpose ; determination ; fixed purpose.

"From whom no *resoluteness*, much less obstinacy, can be expected."—*Boyle : Works*, v. 300.

rĕṣ-ō-lū'-tion, * **res-o-lu-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *résolution*, from Lat. *resolutionem*, accus. of *resolutio*, from *resolutus*, pa. par. of *resolvo* = to resolve (q.v.) ; Sp. *resolucion* ; Ital. *resoluzione*, *risoluzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act, operation, or process of resolving, or separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means.

2. The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea.

"Though witty men, by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions."—*Hale : Orig. of Mankind*.

3. The act of resolving or unravelling an intricate, perplexing, or difficult proposition ; explication.

"The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action."—*Dryden*.

4. The state or condition of being resolved or dissolved ; solution, dissolution.

"In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed."—*Digby*.

* 5. The quality or state of being relaxed ; relaxation.

"The *resolution* and languor ensuing."—*Browne*. (*Todd*.)

* 6. The determination or decision of a cause in a court of law ; judgment.

"Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations."—*Hale : Orig. of Mankind*.

* 7. The quality or state of being resolved or settled in opinion ; freedom from doubt ; conviction, certainty.

"I would unstate myself, to be in a due *resolution*." *Shakesp. : Lear*, i. 2.

8. The quality or state of being resolved or determined ; a fixed or settled purpose or determination of mind.

"Your *resolution* cannot hold."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

9. The quality, state, or character of acting with fixed purpose ; determination ; fixedness of purpose ; firmness, resoluteness.

"How terrible in constant *resolution*."
Shakesp. : Henry V., ii. 4.

10. A formal decision or determination of a legislative or corporate body, or of a meeting or any association of individuals ; a formal proposition brought before a public body or meeting for discussion and adoption.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Law :*

(1) A solemn judgment or decision.

(2) The revocation of a contract. (*Wharton*.)

2. *Mathematics :*

(1) The operation of separating any expression into factors ; that is, the operation of finding two or more expressions such, that their product is equal to the given expression.

(2) The same as SOLUTION (q.v.).

3. *Med. :* The passing away, without suppuration, of a tumour or of inflammation.

4. *Music :* The process of relieving dissonance by succeeding consonance. (*Grove*.)

¶ (1) *Resolution of an equation :* The same as *Reduction of an equation*.

(2) *Resolution of forces or of motion :*

Mech. : The dividing of any single force or motion into two or more others, which, acting in different directions, shall produce the same effect as the given motion or force. Let A D represent a force ; draw any parallelogram A B D C, having A D as a diagonal ; then by the Parallelogram of Forces (q.v.), the force represented by A D is equivalent to two forces represented by A B and A C respectively.

And since an infinite number of parallelograms can be drawn, having a given line for their diagonal, any force can be resolved into two others in an infinite number of ways. Similarly, if three forces act upon a point, and their resultant be required, find the resultant of any two of them ; the composition of this resultant with the third force will give the resultant of the three given forces. In like manner, the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point may be found.

(3) *Resolution of a nebula :*

Astron. : The exhibition, by means of a very powerful telescope, that the diffused light of a nebula is really that of a multitude of exceedingly distant stars.

¶ The nebulæ, as ordinarily seen, are cloudy patches of light in the heavens, usually seen only in telescopes of considerable power. Still more powerful telescopes have "resolved" many of them into clusters of stars. It was for a time maintained that all nebulæ were thus resolvable, and that merely an increased telescopic power was necessary to prove that only stars and planets existed in the heavens. The use of the spectroscope (q.v.) has disproved this theory, and made it evident that actual nebulæ exist, star stuff made up of vapor or meteoric clusters from which solar bodies will perhaps eventually emerge.

* **rĕṣ-ō-lū'-tion-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *resolution* ; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One who joins in a resolution or declaration.

"A great division followed in the kirk ; those who adhered to these resolutions were called the publick *resolutioners*."—*Burnet : Hist. Own Time*, bk. i.

2. *Church Hist. :* When the Scotch, having induced Charles II. to take the Covenant, and crowned him king, had been severely defeated at Dunbar by Oliver Cromwell (Sept. 3, 1650), their Parliament abolished a certain Act of Classes which prevented many royalists entering the army. The larger section of the Scottish Church approved of the step on account of the emergency, a smaller but zealous party disapproved ; the former were called Resolutioners, the latter Protesters. Cromwell supported the latter. The sufferings through which both passed after the Restoration in 1660 again fused them into one.

* **rĕṣ-ō-lū'-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *resolution* ; *-ist*.] One who makes a resolution.

rĕṣ'-ō-lū-tive, *a.* [Fr. *résolutif* ; Sp., Port., and Ital. *resolutivo*.] Having the power or quality to resolve, dissolve, or relax.

"The ashes of the void shels only alone without the snails mixed with wax are of a *resolutive* and discutient facultie."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. viii.

rĕṣ-ō-lū'-tōr-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *résolutoire*, from Lat. *resolutus*.] [RESOLUTE.] (See compound.)

resolutory-condition, *s.*

Law : A condition the accomplishment of which revokes a prior obligation. (*Wharton*.) [RESOLUTIVE-CONDITION.]

rĕ-ṣŏlv-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *resolve* ; *-ability*.] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable ; resolvableness, resolubility.

rĕ-ṣŏlv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *resolv(e)* ; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being resolved or separated into its constituent part ; decomposable, resoluble.

"As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parchment."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Capable of being reduced into first principles.

"They are ultimately *resolvable* into infinite wisdom and goodness."—*Waterland : Works*, v. 441.

3. Capable of being recognized as constituent parts.

4. Capable of being solved ; capable of solution.

"The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*.

rĕ-ṣŏlv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resolvable* ; *-ness*.] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable ; resolvability.

rĕ-ṣŏlve', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *resolvo* = to untie, to loosen, to melt : *re-* = again, and *solvo* = to loosen ; O. Fr. *resoldre* ; Fr. *résoudre* ; Sp. *resolver* ; Ital. *resolvere*, *risolvere*.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To separate the component or constituent parts of ; to reduce to constituent elements ; to break up into component parts.

* 2. To melt, to dissolve.

"Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, i. 2.

3. To separate, as the parts which compose a complex idea.

"Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind to this error ?"—*Tillotson*.

* 4. To relax. (*Spenser : Virgil's Gnat*.)

† 5. To unravel ; to free from difficulty, perplexity, or obscurity ; to explain ; to clear of difficulties ; to disentangle ; to solve.

"But ere I go, Hastings, and Montague,
Resolve my doubt."
Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI., iv. 1.

* 6. To free from doubt or perplexity ; to make matters plain to.

"This shall absolutely *resolve* you."
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

* 7. To inform, to acquaint, to answer, to satisfy.

"May it please your highness to *resolve* me now."
Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 8. To settle or fix on an opinion ; to make certain.

"Long since we were *resolved* of your truth."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., iii. 4.

9. To fix firmly in determination ; to determine, to decide. (Now only in the pa. par.)

"I am *resolved* for death or dignity."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

* 10. To make ready in mind ; to prepare.

"*Resolve* you
For more amazement."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, v. 3.

11. To determine on ; to decide on ; to express, as an opinion or determination, by vote and resolution.

12. To form or constitute by vote or resolution : as, The House *resolved* itself into a committee.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Alg. :* The same as to REDUCE (q.v.).

2. *Math. :* To solve.

3. *Mech. :* To break up, as a force or motion, into two or more forces or motions, which acting in different directions shall produce the same effect as the given force or motion.

"As we can compound two forces into one, so on the other hand we can *resolve* one force into two others."—*Todhunter : Mechanics for Beginners*, § 42.

4. *Med. :* To disperse or scatter ; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumour.

5. *Music :* To cause to move or progress, as a discordant note to another, which produces a satisfactory effect.

B. *Intransitive :*

* 1. To be separated into its component or constituent parts ; to be ultimately reduced.

* 2. To melt, to dissolve; to become fluid.

"As a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

3. To form an opinion, determination, resolve, or purpose; to determine in mind; to purpose.

"*Resolve, resolve*, and to be men aspire,
Exert the noblest privilege."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 62.

4. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced; to decide.

"Let men *resolve* of that as they please."—*Locke.*

5. To determine or decide by vote or resolution; to pass a resolution.

¶ *To resolve a nebula:*

Astron.: To show by means of a very powerful telescope that certain nebulæ really consist of many distinct stars. [NEBULA.]

rĕ-ṣŏlve′, *s.* [RESOLVE, *v.*]

* 1. The act of resolving or solving; resolution, solution.

2. That which is resolved on:

(1) A fixed or firm determination or purpose; a resolution.

"What watch they keep, and what *resolves* they take." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* x. 364.

(2) The determination or decision of a legislative assembly, meeting, association, &c.; a resolution.

rĕ-ṣŏlved′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RESOLVE, *v.*] Fixed in a determination; determined, resolute; firm of purpose.

"The case of a *resolved* soldier."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 300.

rĕ-ṣŏlv′-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resolved*; *-ly.*]

1. In a resolved or resolute manner; firmly, resolutely; with resolution or determination.

"Let us cheerfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

* 2. So as to resolve and clear up all doubts and difficulties; clearly, satisfactorily.

"Of that, and all the progress, more and less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

***rĕ-ṣŏlv′-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *resolved*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being resolved; resoluteness, resolution; firm determination or purpose.

"This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **rĕ-ṣŏlv′-ĕnd**, *s.* [Lat. *resolvendus*, fut. pass. par. of *resolvo* = to resolve (q.v.).]

Arith.: The number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

rĕ-ṣŏlv′-ęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resolvens*, pr. par. of *resolvo* = to resolve (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of resolving or dissolving; causing solution.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which has the power of resolving or causing solution.

2. *Med.:* That which has the power of dispersing inflammation, and preventing the suppuration of tumours; a discutient.

"Young people, such as live effeminately, require to be treated with milder *resolvents* than those who live a labouring life."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xix.

¶ Certain medicines are classed as Alteratives and Resolvents. Examples, Calomel and Opium, or Mercury, Squills, and Digitalis.

rĕ-ṣŏlv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resolv(e)* v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who or that which separates, dissolves, or disperses.

"Opium . . . if duly corrected and prepared, proves sometimes a great *resolver*, and commonly a great sudorifick."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 188.

* 2. One who or that which solves.

"The opinionative *resolver* thinks all these easie knowables."—*Glanvill: Scepsis.* (Pref.)

3. One who forms a firm resolution.

* **rē′-ṣŏn**, *s.* [REASON.]

rĕṣ′-ō-nançe, rĕṣ′-ō-nan-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *resonant*; *-ce*, *-cy.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being resonant; the act of resounding.

"An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 450.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Acoustics:*

(1) Sound reflected by a surface less than 112·5 feet from the spot whence it originally travelled. The direct and the reflected sounds are confounded, but the one strengthens the other. [ECHO.] Bare walls tend to be resonant; walls hung with tapestry are not so.

(2) The increase of sound produced by a sounding board, or by the body of a musical instrument.

2. *Med.:* A more or less shrill sound heard by auscultation in the larynx or lungs of a person speaking, or of one affected with chest disease. [AMPHORIC.]

resonance-body, *s.*

Music: The hollow part of a stringed instrument which reinforces the sound of the vibrating strings.

resonance-box, *s.* A box open at one end with a tuning-fork affixed to it.

resonance-globe, *s.* A resonator (q.v.).

rĕṣ′-ō-nạnt, *a.* [Lat. *resonans*, pr. par. of *resono* = to resound (q.v.); Fr. *resonnant.*] Capable of returning sound; fitted to return sound; resounding; echoing back.

"By speaking into a *resonant* case."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

resonant-consonants, *s. pl.* Nasal consonants; consonants in which the peculiar sound is produced by the nasal chambers acting as a resonance cavity. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

rĕṣ′-ō-nạnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resonant*; *-ly.*] In a resonant or resounding manner.

rĕṣ′-ō-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *resonatus*, pa. par. of *resono* = to resound (q.v.).]

Acoustics: An instrument invented by Prof. Helmholtz for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds. It consists, in its simplest form, of a tapering tube or a hollow bulb, spherical or nearly so in form, having an opening at one side for the air, and a tube adapted to the ear at the other. When the instrument is fitted to one ear, the other being stopped, tones above or below the pitch of the resonator will be but imperfectly heard; but if a note be sounded corresponding to the peculiar or proper note of the resonator, it will appear greatly intensified.

* **rĕ-sorb′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *resorbeo.*] To swallow up.

"By fate *resorb'd*, and sunk in endless night."
Young: Night Thoughts, iii.

* **rĕ-sorb′-ęnt**, *a.* [Lat. *resorbens*, pr. par. of *resorbeo* = to resorb (q.v.).] Swallowing up.

"*Resorbent* ocean's wave." *Woodhull.*

rĕṣ-or′-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *res(in)*, and *orcin.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_2$. A compound homologous with orcin, produced by the action of potassic hydrate on many of the resins. It may also be obtained by the dry distillation of extract of Brazil wood. It crystallizes in colourless, triclinic prisms, soluble in water, melts at 110°, and boils at 271°.

resorcin-phthalein, *s.* [FLUORESCEIN.]

rĕṣ-or′-çĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *resorcin*; *-ol.*] [FLUORESCEIN.]

rĕ-ṣort′, * **re-sorte**, *v.i.* [Fr. *resortir* (Fr. *ressortir*), from Low Lat. *resortio* = to be subject to a tribunal; *resortior* = to return to any one: Lat. *re-* = back, and *sortior* = to obtain by lot; *sors*, genit. *sortis* = lot.]

* 1. To fall back.

"The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother, or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession."—*Hale: Common Law of England.*

2. To go, to repair, to frequent by way of intercourse.

"In the temple, whither the Jews always *resort*."—*John* xviii. 20.

3. To have recourse, to apply, to betake one's self.

"In a situation in which all other tyrants have *resorted* to blandishments and fair promises."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

rĕ-ṣort′, * **re-sorte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *resort* (Fr. *ressort*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or habit of going to or frequenting in numbers; concourse, confluence.

"Where to th' altars of the gods they make divine *resorts*." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xi.

* 2. The act of visiting or frequenting one's company or society; company, intercourse.

"Join with me to forbid him her *resort*."
Shakesp: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. The place frequented; a haunt.

"Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cc.

* 4. Spring, rebound, active power, movement. (A Gallicism.)

"Some there are that know the *resorts* and falls of business."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Cunning.*

5. That to which one has resource; a resource or refuge; a means of relief.

"Mercy, fled to as the last *resort*."
Cowper: Hope, 378.

* II. *Law:* The authority or jurisdiction of a court.

¶ *Court of last resort:* The highest Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court.

rĕ-ṣort′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resort*, v.; *-er.*] One who resorts; a frequenter.

"'Tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

rĕ-ṣo͡und′ (1), ***re-soune**, ***re-sowne**, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *resonner*, *resoner* (Fr. *resonner*), from Lat. *resono*, from *re-* = again, and *sono* = to sound; Sp. *resonar*; Port. *resonar*, *resoar*; Ital. *risonare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be filled with sound; to reecho, to reverberate.

"He call'd so loud, that all the hollow deep
Of hell *resounded*." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 315.

2. To be filled with the noise or report of.

"The wide world *resounds* with Sappho's praise."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 32.

3. To sound loudly.

"Wash'd by broad Hellespont's *resounding* seas."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 100.

4. To be reechoed; to be sent back or returned.

"What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye?"—*South: Sermons.*

* 5. To be much or widely mentioned; to be noised about.

"What *resounds*
In fable or romance of Uther's son."
Milton: P. L., i. 580.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sound again; to return the sound of; to reecho.

"The rocks *resound* her lays."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 14.

* 2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

"The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator."—*Peacham.*

rē-so͡und′ (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sound*, v. (q.v.).] To sound again or anew.

* **rĕ-ṣo͡und′**, *s.* [RESOUND (1), *v.*] The return of sound; an echo, a reverberation.

"The sweet *resounds* of those rich anthems."
Beaumont: Psyche, p. 300.

rĕ-sōurçe′, *s.* [O. Fr. *resource* (Fr. *ressource*).] [SOURCE.]

1. Any source of aid, help, support, or safety; a resort; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid or safety; that on which one depends for safety or support.

"The ministers had, it should seem, miscalculated their military *resources*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. (*Pl.*): Money, funds; pecuniary means; means of raising money or supplies; anything by means of which money or supplies can be raised.

* **rĕ-sōurçe′-fụl**, *a.* [Eng. *resource*; *-ful(l).*] Full of resources, expedients, or contrivances; clever in finding out resources.

"Birds are so *resourceful* that their actions are too commonly interpreted as proceeding from choice."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 18, 1886.

* **rĕ-sōurçe′-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *resource*; *-less.*] Destitute of resources.

"A poor, unfruitful and *resourceless* subjection."—*Burke.*

rē-sōw′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sow* (q.v.).] To sow again or anew.

"Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, insomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 169.

* **res-passe**, *s.* [RASPIS.] A raspberry.

"The cooling breath of *respasses*."
Herrick: To Mistress Anne Soame.

respe, *s.* [RASP, *v.*] The raspberry (q.v.). (*Tusser.*)

* **rē-spēak′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *speak* (q.v.).]

1. To speak again; to repeat.

2. To speak in answer or return; to answer.

"And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again, *Respeaking* earthly thunder."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

rĕ-spĕct', *v.t.* [Fr. *respecter*, from Lat. *respectus*, pa. par. of *respicio* to look back upon, to look at: *re-* = back, again, and *specio* = to look, to look at; Sp. *respectar, respetar*; Ital. *rispettare*.]

* 1. To look back upon.

* 2. To look towards; to face or look in the direction of.

"Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun."—*Browne.*

* 3. To take special notice of; to regard attentively; to regard as worthy of notice.

"What should it be that he *respects* in her?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

* 4. To heed, to consider, to regard.

"Do you persuade yourself that I *respect* you?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

5. To view or regard with some degree of reverence; to esteem; to look up to with reverence or respect.

6. To have reference or regard to; to relate to. [RESPECTING, 3.]

¶ *To respect a person* or *persons, to respect the person:* To show undue favour or bias towards; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biassed by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

rĕ-spĕct', *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *respectum*, accus. of *respectus* = a looking at, regard, from *respectus*, pa. par. of *respicio* = to look back upon, to respect (q.v.).]

1. The act of looking at with attention; the act of noticing; a looking towards; attention, regard, care.

"I will have *respect* unto thy statutes continually."—*Psalm* cxix. 117.

2. Relation, regard, reference [¶].

3. The act of holding in high esteem or regard; regard; reverence; the deportment or course of action towards another which proceeds from a feeling of esteem, regard, or reverence towards such person.

"And therefore lost that title of *respect*,
Which the proud soul ne'er pays, but to the proud."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

4. (*Pl.*): An expression of esteem and regard: as, Give him my *respects*.

* 5. Respected character or position; respectability, repute.

"Many of the best *respect* in Rome."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 6. Goodwill, favour. (*Genesis* iv. 4.)

* 7. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of right and equity.

"It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 23.

* 8. Consideration; motive in reference to something.

"Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

9. Point or particular; point of view; matter, feature.

"She will be ruled in all *respects* by me."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 4.

* 10. Modest and becoming behaviour; decency.

"Talk with *respect*, and swear but now and then."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

* 11. Deliberation, reflection.

"The icy precepts of *respect*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

* 12. Caution, care.

"He it well did ward with wise *respect*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 21.

¶ 1. * *In respect:* Comparatively speaking; relatively.

"He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

2. *In respect of* or *to:*

* (1) In comparison with; relatively to.

"*In respect* of a fine workman I am but a cobbler."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

(2) On account of; by reason of; in consideration of; as regards.

rĕ-spĕct-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *respectable*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

"*Respectability* is not religion; but it is in many grades of society a working substitute for it."—*Spectator*, June 20, 1858, p. 607.

* 2. A respectable person or thing.

rĕ-spĕct'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Worthy of respect or esteem; deserving of being respected.

"Many private friends and admirers among the most *respectable* members of the opposition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. Having an honest, honourable, or good reputation; of good repute.

3. Belonging to a fairly good position in society; fairly well to do.

4. Mediocre, middling, fair, moderate; not despicable.

"Proficiency in letters and science *respectable*, and his legal learning more than *respectable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

rĕ-spĕct'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *respectable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being respectable; respectability.

rĕ-spĕct'-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *respectab(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a respectable manner; so as to deserve respect.

2. As becomes one of position; decently, properly: as, He conducted himself *respectably*.

3. Fairly; moderately well, pretty well.

rĕ-spĕct'-ant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *respecter* = to respect (q.v.).]

Her.: Said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne, are said to be combatant.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *respect*, v.; *-er.*] One who respects. (Rarely used except in the phrase a *respecter of persons*, that is, one who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biassed by them, to the prejudice of candour, right, and equity.)

"Of a truth I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*."—*Acts* x. 34.

rĕ-spĕct'-fŭl, * **rĕ-spĕct'-fŭll**, *a.* [Eng. *respect*; *-full.*]

1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing or indicating respect or deference.

"He wooes the queen with more *respectful* flame."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 561.

* 2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious. (*Prior.*)

rĕ-spĕct'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *respectful*; *-ly.*] In a respectful manner; with due respect or deference.

"These really poor men, who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality."—*Cowley: Of Avarice.*

* **rĕ-spĕct'-fŭl-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *respectful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being respectful.

"Treated by Mr. Perry with a *respectfulness* of quotation that may now surprise."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *prep.* [RESPECT, v.] [Prop. the pr. par. of *respect*, v., used as a preposition; cf. *regarding, concerning*, &c.]

A. *As pr. par.* or *a.:*

Her.: The same as RESPECTANT (q.v.).

B. *As prep.:* Regarding; as regards; in regard to; with reference to; in respect of.

* **rĕ-spĕc'-tion**, *s.* [RESPECT, *v.*] The act of respecting; respect, regard, partiality.

"Without difference or *respection* of persons."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 78.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *respectif.*]

* 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful, cautious, circumspect.

"You should have been *respective*, and have kept it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* 2. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

"Away to heaven, *respective* lenity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

* 3. Rendering respect or deference; respectful.

"Our religious duties and *respective* devotion to God."—*C. Sutton: Godly Meditations.* (Dedic.)

* 4. Worthy of respect; respectable.

"What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in my self?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

5. Relating or pertaining severally, each to other; severally; severally connected or belonging; particular.

"And to those places straight repair,
Where your *respective* dwellings are."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

6. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *respective*; *-ly.*]

* 1. With respect or deference; respectfully.

"You are very *respectively* welcome."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 1.

* 2. With respect to private views or objects; partially.

"The voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. In a respective manner; as each belongs to each; as relating to each; in their respective relations.

"The way to know which is to weigh and consider the difficulties attending each *respectively*, and to balance them one against another."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 162.

* 4. Relatively; not absolutely.

"See the world hath not east nor west, but *respectively*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

* **rĕ-spĕct'-ĭv-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *respectiv(e)*; *-ist.*] A captious opponent.

"But what haue these our *respectiuists* to doe with the Apostle Paule?"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,173.

* **rĕ-spĕct'-lĕss**, * **re-spect-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *respect*; *-less.*]

1. Having no respect; without regard or reference; regardless.

"[We] haue broke our silence; rather then againe Endure, *respectlesse*, their so mouing cries."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey iv.

2. Having no respect or regard for reputation. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **rĕ-spĕct'-lĕss-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *respectless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being respectless; regardlessness.

* **rĕ-spĕc'-tu-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *respect*; *-uous.*]

1. Inspiring respect.

"Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Respectful.

"I thought it pardonable to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 44.

* **rĕ-spĕrse'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *respersus*, pa. par. of *respergo*: *re-* = again, and *spargo* = to scatter.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"They speak thus particularly in the matter of the Holy Sacrament, as appears in the instances above reckoned, and in others *respersed* over this treatise."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 10.

* **rĕ-spĕr'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *respersio*, from *respursus*, pa. par. of *respergo*.] [RESPERSE.] The act of scattering or sprinkling.

rĕs-pĭ-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, **rĕ-spĭr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *respirable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being respirable.

rĕs'-pĭ-rą-ble, **rĕ-spĭr'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *respir(e)*; *-able.*]

* 1. Capable of respiring; that can respire.

2. Capable of being respired or breathed; fit to be breathed.

rĕs'-pĭ-rą-ble-nĕss, **rĕ-spĭr'-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *respirable*; *-ness.*] Respirability.

rĕs-pĭ-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *respirationem*, accus. of *respiratio*, from *respiratus*, pa. par. of *respiro* = to respire (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of breathing again, or of returning to life.

"Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just."
Milton: P. L., xii. 540.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong
Forc'd downward." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 348.

* 3. An interval.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* The process of breathing, in which oxygen is taken into the lungs by inspiration, and carbonic acid expelled by expiration, the carbonic acid being given out by the blood, and oxygen taking its place. When respiration is interfered with, asphyxia takes place, except in hibernation (q.v.). The action of respiration exposes the blood to the air, and, by mutual diffusion, the two actions of oxygenating the blood and freeing it of carbonic acid are accomplished by the same act, thus resembling the endosmose and exosmose of liquids. In the higher animals, the capillaries are connected with the arteries immediately issuing from the heart, effecting a constant renewal in the blood, and, by a series of muscular movements fresh air is supplied, and vitiated air removed after-

nately, owing to nervous reflex action, not dependent on the will, as the same process goes on in sleep, and in other unconscious states. The lungs themselves are almost passive in the process. In the lowest and simplest forms of animals, the aquatic, no special apparatus is provided for the aëration of the fluids of the body, this being effected by the general movements of the body, or by cilia (q.v.), producing the necessary currents. In bivalve molluscs, the internal surface of the mantle or skin-lining of the valves is in some cases the special organ of respiration; in others, the mantle is convoluted into four folds, fringed at the edges, with the same action as gills in fishes. The transition from gill-like tufts in animals which can either breathe air or water, as the leech and the earth-worm, is seen in the formation in them of small sacs at regular intervals on each side of the body, opening by a row of pores termed spiracles or stigmata. In insects, the spiracles open into tubes, which communicate with each other through the body, and are prevented from closing by an elastic spiral fibre winding round them, serving the purpose of the cartilaginous rings in the trachea and bronchi of the air-breathing vertebrata; in spiders, the respiratory apparatus becomes more concentrated, and through the different classes of animals there is a gradual leading-up to the delicate and highly organised apparatus seen in the higher vertebrata. [LUNGS.] The number of the respiratory movements in health are from fourteen to eighteen per minute. Besides carbonic acid, watery vapour and a minute quantity of organic matter are exhaled in respiration, the latter varying in accordance with the state of the digestive apparatus.

2. *Bot.:* A term occasionally used for the process in plants somewhat analogous to that of respiration in animals. A plant takes carbon deoxide from the atmosphere, decomposing it under the action of chlorophyll and light, emitting the oxygen, and retaining the carbon to build up the vegetable structure. During darkness, oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide given off, but not in quantities so great as to vitiate the atmosphere of the room in which flowers in pots are kept.

3. *Pathol.:* In effusion of pus into the pleura the respiration is bronchial, in one stage of phthisis it may be cavernous, in another puerile.

Artificial respiration:

¶ *Therapeutics:* Respiration produced by artificial means in apparent death from drowning, or from the administration of a too powerful anæsthetic. [DROWNING, ¶.]

* **rĕs-pĭ-rā'-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *respiration*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to respiration; respiratory.

† **rĕs'-pĭ-rā-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *respirat(ion)*; *-ive.*] Performing respiration.

rĕs'-pĭ-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *respirateur.*] A device for breathing through, worn over the mouth, or the nose and mouth, and secured by a bandage, strap, or other contrivance, to exclude injurious matters, such as smoke or dust, from the lungs, or to change the condition of the air by passing it through medicaments or gauze. Respirators are used by cutlers and other grinders to exclude the dust from the lungs. Such respirators may have magnetic gauze to attract the passing particles of steel. Respirators for persons having weak lungs have several folds of fine gauze, which warm the air as it passes through.

rĕs'-pĭ-rā-tŏr-ȳ, rĕ-spïr'-a-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [RESPIRATOR.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.

"In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same."—*Hunter.*

respiratory-centre, respiratory nerve-centre, *s.*

Anat.: A small portion of the lower part of the medulla, on either side of the median line. It is believed that there are two on each side, one regulating the movements of inspiration, the other of expiration.

"Hence this portion of the nervous system was called by Flourens the vital knot or ganglion of life. We shall speak of it as the *respiratory-centre.*"—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 354.

respiratory-sounds, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Sounds produced by respiration in health and disease as ascertained by auscultation (q.v.). [RESPIRATION, 3.]

† **respiratory-surface**, *s.*

Anat.: The surface of the lungs exposed to the action of the air in respiration.

respiratory-system, *s.*

Anat.: The apparatus for conducting the process of respiration.

respiratory-tree, *s.*

Zool.: Two branched and arborescent tubes, with cæcal terminations, arising from the cloaca of the Holothurians.

respiratory-tubes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Two tubes along the sides of the body in the Rotifera.

rĕ-spïre', * **re-spyre**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *respirer*, from Lat. *respiro* = to breathe: *re-* = again, and *spiro* = to blow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To breathe; to take air into, and exhale it from the lungs for the maintenance of animal life.

"A short relief, which but prolongs his pain;
He faints by fits; and then *respires* again."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

* 2. To catch breath, to recover breath. (*Spenser.*)

* 3. To blow.

"Alone the wind from Libya's sands *respires.*"
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, xiii.

* 4. To take rest, as after toil or exertion.

"See! the tortured ghosts *respire*,
See shady forms advance!"
Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

* 5. To recover, to rouse one's self.

"Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to *respire.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 36.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To breathe; to inhale and exhale, as air.

2. To breathe out, to exhale.

rĕs-pĭ-rŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* An instrument for measuring respiration and determining its character.

rĕs'-pīte, * **res-pit**, * **res-pitt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *respit* (Fr. *répit*), from Lat. *respectum*, accus. of *respectus* = respect (q.v.): Ital. *respitto, rispitto.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Respect. (*Chaucer.*)

2. A temporary cessation or intermission of an operation, process, or act; a pause, a stop, a delay.

"The god bad make no *respite*,
That he ne shulde hym slea anone."
Gower: C. A., vii.

3. A temporary delay, postponement, or putting off of something fixed; forbearance, stay.

"I crave but four days' *respite.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. The temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; a reprieve.

2. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.

¶ For difference between *respite* and *interval* see INTERVAL.

rĕs'-pīte, *v.t.* [RESPITE, *s.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give or allow a respite to, to relieve by a temporary cessation.

"In doyng herof he spent ten dayes, not *respityng* hys souldiers from their labour so muche as the nyght tyme."—*Goldinge: Cæsar's Comment.*, fo. 115.

2. To put off; to delay, to postpone, to suspend.

"They were promised payment in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

II. *Law:*

1. To suspend for a time the execution of; to reprieve.

"And by this cause he was *respited*,
So that the death him was acquited."
Gower: C. A., i.

2. To adjourn; to put off.

"The recognisances of the witnesses for the prosecution were *respited* sine die."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1885.

* **rĕs'-pīte-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *respite*; *-less.*] Without respite or relief.

* **rĕ-splĕnde'**, *v.i.* [Lat. *resplendeo.*] [RESPLENDENT.] To shine. (*Lydgate.*)

rĕ-splĕnd'-ençe, rĕ-splĕnd'-en-çȳ, *s.* [Lat. *resplendentia*, from *resplendens* = resplendent (q.v.).] Brilliant lustre, splendour; vivid brightness.

rĕ-splĕnd'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *resplendens*, pr. par. of *resplendeo* = to shine again, to shine brightly; *splendeo* = to shine.] Shining with brilliant lustre; vividly bright.

"The moon's *resplendent* globe."
Milton: P. L., iv. 723.

rĕ-splĕnd'-ent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *resplendent*; *-ly.*] In a resplendent manner; with vivid brightness or lustre.

* **re-splend-i-shant**, * **re-splend-issh-aunt**, *a.* [O. Fr. *resplendissant.*] Resplendent.

"And throwe ye vertue of thy full myght,
Causest ye world to be *resplendisshaunt.*"
Fabyan: Chronicle, c. xlix.

* **rĕ-splĕnd'-ĭsh-ĭng**, * **re-splend-ish-ynge**, *a.* [RESPLENDISHANT.] Resplendent.

"The heuyn visible is most pleasauntly garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendishynge* in the mooste pure firmament of asure colour."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., p. 162.

rē-splĭt', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *split*, v. (q.v.).] To split again, or a second time.

rĕ-spŏnd', *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *respondre* (Fr. *répondre*) = to answer, to match, from Lat. *respondeo*, from *re-* = back, in return, and *spondeo* = to promise.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make answer; to reply in words; to answer.

"Your business was not to oppose, but to *respond.*"—*Waterland: Works*, i. 5.

2. To answer or reply in any way; to exhibit some effect or action in return to a force or stimulus.

* 3. To correspond, to suit.

4. To be answerable or liable to make payment: as, To be held to *respond* in damages. (*Amer.*)

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To answer, to reply.

* 2. To correspond to; to agree with.

"His great deeds *respond* his speeches great."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, x.

3. To answer; to satisfy by payment; to pay. (*Amer.*)

rĕ-spŏnd', *s.* [RESPOND, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An answer, a reply.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A half-pier or pillar attached to a wall, to support an arch.

2. *Eccles.:* A short anthem or versicle, interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended.

"He did sing this hymne, *Felix namque.* And that *respond* being ended, &c."—*Foxe: Actes*, fo. 585.

rĕ-spŏn'-dĕ, *s.* [RESPOND, *s.*]

responde-book, *s.* A book kept by the directors of Chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from Chancery.

* **rĕ-spŏnd'-ençe**, * **rĕ-spŏnd'-en-çȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *responden(t)*; *-ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being respondent; an answering, a response.

"Th' anglicall soft trembling voices made
To th' instruments divine *respondence* meet."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Correspondence, agreement.

"His rent in fair *respondence* must arise
To double treble of his one yeare's price."
Hall: Satires, v. 1.

rĕ-spŏnd'-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *respondens*, pr. par. of *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Answering; giving response; answering to demand or expectation.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who answers; one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections, or to overthrow arguments.

"Answering the difficulty proposed, which was the part of a *respondent.*"—*Waterland: Works*, i. 2.

2. One who answers in a suit, particularly in a chancery or divorce suit.

rĕs-pŏn-dĕn'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Lat., from *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.).]

Comm.: A contract of hypothecation differing from a bottomry bond (q.v.) in that both ship and cargo are pledged.

* **rĕ-spŏns'-al**, * **re-spons-all**, *a. & s.* [RESPONSE.]

A. *As adj.:* Responsible, answerable, liable.

"For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 213.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A response, an answer.

2. One who is responsible for another; a surety.

"Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

rĕ-spŏnse′, * re-spons, *s.* [O. Fr. *response,* from Lat. *responsum,* neut. of *responsus,* pa. par. of *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of responding, answering, or replying.

2. An answer, reply, or anything of the nature of a reply.

"What was his *respons,* I ne sauh ne herd."
Robert de Brunne, p. 98.

3. *Specif.:* An oracular reply.

"The church was conducted in every step, at first by oracular *responses.*"—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace,* bk. i., ch. v.

* 4. A reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

"Let the respondent not turn opponent: except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response;* and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response.*"—*Watts.*

5. The answer to a versicle in the Church service. The signs for these words are ℣ (versicle) and ℟ (response).

"Tertullian takes notice that the *responses* in baptism were then somewhat larger than the model laid down by Christ."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 161.

II. *Music:* A repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part of the fugue.

*** rĕ-spŏnse′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *response; -less.*] Giving no response or answer; not responding.

"The two next were also *responseless* to my charmers."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

rĕ-spŏns-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *responsible; -ity;* Fr. *responsabilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as for a person, trust, office, debt, &c.

"He was not disposed to take on himself the *responsibility* of disobedience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

2. Ability to answer in payment; means of meeting liabilities.

3. That for which one is responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as a trust, duty, debt, &c.

rĕ-spŏns′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *respons(e); -ible;* Fr. & Sp. *responsable;* Ital. *risponsabile.*]

1. Able to answer or respond to any claim; able to discharge any claim or duty; having means adequate to meet any claim.

"Not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible.*"—*Locke.*

2. Liable to be called upon to respond; answerable, liable, accountable, as for a debt, duty, trust, claim, &c.

"Is the doctor willing to be *responsible* for the nature, quality, and tendency of all his notions?"—*Waterland: Works,* v. 115.

3. Involving responsibility: as, a *responsible* position or office.

rĕ-spŏns′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *responsible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being responsible; responsibility.

rĕ-spŏns′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *responsib(le); -ly.*] In a responsible manner.

rĕ-spŏn′-sion, *s.* [Lat. *responsio,* from *responsus,* pa. par. of *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.); O. Sp. *responsion;* Ital. *responsione.*]

1. The act of answering; response, reply, answer.

"*Responsions* unto the questions."—*Burnet: Records,* bk. iii., No. 21.

2. (*Pl.*): At Oxford University, the first examination of a candidate for a degree. Also called the Little-go (q.v.).

rĕ-spŏns′-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *responsif;* Sp. *responsivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Answering; making answer or reply.

"A soft *responsive* voice was heard at every close."
Collins: Odes; The Passions.

2. Correspondent; making, or acting in response.

"Save when to thine my heart *responsive* swells."
Byron: Corsair, i. 1.

* 3. Responsible, liable, answerable. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* An answer, a reply.

"*Responsives* to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed."—*Burnet: Records,* bk. ii., No 23.

*** rĕ-spŏns′-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *responsive; -ly.*] In a responsive manner; by way of response.

*** rĕ-spŏns′-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *responsive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being responsive; readiness to answer.

"Taking advantage of the girl's *responsiveness.*"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal,* July 10, 1886, p. 650.

rĕ-spŏns′-ŏr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *responsorius,* neut. *responsorium.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing response or answer; answering.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A response; specif., the answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking in the Church service.

"The Sarum lights were put out, one at the beginning of each antiphon and *responsory.*"—*Church Times,* April 2, 1886.

2. A response-book; a choir-book containing the music of the versicles and responses.

res-sant, *s.* [Resaunt.]

*** rĕs′-sâult,** *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line of range with it.

*** rĕs′-sâunt,** *s.* [Resaunt.]

rĕst (1), * reste, *s.* [A.S. *rest, ræst,* cogn. with Dut. *rust;* Dan. & Sw. *rast;* Icel. *röst* = the distance between two resting-places, a stage; Goth. *rasta* = a stage of a journey, a mile; O. H. Ger. *rasta* = rest; Ger. *rast;* Ital. *resta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being in quiet or repose; cessation of bodily or mental labour or exertion; release from exertion or action: quiet, repose.

"So forth she rode, without repose or *rest.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 6.

2. Sleep, slumber.

"God give you good *rest.*"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iv. 3.

3. Hence, fig. or poet., the last sleep; death; the grave: as, He has gone to his *rest.*

4. Freedom from anything which disturbs, disquiets, or harasses; peace, tranquillity, quiet.

"And the land had *rest* forty years."—*Judges* iii. 11.

5. A place of quiet and repose; a permanent peaceful habitation.

"Unto whom I sware in my wrath that they should not enter into my *rest.*"—*Psalm* xcv. 11.

* 6. Stay, abode, residence.

"In Tarsus was not best
Longer for him to make his *rest.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. (Prol.)

7. That on which anything leans, lies, or is placed for support; a support. [II. 1, 2, 3, 5.]

"He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the beams of the house."—1 *Kings* vi. 6.

* 8. A syllable. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* 9. A set, game, or match at tennis.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arm.:* A support for a lance or spear.

"Rushing, ten thousand horsemen came,
With spears in *rest,* and hearts on flame."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 24.

2. *Billiards:* A support for the top of the cue, when the player cannot reach sufficiently far to support it with his hand.

3. *Gun.:* A support for the muzzle of a gun in aiming and firing.

4. *Her.:* A name given to a figure of doubtful origin and import, taken by some for a spear-rest, by others for a musical instrument of some kind, and hence also called an organ-rest.

REST.

5. *Lathe:* A device for supporting a piece of work in a lathe or vice.

6. *Music:* An interval of silence occurring in the course of a movement between one sound and another; the sign or character enjoining the silence of a performer for a given length of time. Each note has its corresponding rest, *e.g.,*

Dots may be affixed to rests, and have the same effects upon them as upon notes, *e.g.,* 𝄾· is equal to a rest of three-quavers; 𝄾·· is equal to a rest of seven-semiquavers.

7. *Physics:* Absolute rest is the permanence of a body's position with respect to ideal fixed points in space; relative rest that with respect to surrounding bodies.

8. *Pros.:* A short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

* ¶ *To set up one's rest:* A phrase taken from the game of primero in which it meant to take one's stand on the cards in one's hand, as being in the player's opinion better than those of his opponent: hence, to take one's chance upon anything; to fix or set one's hopes; to make up one's mind.

"Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes *set up their rest* upon the battle."—*Bacon.*

rĕst (2), *s.* [Fr. *reste,* from *rester* = to rest (2); Sp. *resto, resta;* Ital. *resto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is left over or remains after the separation or withdrawal of a part; remainder, residue.

"Joab repaired the *rest* of the city."—1 *Chron.* xi. 8.

2. Others; persons not included in a proposition or category. (With the def. article.)

"A sable cloud conceal'd her from *the rest.*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 266.

II. *Comm.:* A surplus or reserve fund held by a bank or other company to equalize the dividends when the profits made fall below the amount required to pay the usual dividend, or to fall back upon in any emergency. Also a technical term used in the Bank of England weekly reports, denoting the balance of assets above liabilities. It is of the nature of a reserve against any contingencies that may arise, and dates from the year 1722.

¶ *For the rest:* As regards all other matters or points.

*** rĕst (3),** *s.* [Wrest, *s.*]

rĕst (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *restan;* O. H. Ger. *restjan, rastjan;* Sw. *rasta;* Dut. *rusten;* Ger. *rasten.*] [Rest (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To take rest; to cease from labour or exertion; to leave off work of any kind; to stop.

"He *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made."—*Genesis* ii. 2.

2. To be still or without motion.

"Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day."
Milton: P. L., xii. 257.

3. To abide, to settle, to remain.

"The spirit of the Lord shall *rest* upon him."—*Isaiah* xi. 2.

4. To stand for support; to be supported: as, A pillar *rests* on its base.

5. To lie for repose; to recline; to lean for support or quiet.

"The wretched father (father now no more)
In sullen sorrow *rested* on the shore."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid x.

6. To lie, to stay, to abide.

"At Northampton they do *rest* to-night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.

7. To lean, to depend, to rely.

* 8. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

9. To sleep, to slumber, to repose.

10. To sleep the sleep of death; to die; to be dead.

11. To be free from anything disquieting, harassing, or disturbing; to be undisturbed; to enjoy peace and quiet. (*Isaiah* vii. 19.)

12. To remain or be fixed in any state or opinion.

"There *rest* in your foolery."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iv. 3.

13. To be in a certain state or position; to stand: as, I will tell you how the matter *rests.*

14. To lie, to depend; to be in the power of. (Followed by *with,* formerly also by *in:* as, The remedy *rests* with him.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to.

"God *rest* all Christian souls!"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

2. To place, lay, or set for support; to lean.

"On the sand one end he *rested.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

¶ *To rest one's self:* To take rest; to cease from labor or exertion.

3. To remove and lay aside for a time; as, *to rest one's hat, or coat, &c.* (*Southern U. S.*)

***rĕst** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *rester*, from Lat. *resto* = to stop behind, to remain: *re-* = behind, back, and *sto* = to stand; Sp. *restar*; Ital. *restare*.] [REST (2), *s.*]

1. To remain; to be left.

"Nonght *rests* for me but to make open proclamation."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

2. To continue to be; to remain.

"I *rest* thy secret friend."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 626.

***rĕst** (3), *v.t.* [A contract. of *arrest* (q.v.).] To arrest.

***rē-stăg'-nant,** *a.* [Lat. *restagnans*, pr. par. of *restagno* = to overflow.] Stagnant; remaining without flow or motion.

"The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 151.

***rē-stăg'-nāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *restagnatus*, pa. par. of *restagno*.] [RESTAGNANT.] To stagnate; to remain without flow or motion.

"The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

***rē-stăg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *restagnatio*.] The state of being stagnant; stagnation.

"It proceedeth from the *restagnation* of gross blood."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

rē-stămp', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stamp*, v.] To stamp again, as a restamping writ.

rĕst'-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *restans*, pr. par. of *resto* = to remain.] [REST (2), v.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* In possession of.

"They were *restant* all those things."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 362.

2. *Bot.:* Persistent (q.v.).

rē-stāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *state*, v. (q.v.).] To state again or anew.

rĕs-tâur', rĕs-tor', *s.* [Fr. *restaur* = recovery of a loss as against an insurer, from Lat. *restauro* = to restore (q.v.).]

Law: The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances; or against the masters, if the loss arise through their default; also, the remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantee or other person, who is to indemnify him from any damage sustained.

***rĕs-tâur',** *v.t.* [Lat. *restauro*.] To restore (q.v.).

"The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to foreshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 62.

restaurant (as **res-tō-rân'**), *s.* [Fr., prop. pr. par. of *restaurer* = to restore (q.v.).] An eating-house; a place for refreshment; a house where liquors and cooked food are sold.

"To make the personal acquaintance of the representatives of the press at the *restaurant* named."—*Referee*, Aug. 29, 1886.

***rĕs'-tâu-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *restauratus*, pa. par. of *restauro*.] To restore.

"If one repulse has us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*."
Turberville.

res-tau'-ra-teur (au as ō), *s.* [Fr.] The keeper of a restaurant.

"All the railway *restaurateurs* were up in arms, imagining that the satirist's scorn applied to them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

***res-tau-ra-tife,** *a.* [RESTORATIVE.]

***rĕs-tâu-rā'-tion, *res-tau-ra-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *restauration*, from Lat. *restaurationem*, accus. of *restauratio* = a restoring; Sp. *restauracion*; Ital. *restaurazione*.] Restoration.

"Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causes death; Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

***reste,** *s.* [REST (1), *s.*]

rē-stĕm', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stem*, v. (q.v.).] To force back against the current.

"And now they do *restem*
Their backward course."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

rĕst'-fûl, *rĕst'-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *rest* (1), *s.*; *-full.*]

1. Full of rest; at rest; quiet.

"*Restfull* peas."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1364).

*2. Giving rest or peace.

"Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 66.

rĕst'-fûl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *restful*; *-ly.*] In a restful manner; quietly, peacefully.

"Living *restfully* and in heith."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

rĕst'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *restful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being restful.

"That countre grewe to more *restfulnesse* and peas."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. xxii.

rĕst'-hăr-rōw, *s.* [Eng. *rest* (3), v., and *harrow*. So named because the long roots arrest the harrow.]

1. *Bot.:* [ONONIS].

2. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Aplasta ononaria*. The caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis spinosa*; the moth flies in May, July, and August.

rĕst'-hōuse, *s.* [Eng. *rest* (1), and *house*.] An empty house for the accommodation of travellers; a choultry or serai. (*Indian.*)

rĕs-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *resti(o)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Restiads; an order of Endogens, alliance Glumales. Herbaceous plants or undershrubs, with leaves simple and narrow or wanting; culms naked or with sheaths; flowers in spikes or heads, often unisexual; stamens two or three; ovary with one or more cells, each cell one-seeded; fruit capsular or uncamentaceous. Chiefly from South America, the Cape, and Australia. Known genera 23, species 171.

rĕs'-tĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *resti(o)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Restiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

***rĕs'-tĭff,** *a.* & *s.* [RESTIVE.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as RESTIVE (q.v.).

"The beast which bore him began to grow *restiff* and ungovernable."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Ded.)

B. *As subst.:* A restive or stubborn horse.

rĕs'-tĭff-nĕss, *s.* [RESTIVENESS.]

rĕs'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *restis* = a cord, and *forma* = form, shape.] Like a cord in form.

restiform-bodies, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two lateral rounded eminences or columns in the *medulla oblongata*. They are directly continuous with the posterior, and with part of the antero-lateral columns of the spinal cord. (*Quain.*)

***rĕst'-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *resty*; *-ly.*] In a sluggish manner, stubbornly.

***rē-stĭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *restinctio*, from *restinctus*, pa. par. of *restinguo* = to extinguish.] The act of extinguishing or quenching.

***rĕst'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *resty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being resty; sluggishness.

"By *restiness* and lying still all the winter."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, pt. i., p. 210.

rĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REST (1), *v.*]

resting-owing, *a.*

Scots Law:

1. Remaining due. (Said of a debt.)

2. Indebted. (Said of a debtor.)

resting-place, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A place for rest or repose; hence, used, poet. or fig., for the grave.

"To this commodious *resting-place* he led."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. *Arch.:* A half or quarter-pace in a staircase.

resting-spore, *s.*

Bot.: An embryo in Algals which does not germinate at once but is set free when the plant decays, falls to the ground, remains dormant through the winter, and germinates in spring. Called also a Teleutospore.

***rē-stĭn'-guĭsh (gu as gw),** *v.t.* [Lat. *restinguo*.] To extinguish.

"Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*."—*Field: Of Controv.* (*Life*, ed. 1716), p. 41.

rĕs'-tĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a rope-maker.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Restiaceæ (q.v.). Species many; the majority from South Africa. The tough wiry stems of *Restio tectorum* are used for thatching.

rē-stĭp'-ū-lāte, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulate* (q.v.).] To stipulate anew.

***rē-stĭp-ū-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulation* (q.v.).] The act of restipulating; a new or renewed stipulation.

"If the *restipulation* were absolute . . . I cannot excuse the good king."—*Sp. Hall: Contempl., Hezekiah & Sennacherib.*

***rĕs'-tĭ-tue,** *v.t.* [Fr. *restituer*, from Lat. *restituo*.] [RESTITUTE, *v.*] To restore.

"And yf thow wite nevere to wham, ne were thow shoide *restitue*,
Bere hit to the hishop." *P. Plowman*: B., v. 261.

***rĕs'-tĭ-tūte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *restitutus*, pa. par. of *restituo*: *re-* = back, again, and *statuo* = to set up.] To restore to a former state or condition.

"The inclosures which would be affected and *restituted* by Mr. Jessie Collings's regulations."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

***rĕs'-tĭ-tūte,** *s.* [RESTITUTE, *v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute.

rĕs-tĭ-tū'-ti-ō ĭn ĭn'-tĕ-grŭm (ti as shĭ), *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: The rescinding of a contract or transaction, so as to place the parties to it in the same position with respect to one another as they occupied before the contract was made or the transaction took place.

rĕs-tĭ-tū'-tion, res-ti-tu-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *restitution*, from Lat. *restitutionem*, accus. of *restitutio*, from *restitutus*.] [RESTITUTE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of replacing or restoring that which is lost or has been taken away. The act of restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived.

"By common law there was no *restitution* of goods upon an indictment, because it is at the suit of the crown only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification. (Generally with the verb *to make*.)

"If the sun be risen upon him, there shall be blood shed for him; for he shall *make* full *restitution*."—*Exodus* xxii. 3.

3. That which is given or paid in return for something lost, taken away, injured, or destroyed; satisfaction made.

4. The recovery of a former state or posture; the return of elastic bodies forcibly bent or compressed to their original state.

II. *Law:* The putting a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he has been unlawfully disseized.

¶ (1) *Restitution of all things:* [RESTORATION, ¶ (1)].

(2) *Restitution of conjugal rights:*

Law: (See extract).

"The suit for *restitution of conjugal rights* is also another species of matrimonial cause: which may be brought when either lives separate from the other without sufficient reason; in which case they will be compelled to come together again, if either party be weak enough to desire it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

(3) *Restitution of minors:*

Law: A restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.

(4) *Restitution of stolen goods:*

Law: Formerly there was no restitution of stolen goods on an indictment, but the party robbed had to bring an appeal of robbery. Now alike in the United States and Great Britain, stolen goods are restored unless in the case of a negotiable security in the hands of a person who in purchasing it had no reason to believe that it had been dishonestly appropriated.

(5) *Writ of restitution:*

Law: A writ which lies where judgment has been reversed to restore to the defendant what he has lost.

"If execution has been levied on the plaintiff in error for debt or damages, he is entitled to a *writ of restitution*, in order that he may recover all that he has thereby lost."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 15.

restitution-edict, *s.*

Hist.: An edict published A.D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II., ordering the Protestants to deliver up to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property which had fallen into their hands since the religious peace of Passau established in the previous century. In 1648, at the end of the Thirty Years War, the edict was revoked.

***rĕs'-tĭ-tū-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

"Their rescuer or *restitutor*, Quixote."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 124.

rĕs'-tĭve, *res-tie, *rĕs'-tĭff, *a.* [O. Fr. *restif* (Fr. *rétif*), from *rester* = to rest, to remain; Ital. *restio*; Sp. *restivo*.] [REST (2), *v.*]

1. Drawing back; unwilling to go forward; obstinate, stubborn; refusing to move.

"The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him to the gallows became *restive* and went back."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. Idle, lazy.

"Such an idle *restive* presence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

3. (By confusion with REST (1), *v.*):

(1) That will not rest or stand still; restless, fidgetty. (Applied to horses.)

† (2) Impatient of control, restraint, or opposition; recalcitrant. (Said of persons.)

* (3) Being at rest; being less in motion.

"Falsies oftenest happen on the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

rĕs'-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *restive; -ly.*] In a restive manner.

rĕs'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *restive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being restive; stubbornness.

* 2. Laziness.

"From whatever cause this *restiveness* of mind proceedeth, it is a thing most prejudicial."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

3. Unwillingness to stand still; a fidgetty disposition.

rĕst'-lĕss, * reste-les, * rest-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *rest* (1), s.; *-less.*]

1. Not resting; unresting; not quiet; uneasy.

"To Melrose Abbey, for the sake
Of Michael's *restless* sprite."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 28.

2. Being without sleep or rest; unable to sleep.

"*Restless* he pass'd the remnants of the night."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. Passed without rest; sleepless: as, a *restless* night.

4. Unwilling to remain at rest or quiet; disposed to move or wander about; not satisfied to be at rest; unsettled in disposition.

"Or else he scann'd the globe, those small domains,
Where *restless* mortals such a turmoil keep."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 11.

5. Characterized by restlessness.

"*Restless* and mischievous temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

6. Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, a *restless* nation.

7. Unceasing; ever-moving.

"A rock firm set in the depths of a *restless* sea."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

* 8. Not affording rest; uneasy. (*Cowper.*)

restless-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: Cavia aperea or *aperœa* [CAVIA], the original of the guinea-pig (q.v.).

restless-flycatcher, *s.*

Ornith.: Sisura inquieta, an Australian bird, called by the colonists the Grinder, from the noise it makes when darting downwards in pursuit of its prey.

* **rest-lesse,** *a.* [RESTLESS.]

rĕst'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *restless; -ly.*] In a restless manner; uneasily.

"Turning *restlessly* she drew the bedclothes round her."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

rĕst'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *restless; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being restless or in continual motion.

2. Uneasiness or unquietness of mind; agitation; disturbance of mind or body; anxiety; unsettled disposition.

"A haggard look which indicated the *restlessness* of pain as well as the *restlessness* of ambition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Inability to rest or sleep; sleeplessness.

rē-stŏck', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stock*, v. (q.v.).] To stock again or anew.

"The aquarium at the Inventions Exhibition has lately been entirely *restocked* with marine and fresh-water fishes."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

rĕs-tor', *s.* [RESTAUR.]

* **rĕ-stŏr'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *restor(e); -able.*] Capable of being restored to a former state or condition.

"Great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate."—*Swift: Works*, vol. x., let. 7.

* **rĕ-stŏr'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *restorable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being restorable.

* **rĕ-stŏr'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *restor(e); -al.*] The act of restoring; restitution, restoration.

"The promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

rĕs-tō-rā'-tion, *s.* [RESTAURATION.]

1. The act of restoring to, or replacing in, a former state or position; replacement in office or position; specif., the replacing of a person or family on a throne.

"*Restoration* would be immediately followed by a confiscation and a proscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The act of renewing or reviving; a renewal, a revival, a reestablishment.

"The year 1660, the era of the *restoration* of the old constitution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The repairing of a work of art, building, &c., which has fallen into decay or been injured.

"The *restoration* of paintings requires much taste, knowledge, and ability to ensure success."—*Fairholt: Terms of Art.*

4. Hence, used for a plan or design of an ancient building, showing its original state: as, the *restoration* of a cathedral.

5. The state of being restored; recovery of health or soundness; recovery from illness, relapse, or any bad state.

* 6. That which is restored.

¶ (1) *Restoration of all things* (*R.V.*); *Restitution of all things* (*A.V.*):

Script.: The restoration in connexion with the second advent of Christ of the world to much of its primeval purity and happiness (Acts iii. 21; cf. also Matt. xvii. 11, Mark ix. 12.).

(2) *The Restoration:*

Eng. Hist.: The return of Charles II. in 1660, and the reestablishment of Monarchy in England, after an interval of a little more than eleven years, from January 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, during which the Government of Great Britain was republican.

(3) *Universal restoration:*

Theol.: The doctrine held by some that all mankind, if not even the fallen angels, shall ultimately be restored to sinlessness and eternal happiness. [RESTORATIONISTS.]

* **rĕs-tō-rā'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *restoration; -er.*] The same as RESTORATIONIST (q.v.).

rĕs-tō-rā'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *restoration; -ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Restorationists.

rĕs-tō-rā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *restoration; -ist.*]

Church History (*Pl.*):

1. The followers of Origen in the opinion that after a certain purgation proportionate to their delinquencies all will be restored to God's favour and to paradise.

2. The adherents of Mr. Ballow, of America, who held that retribution is limited to this life, and that at the resurrection all will be restored to life and to primeval happiness.

rĕ-stŏr'-ą-tĭve, * res-taur-a-tif, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *restauratif*; Sp. & Port. *restaurativo*; Ital. *ristorativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of restoring; tending to restore or renew strength, vigour, &c.

"I have heard some hold opinion that it is very *restorative*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 537.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which is efficacious in restoring strength, vigour, &c.

"To make me die with a *restorative*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

* **rĕ-stŏr'-ą-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *restorative; -ly.*] In a manner or degree tending to restore or renew strength, vigour, &c.

* **rĕs'-tō-rā-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *restaurateur.*] A restorateur.

* **rĕ-stŏr'-ą-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *restor(e); -atory.*] Restorative.

rĕ-stōre' (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *restorer* (Fr. *restaurer*), from Lat. *restauro* = to restore: from *re-* = again, and a verb *stauro* not found, but seen in *instauro*, and connected with Gr. σταυρός (*stauros*) = that which is firmly fixed, a stake; Sans. *sthâvara* = fixed, stable, from the same root as Lat. *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *restaurar*; Ital. *restaurare, ristaurare, ristorare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring back to a former state, place, condition, or position; to replace.

"Even the Jacobites were ashamed of the prince whom they were labouring to *restore*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To give or bring back; to return to a person, as a thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him.

"It shall be with thee until thy brother seek after it, and thou shalt *restore* it to him again."—*Deut.* xxii. 2.

3. To bring back to life; to revive, to resuscitate.

"Whose son he had *restored* to life."—*2 Kings* viii. 1.

4. To bring back to a former and better state, as from a state of ruin, decay, or the like; to repair, to rebuild. [II.]

5. To bring back from disease or unsoundness; to heal, to cure.

"Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was *restored* whole like as the other."—*Matthew* xii. 13.

6. To bring back from a state of degeneracy or lapse; to reclaim.

"If a man be overtaken in a fault . . . *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness."—*Galatians* vii. 7.

7. To bring back; to renew or reestablish after interruption: as, To *restore* peace or friendship.

8. To give in place of, or as amends for; to make amends or satisfaction for; to compensate.

"He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox."—*Exodus* xxii. 1.

II. *Fine Arts:*

1. To bring back, from a state of decay or injury, as near as may be to its primitive state, by a correct imitation of the original work of the author.

"Great knowledge of the manipulation of the master whose work is to be *restored*."—*Fairholt: Terms of Art.*

2. To form a picture, plan, or model of, as of something lost, mutilated, or decayed: as, To *restore* a ruined building.

rē-stōre', (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *store*, v. (q.v.).] To store again or anew: as, To *restore* goods.

* **rĕ-stōre',** *s.* [RESTORE (1), *v.*] Restoration, restitution.

"Till he had made amends, and full *restore*,
For all the damage which he had him done afore."
Spenser: F. Q., iii. v. 18.

* **rĕ-stōre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *restore* (1), v.; *-ment.*] The act of restoring; restoration, restitution.

"They had no *restorement* of the Freuche kyng, for whose sake they lost all."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxlvii.

rĕ-stŏr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *restore* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which restores.

"The fresh air one breathes, and the exercise, being excellent *restorers* of health."—*Chambers' Journal*, Aug. 6, 1881, p. 509.

rĕs-tor'-mĕl-īte, *s.* [After the Restormel mine, Cornwall, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish-green, massive mineral resembling agalmatolite. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 2·58. Mean results of analyses approach the composition of killinite (q.v.).

rĕ-strāin', * re-straine, * re-strayne, * re-streigne, * re-streine, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *restraindre* (Fr. *restreindre*), from Lat. *restringo* = to draw back tightly, to bind back: *re-* = back, and *stringo* = to draw tight; Sp. & Port. *restringir*; Ital. *restrignere, restringere, ristrignere, ristringere.*] [STRINGENT.]

* 1. To strain, to draw tight.

"His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. To withhold; to hold back; to keep in or back; to hold or keep back from action, advancement, or proceeding, by physical or moral force, or by interposing obstacles.

"His troops he succeeded in *restraining*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To keep under; to repress, to subdue, to curb.

"The remainder of wrath shalt thou *restrain*."—*Psalm* lxxvi. 10.

* 4. To abridge, to limit, to restrict; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

"Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 5.

* 5. To limit, to confine, to restrict.

"A moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate."—*Watts: Logick.*

*6. To withhold, to forbear. (*Job* xv. 4.)

*7. To forhid, to prohibit.

"*Restraining* all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom, wherein there were above five persons."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 7.

***rĕ-strāin'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *restrain; -able.*] Capable of being restrained; admitting of restraint.

"Nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable* than the pen of the poet."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

rĕ-strāined', *pa. par.* or *a.* [RESTRAIN.]

***rĕ-strāin'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *restrained; -ly.*] With restraint or limitation; not freely.

"The world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth nor can in any reason be interpreted to signifie a far smaller disproportionable part of the world."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 482.

rĕ-strāin'-ĕr, *re-strayn-er, *s.* [Eng. *restrain; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which restrains or withholds.

"So these two persons were euer *restrayners* and refrayners of the kinges wilfull scope and vnbridled libertie."—*Grafton: Henry VII.* (an. 19).

2. *Photog.:* Any substance used in developing the images produced by light, to prevent the action from proceeding too violently.

rĕ-strāin'-ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [RESTRAIN.]

restraining-order, *s.*

Law: A temporary order to a bank or other public company not to permit the transfer of certain stock from one person to another, and not to pay dividends due upon it till permission is granted.

restraining-statutes, *s. pl.*

Law: Statutes restricting previous rights and powers.

***rĕ-strāin'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *restrain; -ment.*] The act of restraining; restraint.

rĕ-strāint', *re-strainte, *s.* [O. Fr. *restraincte*, fem. of *restraint*, pa. par. of *restraindre* = to restrain (q.v.); Fr. *restreint.*]

1. The act of restraining; the act of holding back or hindering from motion or action in any way; hinderance of the will or of any action physical, mental, or moral.

"With wise *restraint*
Voluptuous." *Wordsworth: Nutting.*

2. The state of being restrained, kept back, or hindered from action or motion: as, To keep one's feelings under *restraint.*

3. Abridgment of liberty; confinement, detention.

"Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; limitation, restriction, or prohibition. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 32.)

rē-strĕngth'-ĕn, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *strengthen* (q.v.).] To strengthen or fortify again or afresh.

"He dooth *restrengthen* the towne and steeple of Glascow."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1543).

rĕ-strĭck', *v.t.* [RESTRICT.]

***rĕ-strĭct',** *a.* [Lat. *restrictus*, pa. par. of *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.).] Restricted, limited, confined.

"In that *restrict* manner above named."—*Annotations on Glanvill* (1682), p. 251.

rĕ-strĭct', *v.t.* [RESTRICT, *a.*] To limit, to confine; to keep within limits; to restrain: as, To *restrict* a word to a particular use.

rĕ-strĭc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *restrictionem*, accus. of *restrictio*, from *restrictus*, pa. par. of *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.); Sp. *restriccion*; Ital. *restrizione.*]

1. The act of restricting, confining, or limiting; the state of being restricted, limited, or confined within bounds.

2. That which restricts or limits; a restraint.

"Those *restrictions* were in perfect harmony with the theory of government held by the Tories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

†3. Reservation, reserve.

¶ (1) *Real restriction:* The use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from the truth if the circumstances be considered.

(2) *Mental restriction:* The same as MENTAL-RESERVATION (q.v.).

***rĕ-strĭc'-tion-ą-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *restriction; -ary.*] Restrictive.

rĕ-strĭct'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *restrictif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the quality of restricting or limiting; expressing limitation.

"They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. Imposing restraint; restraining, limiting.

"This *restrictive* power is of itself fruitful of Chancery procedure."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 2, 1885.

*3. Styptic, astringent.

"I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

***B.** *As subst.:* A styptic or astringent medicine or preparation.

"Some of the same *restrictive* over that."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

restrictive-endorsement, *s.*

Banking, &c.: An endorsement limiting the payment of money to a named person.

***rĕ-strĭct'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *restrictive; -ly.*] In a restrictive manner; with restriction or limitation.

"Which is not to be understood so *restrictively*."—*Government of the Tongue.*

***rĕ-strĭct'-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *restrictive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being restrictive.

***rĕ-strĭnge',** *v.t.* [Lat. *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.).] To confine, to contract, to astringe.

***rĕ-strĭnj'-ĕn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *restringen(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being restringent; astringency.

"Colours wanting *restringency*."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 293.

***rĕ-strĭnj'-ĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *restringens*, pr. par. of *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of restringing; able or tending to restringe; astringent.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which operates as a styptic or astringent.

"The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stanch, and incrassatives to thicken the blood."—*Harvey.*

***rē-strīve',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *strive* (q.v.).] To strive again or anew.

"*Restriving* again afresh."—*Guardian*, No. 133.

rĕst'-ȳ (1), ***rĕst'-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *restif.*]

*1. Drawing back instead of forward; stubborn.

"Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do."—*Phillips: New World of Words.*

*2. Indolent; prone to take rest when one should be active; lazy.

"Where the master is too *resty* or too rich to say his own prayers, or to bless his own table."—*Milton: Iconoclastes*, ch. xxiv.

rĕst'-ȳ (2), *a.* [REASTY.]

rē-sŭb-jĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *subject*, v. (q.v.).] To subject again or anew.

***rē-sŭb-jĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *subjection* (q.v.).] A second subjection; a return to a state of subjection.

"Upon the conditions of our *resubjection*."—*Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 3.

***rē-sŭb-lĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sublimation* (q.v.).] A second or repeated sublimation.

"By bare *resublimations* with fresh mercury."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 123.

***rē-sŭb-līme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sublime*, v. (q.v.).] To sublime again or a second time.

"Though it be most commonly requisite to *resublime* the sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 217.

***rē-sŭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *resudatus*, pa. par. of *resudo* = to sweat again: *re-* = again, and *sudo* = to sweat.] The act or state of sweating again.

"A kind of *resudation* of juice proceeding from sweet herbs."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi.*

rĕ-sŭlt', *v.i.* [Fr. *résulter* = to rebound . . . to result; from Lat. *resulto* = to spring back, to rebound; frequent. of *resilio* = to leap back: *re-* = back, and *salio* = to leap; Sp. *resultar*; Ital. *resultare, risultare.*]

*1. To leap back, to rebound.

"Lig[illegible] leaps the golden grain, *resulting* from the [illegible]ound." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xiii. 742.

2. To proceed, rise, or spring as a consequence; to follow as a result or consequence; to ensue.

"Such huge extremes when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 212.

3. To have an issue, to terminate; followed by *in:* as, To *result* in good or evil.

4. To come to a decision; to decide, to decree; as, an ecclesiastical council. (*Amer.*)

rĕ-sŭlt', *s.* [RESULT, *v.*]

*1. Resilience; the act of rebounding or flying back.

"Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch, to his former place."—*Bacon.*

2. Consequence, outcome, issue, event, effect; that which results or proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or a state of things.

"There was great anxiety at the palace to know the *result*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolution, a decree.

"Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies."—*Swift.*

***rĕ-sŭlt'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Fr.] The act of resulting; that which results, a result.

"He would . . . thence infer,
That souls were but *resultances* from her."
Donne: Poems, p. 212.

rĕ-sŭlt'-ąnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resultans*, pr. par. of *resulto* = to rebound; Fr. *résultant*; Ital. *resultante, risultante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Existing, proceeding, or following as a result, consequence, or conclusion; especially resulting from the combination of two agents.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which results; a result, a consequence.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* An eliminant (q.v.).

2. *Mech.:* A single force which is equivalent in effect to two or more forces; the single force which represents the combined effect of several forces; relatively to the resultant, these several forces are termed components or component forces. When two forces act on a particle in the same direction, their resultant is equal to their sum, and acts in the same direction. When two forces act on a particle in opposite directions, their resultant is equal to their difference, and acts in the direction of the greater force. If two concurrent forces acting upon a point are represented in magnitude and direction by the two sides of a parallelogram, then their resultant is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal drawn through the given point. [PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES.]

***rĕ-sŭlt'-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *resultatum*, nent. sing. of *resultatus*, pa. par. of *resulto.*] [RESULT, v.] A result.

"The *resultate* of their counsell is . . . direct and sincere."—*Bacon.*

rĕ-sŭlt'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *result*, s.; *-ful(l).*] Having result or effects.

rĕ-sŭlt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RESULT, *v.*

resulting-force or **motion,** *s.*

Mech.: The same as RESULTANT (q.v.).

resulting-trust, *s.*

Law: A trust raised by implication in favour of the author of the trust himself or his representatives.

resulting-use, *s.*

Law: A use returning by way of implication to the granter himself.

***rĕ-sŭlt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *result; -ive.*] Resulting, resultant.

"A *resultive* firmness arisseth from their complication."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. ii. (Dedic.)

***rĕ-sŭlt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *result; -less.*] Having no result; without result.

rĕ-sūm'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *resum(e); -able.*] Capable of being resumed, taken back, or taken up again.

"This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

résumé (as **rā-zū-mā'**), *s.* [Fr.] A summing up, a condensed statement, an abridgment, a summary, a brief recapitulation.

rĕ-ṣūme′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *résumer*, from Lat. *resumo: re-* = back, again, and *sumo* = to take; Sp. *resumir*; Ital. *resumere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take back, to take again.

"Then, mounting on his car, *resum'd* the rein."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 405

2. To take up again after interruption; to begin again what has been interrupted or broken off.

"My Muse! *resume* the task that yet doth thee abide."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 48.

3. To take up or enter upon again.

"But Redmond turned a different way,
And the bent bows *resumed* their sway."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To begin a discourse, argument, &c., after interruption.

* **rē-sŭm′-mŏn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summon* (q.v.).]

1. To summon or call again.

2. To recall, to recover.

rē-sŭm′-mŏnṣ, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summons* (q.v.).]

Law: A second summons or calling of a person to answer an action where the first summons has been defeated by any occasion.

rĕ-ṣŭmp′-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *resumptio*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo* = to resume (q.v.); Fr. *résomption*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of resuming, taking back, or taking up again.

2. *Law:* The taking again by the Crown of such lands, tenements, &c., as on false suggestion, or other error, had been granted by letters patent. In this country, the resuming of specie payment, as by the "Resumption" Act of 1875.

* **rĕ-ṣŭmp′-tĭve** (*p* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resumptivus*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo* = to resume (q.v.); O. Fr. *resomptif*.]

A. *As adj.:* Taking back or again; resuming.

B. *As subst.:* A restoring medicine; a restorative.

rē-sū′-pĭn-āte, rē-sū′-pĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *resupinatus*, pa. par. of *resupino* = to throw on one's back: *re-* = back, and *supino* = to lay backwards.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inverted, reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk, as the flowers of Orchis.

(2) (*Of some Agarici*): Having the hymenium uppermost instead of undermost.

* **rē-su-pĭn-ā′-tion**, *s.* [RESUPINATE.] The act of laying on the back or inverting; the state of being resupinate or reversed.

"A *resupination* of the figure."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 62.

* **rē-su-pīne′**, *a.* [Lat. *resupinus*.] [RESUPINATE.]

1. *Lit.:* Lying on the back; on one's back.

"He spake, and downward sway'd, fell *resupine*."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey ix.

2. *Fig.:* Supine.

"Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness."—*Sir K. Digby: Observations.*

rē-sŭp-plȳ′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *supply* (q.v.).] To supply again or anew.

* **rĕ-sûrġe′**, *v.i.* [Lat. *resurgo*.] To rise again.

"Hark at the dead jokes *resurging*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

* **rĕ-sûrġ′-ençe**, *s.* [Eng. *resurgen(t)*; *-ce*.] The act of rising again; resurrection.

* **rĕ-sûrġ′-ent**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resurgens*, pr. par. of *resurgo*.] [RESURRECTION.]

A. *As adj.:* Rising again; rising from the dead. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.)

B. *As subst.:* One who rises again; one who rises from the dead.

* **rē-sŭr-prīṣe′**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *surprise*, s. (q.v.).] A fresh or second surprise.

"A *resurprise* of the castle of the Thebans."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

* **rĕṣ-ŭr-rĕct′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo*.] [RESURRECTION.]

1. To take from the grave, as a dead body.

2. To restore to life; to make alive; to reanimate; to give vitality to.

"The centre, where the sportsman lies entombed, to be quickly *resurrected* when the game appears."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 307.

rĕṣ-ŭr-rĕc′-tion, * **re-sur-rec-ti-oun**, * **res-ur-rex-i-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *résurrection*, from Lat. *resurrectionem*, accus. of *resurrectio* = a rising again, from *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo* = to rise again: *re-* = again, and *surgo* = to rise.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rising again; a springing again into life or vitality: as, the *resurrection* of one's hopes. Specif., a rising again from the dead or the grave; the revival of the dead at the last judgment. (1 *Cor.* xv. 12, 13.)

* 2. The state of being risen again; the future state. (*Matt.* xxii. 30.)

II. *Theol.:* The resurrection of Christ, implied or predicted in the Messianic prophecies (Psalms xvi. 9–11; xxii. 15–18, 21–31), and narrated by all the evangelists (Matt. xxvii. 62, xxviii. 1–20; Mark xvi. 1–14; Luke xxiv. 1–48; John xx., xxi.). The resurrection of Christ is held to be the earnest of that happy resurrection promised to all his faithful followers (1 Cor. xv. 13–23. Cf. also John xi. 23–27). The resurrection is that of the body, the soul having lived on during the intermediate period. The former is no longer corruptible or mortal, but spiritual and glorious (1 Cor. xv. 42–44, 53–57).

resurrection-man, *s.* The same as RESURRECTIONIST (q.v.).

resurrection-pie, *s.* A pie made of scraps and leavings of meat, vegetables, &c.

"'I never heard of *resurrection-pie*,' faltered Mrs. Lancaster, dexterously waiving her son's inquiry. 'What is it made of?' 'Of the assembled ghosts of departed dinners! Half-picked bones, gristle, stale fat, general leavings, dished-up in weak broth, well-seasoned with black pepper and semi-cooked onions!'"
E. J. Worboise: Sissie, ch. xx.

resurrection-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Selaginella lepidophylla.*

* **rĕṣ-ŭr-rĕc′-tion-a-rȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ary*.] Rising again; reviving.

"Old men and women . . . seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

† **rĕṣ-ŭr-rĕc′-tion-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ist*.] One who made a business of stealing bodies from graves to sell them to surgeons for the purpose of dissection. The Anatomy Act (1832), by providing for the supply of subjects to schools of anatomy, did away with the nefarious business of the resurrectionists.

* **rĕṣ-ŭr-rĕc′-tion-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ize*.] To raise from the dead; to resurrect.

rē-sŭr-vêy′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *survey* (q.v.).]

1. To survey, examine, or review again.

2. To read and examine again.

"To sit with us once more, with better heed
To *resurvey* them." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. ii.

rē-sŭr′-vêy, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *survey*, s. (q.v.).] A second or renewed survey.

* **rĕ-sŭs′-çĭ-ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *resuscit(o)* = to resuscitate (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-able*.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

"The apothecary told the virtuoso that he had really prepared *resuscitable* plants a different way from that which others pretended to."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 605.

* **rĕ-sŭs′-çĭ-tant**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resuscitans*, pr. par. of *resuscito* = to resuscitate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Resuscitating; having the quality of resuscitating.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which resuscitates.

rĕ-sŭs′-çĭ-tāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [RESUSCITATE, *a.*] [Fr. *resusciter*; Ital. *resuscitare*, *risuscitare*; Sp. *resuscitar*, *resucitar*.]

A. *Trans.:* To stir up anew; to revive, to revivify; specif., to revive from apparent death; to restore vitality to.

"These hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms."
Cowper: Retirement, 64.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To come to life again; to revive.

"These projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*."—*J. S. Mill.*

* **rĕ-sŭs′-çĭ-tāte**, *a.* [Lat. *resusci[tatus]*, pa. par. of *resuscito* = to raise up aga[in]: *re-* = again, and *suscito* = to raise up, for *subcito*, from *sub* = up, under, and *cito* = to summon, to rouse.] Resuscitated; restored to life.

"Our mortall bodyes shall be *resuscitate*."—*Gardner: Exposicion; The Presence*, p. 65.

rĕ-sŭs′-çĭ-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *resuscitatio*.] The act of resuscitating, or of reviving or stirring up anew; the state of being resuscitated; revival; restoration to life or vitality, especially of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning or suspended animation; a bringing forward again before public notice.

"A cleare testimonye of the *resuscitation* of the dead."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, p. 8.

rĕ-sŭs′-çĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [O. Fr. *resuscitatif*.] Tending to resuscitate or revive; resuscitating, reviving, revivifying, reproducing.

rĕ-sŭs′-çĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which resuscitates or restores to life.

rĕt, *v.t.* [Dut. *reten*.] To subject flax to the action of retting (q.v.).

rē-tā′-ble, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *table* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The same as SUPER-ALTAR, 2. (q.v.).

rĕ-tāil′, * **re-taile**, *v.t.* [Fr. *retail* = a shred, a paring, a small piece cut off anything; *retailler* = to cut again, to cut pieces off: *re-* = again, and *tailler* = to cut; Port. *retalhar*; Ital. *ritagliare*.]

1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, as opposed to selling wholesale.

"A licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. To sell at second hand.

"The sage dame
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out at second hand, or in small quantities; to tell in small portions; to tell to many; to spread by report.

"He is furnished with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

rē′-tāil (1), *s.* & *a.* [RETAIL, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* The sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions.

"Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcell'd out the Bible by *retail*."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 736.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Applied to the sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand: as, a *retail* business.

2. Selling commodities in small quantities or at second hand; retailing.

"Vast quantities . . . are sold over here by the *retail* grocer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 20, 1885.

* **rĕ-tāil′** (2), *s.* [RETALIATE.] Retaliation.

"To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 116.

rĕ-tāil′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retail* (1), s.; *-er*.]

1. One who retails goods; one who sells commodities by retail.

"The *retailer* pays the States almost the one moiety as much as he paid for the commodity at first."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 7.

2. One who tells or deals out in small quantities; a reporter.

* **rĕ-tāil′-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *retail* (1), s.; *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

rĕ-tāin′, * **re-taine**, * **re-tayne**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *retenir*, from Lat. *retineo* = to hold back: *re-* = back, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *retener*; Port. *reter*; Ital. *ritenere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To hold back, to keep back, to restrain.

"He . . . had killed him, if his brother Robert had not *retained* him."—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. To hold or keep in possession; not to part with, lose, or dismiss; to continue to hold or possess. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 10.)

3. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee.

"Being my sworn servant the duke *retained* him his."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To belong to; to pertain; to depend on; to be attached to.

"Coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness."—*Boyle.*

2. To keep, to continue, to remain.

"No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love."
Donne. (*Todd.*)

retain-wall, *s.* [RETAINING-WALL.]

rĕ-tāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *retain*; *-able.*] Capable of being retained.

* **rĕ-tāin'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *retain*; *-al.*] The act of retaining.

* **rĕ-tāin'-dĕr**, * **re-teyn-dour**, *s.* [RETAIN.] A retainer, a dependant.

"Other maner of housholdes and other maner of *reteyndour* of housholde seruantes."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1452).

* **rĕ-tāin'-dĕr-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *retainder*; *-ship.*] The state, position, or condition of a retainer.

rĕ-tāin'-ẽr, * **re-tain-our**, *s.* [Eng. *retain*; *er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which retains; a keeper: as, a *retainer* of sound.

2. One who is kept in service; a servant, an attendant, a dependant; specif., a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery.

"To see in which army his numerous *retainers* would be arrayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. One attached to or frequenting a place.

"That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

* 4. The act of keeping dependants; the state of being in dependence.

* 5. Any thing by which a person is retained or attached to a particular side or party. [II. 1.]

"The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. iii., No. 16.

II. *Law:*

1. A preliminary fee paid to a counsel to secure his services, or rather to prevent the other side from securing them. A *special retainer* is a fee paid to secure the services of counsel for a particular case. A *general retainer* is a fee paid to secure a priority of claim on a counsel's services for any causes which the party paying the fee may have for trial.

"The half-pay was meant to be a *retainer* as well as a reward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. An authority given to an attorney or to a solicitor to proceed in an action.

3. The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.

rĕ-tāin'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RETAIN.]

retaining-fee, *s.*

Law: A general retainer. [RETAINER, II. 1.]

retaining-wall, retain-wall, *s.*

Engin.: A wall erected to maintain a bank of earth in position, as in sunk fences, faces of earthworks, railway cuttings, sea-walls, &c. Strictly speaking, a wall erected to hold an artificial bank in upright or nearly upright position. [BREAST-WALL, 2.]

* **rĕ-tāin'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *retain*; *-ment.*] The act of retaining.

"We will adde to all this the *retainment* of the same name which the deceased had here."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

rē-tāke', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *take* (q.v.).]

1. To take again.

"The remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 311.

2. To take or recover back from one who has captured or taken anything.

"Or else, secondly, without such writ of restitution, the party may peaceably *retake* his goods."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

rē-tāk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *retak(e)*; *-er.*] One who retakes what has been taken; a recaptor.

rĕ-tăl'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *retaliatus*, pa. par. of *retalio* = to requite, allied to *talio* = retaliation in kind.]

A. *Transitive.:*

* 1. To return good for good, no less than evil for evil; to return, to requite.

"[The king, James II. of England] expects a return in specie from them [the Dissenters] that the kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

2. To repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; especially to requite or return evil for evil.

"Our *retaliating* the like prevails upon them to desist from offending us."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To return like for like; to requite.

"Nations accordingly seldom fail to *retaliate* in this manner."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

rĕ-tăl-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *retaliat(e)*; *-ion.*]

* 1. The return of good for good or evil for evil; a return in kind for any act received.

"His majesty caused directions to be sent for the enlargement of the Roman priests, in *retaliation* for the prisoners that were set at liberty in Spain to congratulate the prince's welcome."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 166.

2. The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; reprisal, revenge, retribution.

"The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

rĕ-tăl'-ĭ-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *retaliat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; vindictive, revengeful.

rĕ-tăl'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *retaliat(e)*; *-ory.*] Implying or containing retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like.

"The animosity displayed by Spanish merchants towards German firms is also beginning to call forth *retaliatory* measures."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

rĕ-ta'-ma, *s.* [Sp., from Arab. *rœtam.* See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Cytiseæ, closely akin to Genista and Sarothamnus. *Retama Rœtam*, a white flowered species growing in Arabia and Syria, was probably the רֹתֶם (*rothem*), improperly rendered juniper tree, under which Elijah sat (1 Kings xix. 5). The Arabs applied the shoots macerated in water to wounds, and drank an infusion of the bitter roots for internal pains.

rĕ-tard', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *retarder*, from Lat. *retardo* = to delay: *re-* = back, and *tardo* = to make slow; *tardus* = slow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To obstruct, hinder, or impede in swiftness of course: to cause to move more slowly; to impede, to clog, to delay.

"Corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it."—*Bolingbroke: Human Reason*, ess. 2.

* 2. To defer, to delay, to put off; to render more late: as, To *retard* a visit.

* B. *Intrans.:* To stay back; to be or come later.

"Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

rĕ-tard', *s.* [RETARD, *v.*] Retardation.

¶ *Retard of the tide:* The interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates, and the appearance of the tide itself.

rē-tar-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *retarder* = to retard (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of retarding or delaying; the act of abating or lessening swiftness of motion; hindrance, delay, postponement.

"Oppositions are encountered and overcome, each period of *retardation* being followed by more than the normal rapidity of advance."—*Prof. Tyndall*, in *Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 30, 1883.

* 2. That which retards, delays, or hinders; an obstruction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* The act of hindering the free progress or motion of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises either from the friction of the surface upon which the body moves, or the resistance of the medium through which it moves.

2. *Music:*

(1) A gradual slackening of pace in the performance of a passage.

(2) The holding on of a concordant note into the succeeding chord, in such a manner that it becomes a discord, which is resolved upwards. A discord of retardation is thus opposed to a discord of suspension, the latter being resolved downwards. Three or more parts may be retarded or suspended, and retardations and suspensions may occur in the same chord.

¶ *Retardation of mean solar time:* [TIME, *s.*].

rĕ-tar'-da-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *retard*; *-ative.*] Tending to retard; having power to retard.

* **rĕ-tar'-da-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *retard*; *-atory.*] Tending to retard; retardative.

"Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

rĕ-tard'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RETARD, *v.*]

retarded-power, *s.*

Mech.: A power which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, the order only being reversed. [ACCELERATED.]

rĕ-tard'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *retard*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which retards, delays, or hinders.

"This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*."—*Glanvill.*

* **rĕ-tard'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *retard*; *-ment.*] The act of retarding, delaying, or hindering.

"It does not depend so much on *retardment* of spring growth."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 24, 1886.

* **rē-tâunt'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *taunt*, s. (q.v.).] The repetition of a taunt.

"With suche tauntes and *retauntes*."—*Hall: Richard III.*, fo. 10.

rĕtçh (1), **reach**, *v.i.* [A.S. *hrǽcan*, from *hrǽc* = a cough, spittle, *hráca* = the throat; Icel. *hrækja* = to retch, from *hraki* = spittle; Ger. *rachen* = the throat; Dan. *rachelen* = to retch.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

* **rĕtçh** (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [A.S. *récan*, *reccan.*] To reck, to care; to care for; to regard.

* **rĕtçh** (3), * **retche**, *v.i.* or *t.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

* **rĕtçh'-lĕss**, * **retch-lesse**, *a.* [A softened form of *reckless* (q.v.).]

1. Reckless, careless.

"And *retchlesse* of hys life, he gan both syghe and grone." *Surrey: Complaint of a Dying Lover.*

2. Not worthy of thought or care.

"Danneeth he merry that is mirthlesse,
Who should recke of that is *retchlesse*."
Chaucer: The Assembly of Fowls.

* **rĕtçh'-lĕss-lў**, *adv.* [RECKLESSLY.]

* **rĕtçh'-lĕss-nĕss**, *a.* [RECKLESSNESS.]

rē'-tē, *s.* [Lat. = a net.] (See the compounds.)

rete-mirabile, *s.*

Anat.: An artery which abruptly divides into small anastomosing branches, these again often uniting to reconstruct and continue the trunk. The rete mirabile of Galen is formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and several other mammals. (*Quain.*)

rete-mucosum, *s.*

Anat.: The Malpighian layer (q.v.).

* **rĕ-tē'-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *rete* = a net.] Resembling network; retiform.

* **rē-tĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *retectus*, pa. par. of *retego* = to uncover: *re-* = back, and *tego* = to cover.] The act of uncovering, disclosing, or discovering to view. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 685.)

rē-tĕll', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).] To tell again; to repeat.

rĕt'-ēne, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*); *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}$. Found, in the form of fatty scales, on fossil pine wood, and also produced by the dry distillation of very resinous fir. It crystallizes in colourless laminæ, melts at 99°, boils at 365°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, and forms an orange-yellow, crystalline compound with picric acid.

retene sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}S_2O_6$. Formed by prolonged contact of retene with strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in a solid mass, and forms a barium salt yielding needle-shaped crystals.

* **rĕ-tĕnt'**, *s.* [Lat. *retentum*, neut. sing. of *retentus*, pa. par. of *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).] That which is retained.

rĕ-tĕn'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retentionem*, accus. of *retentio* = a retaining, from *retentus*, pa. par. of *retineo* = to retain (q.v.); Sp. *retencion*; Ital. *retenzione*, *ritenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained or kept.

* 2. Confinement, custody, detention.

"Hane no let, hinderance, or *retention*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, v. 156.

* 3. The power of retaining; especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas; memory.

"No woman's heart
So big to hold so much; they lack *retention*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

* 4. That which retains or preserves impressions, as a tablet (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 122.)

* 5. The act of withholding or keeping back anything.

"His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or restraint:
All his." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* The power of holding confined. Used of the bladder, &c.

2. *Scots Law:* A lien; the right of withholding debt or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

rĕ-tĕnt′-ĭs, *s. pl.* [Lat., abl. pl. of *retentus*, pa. par. of *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).] Things retained.

¶ (1) *To be kept in retentis:* To be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.

(2) *To lie in retentis:*

Scots Law: To lie in proof, as the examination of witnesses, which, in certain cases, is taken before the cause is ripe for trial.

rĕ-tĕnt′-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rétentif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or quality of retaining.

"The pebbly gravel next, the layers then
Of mingled moulds of more *retentive* earths."
Thomson: Autumn, 814.

¶ Used also of immaterial things: as, a *retentive* memory, the *retentive* faculty.

2. Confining, restraining.

"Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my *retentive* enemy, my gaol?"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

* B. *As subst.:* That which retains, restrains, or confines; a restraint.

"Those secret checks which are raised within itself [the heart] readily conspire with all outward *retentives*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Nabal & Abigail.*

rĕ-tĕnt′-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retentive; -ly.*] In a retentive manner.

rĕ-tĕnt′-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *retentive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being retentive.

"The *retentiveness* with which he held together a variety of elaborate figures and statistics."—*Leisure Hour*, Jan., 1885, p. 58.

* **rĕt′-ĕn-ūe,** *s.* [Retinue.]

rĕ-tē′-pŏr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *porus* = a passage, a channel.]

Zoology & Palæontology:

1. A genus of Escharidæ. Cœnœcinm branched, often reticulated. Tertiary and recent.

2. A genus of Fenestellidæ, called by Prof. King Phyllopora. Silurian to the Cretaceous rocks (?).

rĕt′-ĕ-pōre, *s.* [Retepora.] Any individual of the Retepora (q.v.).

* **rĕ-tĕx′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retexo* = to unweave.] To unweave, to undo, to annul.

"Neither king James, king Charles, nor any parliament, did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 57.

* **rĕ-tĕx′-tȳre,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *texture* (q.v.).] The act of weaving again; a second or new texture.

* **rethor,** *s.* [Rhetor.]

* **rethorik,** *s.* [Rhetoric.]

* **rē-tĭ-ăr′-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Retiarius.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Retiaries; spiders which spin webs to catch their prey.

rē-tĭ-ăr′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *rete* = a net.]

Rom. Antiq.: A gladiator who was armed with a trident fork and a net. [Gladiator.]

"As in a throng'd amphitheatre, of old,
The wary *Retiarius* trapp'd his foe."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. xliii.

* **rē′-tĭ-ą-rȳ,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *retiarius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a net; retiform.

2. Weaving or using nets or webs to catch their prey.

"We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders and their position in the web."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

3. Armed with a net; hence, fig., skilful to entangle. [Retiarius.]

"Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic."—*Coleridge.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A retiarius (q.v.).

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): [Retiariæ].

rĕt′-ĭ-çençe, * **rĕt′-ĭ-çen-çȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *réticence*, from Lat. *reticentia*, from *reticens* = reticent (q.v.); Sp. *reticencia*; Ital. *reticenza.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being reticent; a refraining from talking; a keeping of one's own counsel; silence, reserve.

"Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 841.

2. *Rhet.:* The same as Aposiopesis (q.v.).

rĕt′-ĭ-çent, *a.* [Lat. *reticens*, pr. par. of *reticeo* = to be silent again: *re-* = again, and *taceo* = to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent, or to keep one's own counsel; indisposed to talk; silent, reserved.

"Upon this he is naturally *reticent*."—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

* **rĕt′-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. A small net.

2. A reticule, a hand-bag.

3. A reticulated-micrometer (q.v.).

rĕ-tĭc′-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *reticulum* = a little net; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Having the form of a net or network; formed with interstices; retiform.

reticular-body, *s.* [Rete-mucosum.]

reticular-tissue, *s.* [Areolar-tissue.]

rĕ-tĭc-ŭ-lär′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Reticle.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Carpenter in 1862, and now widely adopted for the Foraminifera. He divides it into two sub-classes, Imperforata and Perforata, the former with four orders (Gromidea, Astrorhizidea, Miliolidea, and Lituolidea), and the latter with six (Textularidea, Chilostomellidea, Lagenidea, Globigerinidea, Rotalidea, and Nummulinidea).

rĕ-tĭc-ŭ-lär′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Reticularia.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Reticularia (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 346.)

rĕ-tĭc′-ŭ-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reticular; -ly.*] In a reticular or net-like manner.

rĕ-tĭc′-ŭ-late, rĕ-tĭc′-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dimin. of *rete* = a net; Fr. *reticulé.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Formed of net-work; constructed like the meshes of a net; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work. Applied to lattice-windows, the cross-bars of a fence, &c.

"The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Netted (q.v.). Used of leaves, vernation, cells, vessels, &c.

2. *Min.:* Applied to minerals occurring in elongated crystals, or fibres which are more or less parallel, and crossed by a similar grouping, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.

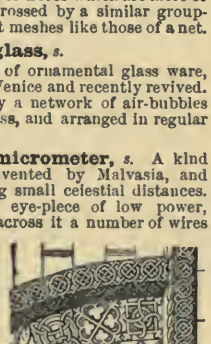
reticulated-glass, *s.*

Glass: A species of ornamental glass ware, formerly made in Venice and recently revived. It is produced by a network of air-bubbles inclosed in the glass, and arranged in regular interlacing series.

reticulated-micrometer, *s.* A kind of micrometer invented by Malvasia, and used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having stretched across it a number of wires at right angles to, and at equal and known distances from each other.

reticulated-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways, like network. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.



RETICULATED-MOULDING.
(*From Norman Arch. Tower of St. Peter's, Northampton.*)

reticulate i-work, *s.* A variety of masonry consisting of layers of squared stone laid horizontally and obliquely, so as to present their edges at the face of the wall, giving an appearance of network. It was common amongst the Romans.

rĕ-tĭc-ŭ-lā′-tion, *s.* [Reticulate.]

1. The state of being reticulate or netlike; net-work; reticulated work; an organization of substances resembling net-work.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares.

rĕ-tĭc-ŭ-lā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *reticulatus* = reticulated; *o* connective.] Reticulated.

reticulato-venose, *a.*

Bot.: Having netted veins.

rĕt′-ĭ-cūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. A kind of bag, originally of net-work, now of any material, used by ladies for carrying in the hand; a ladies' handbag. (Frequently corrupted into *ridicule.*)

"A lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 2.

2. A reticulated-micrometer (q.v.).

3. The same as Reticulum, 1.

† **rĕ-tĭc-ŭ-lō′-są,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *reticulosus* = much netted; *rete* = a net.]

Zool.: The same as Reticularia (q.v.) (?).

rĕ-tĭc′-ŭ-lōse, *a.* [Reticulosa.] Much reticulated.

reticulose-rhizopods, *s. pl.* [Reticularia.]

rĕ-tĭc′-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. *Anat.:* An extremely delicate network of tissue supporting the proper nervous substance in the brain and the spinal cord. (*Kölliker.*)

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The second stomach of ruminants; the honeycomb bag.

3. *Bot.:* The fibrous sheath at the base of the petioles of palms.

rē′-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *retiformis*, from *rete* = a net, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of net-work; reticulated.

"The *retiform* tunicle is whitish."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

retiform connective-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: Tissue in which the ramified corpuscles unite into a reticular or fine trabecular structure, but neither white nor elastic fibres are developed. Called also Reticular, Cytogenous, and Adenoid-tissue. (*Quain.*)

rĕt′-ĭn-ą, *s.* [Lat., from *rete* = a net.]

Anat.: The net-like expansion of the optic nerve, lying between the black pigment and the vitreous humour of the eye. It is the only part immediately concerned in the act of sensation.

rĕt-ĭn-ăc′-ŭ-lŭm, (pl. **rĕt-ĭn-ăc′-ŭ-lą),** *s.* [Lat. = that which retains or holds back, from *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.:* A restraining band. There are retinacula of the ileo-cæcal valve and of the tendons.

2. *Bot.:* A viscid gland connected with the stigma, and holding fast the pollen masses in Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ.

* 3. *Surg.:* An instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

rĕt′-ĭn-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *retin(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the retina.

rĕ-tĭn′-ą-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A massive serpentine with a resinous lustre.

* **rĕt′-ĭn-ąnce,** * **ret-yn-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Retinue, retainers.

"And al the riche *retynaunce*, that roteth hem on fals lyvynge." *Piers Plowman*, p. 27.

rĕt-ĭ-năph′-thą, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin, and Eng. *naphtha.*] [Toluene.]

rĕt-ĭn-ăs′-phält, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin, and Eng. *asphalt.*]

Min.: An earthy, brown substance found in lignite at Bovey, Devonshire. Hardness, 1 to 2·5; sp. gr. 1·135; lustre, somewhat resinous to earthy; flexible and elastic when first obtained, but becomes brittle on drying. Alcohol dissolves out 53·92 per cent, this is the retinellite (q.v.). The remainder has not been examined.

rĕt-ĭn-ĕl′-līte, *s.* [Dimin. from *retinite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A resin-like substance dissolved out of retinasphalt (q.v.) by alcohol. Colour, light-brown. Fluid at 160°. Compos.: carbon, 76·86; hydrogen, 8·75; oxygen, 14·39 = 100.

rĕ-tĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing retene.

retinic-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $C_{40}H_{54}O_6$ (?) The portion of retinasphalt soluble in alcohol; obtained as a yellow-brown resin, which melts about 120°. It dissolves abundantly in ether, from which it is in most part precipitated by alcohol. From its alcoholic solution acetate of lead in alcohol yields a precipitate.

2. *Min.:* [RETINELLITE].

rĕt′-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. *Min.:* The same as COPALITE (q.v.).

2. *Petrol.:* The same as PITCHSTONE (q.v.).

rĕt-ĭn-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *retin(a)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the retina, the three forms being diffuse, exudative, and nephritic; the last is found in cases of Bright's disease.

rĕt′-ĭn-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resin-like, resiniform; resembling a resin without being actually such.

rĕt′-ĭn-ōle, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin; *-ole.*]

Chem.: Retinyl. A name given to hydrocarbons obtained in the rectification of the products of the dry distillation of turpentine resins.

rĕt-ĭn-ŏs′-cō-pȳ, *s.* [Eng. *retin(a)*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] Examination of the retina of the eye. (*Annandale.*)

rĕt′-ĭ-nūe, * **rĕt′-ĕ-nūe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir* = to retain (q.v.).]

1. The attendants on a prince or other distinguished person, especially when on a journey or procession; a train, a suite, a cortege.

"They follow her as part of her *retinue*, and are introduced as her companions."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. Anything which accompanies; an accompaniment.

"This whole train of suppositions or assertions, brought in as part of the *retinue* to wait upon the argument *a priori*, is little else but a train of error and false reasoning."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. iv., p. 467.

rĕt′-ĭn-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *retin*; *-yl.*] [RETINOLE.]

* **rĕt′-ĭ-pĕd,** *s.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Birds which have the skin of their tarsi divided into small polygonal scales.

rĕ-tĭr′-ą-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *retir(e)*; *-acy.*]

1. The act of retiring; the state of having or being retired.

2. A competency on which to retire. (In both senses American.)

rĕt′-ĭ-rade, *s.* [Fr., from *retirer* = to withdraw.]

Fort.: A kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reentering angle.

rĕ-tĭr′-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *retir(e)*; *-al.*]

Banking, &c.: The act of retiring a bill.

rĕ-tīre′, * **re-tyre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *retirer*, from *re-* = back, and *tirer* = to draw; Sp. & Port. *retirar*; Ital. *ritirare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To withdraw; to draw back; to go to a place of privacy.

"*Retiring* to the house of a near relative."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

¶ Often used reflexively.

"You must *retire yourself*
Into some covert." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. To retreat from danger, action, or battle.

"Wars with a *retiring* enemy
With much more travail than with victory."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

3. To recede; to be bent or curved back: as, The shore *retires* to form a bay.

4. To withdraw from business or active life to a private life.

"Thus Atticus, and Trumbull thus, *retired*."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 258.

5. To recede; to depart gradually.

"Far distant in the south, the ray
Shone pale amid *retiring* day."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 7.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To withdraw; to lead or take back.

"He might have *retired* his power."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. To make or cause to withdraw from active service; to place on the retired list: as, To *retire* an officer.

II. *Comm.:* To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying.

"That the banks be forbidden to *retire* their currency except upon reasonable notice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1861.

* **rĕ-tīre′,** * **re-tyre,** *s.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

1. The act of retiring; retirement, withdrawal; retreat.

"The hand of Mars
Beckoning with fiery truncheon my *retire*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

2. A place of retirement or privacy; retreat, seclusion.

"Eve . . . with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her *retire*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 268.

rĕ-tīred′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Withdrawn or secluded from society or public notice; secluded, quiet, private.

"Few months we lived *retired*, unknown,
To all but one dear friend alone."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 20.

2. Secret, private; difficult to be seen, known, or discovered.

"Language most shews a man: speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us."—*Ben Jonson.*

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a *retired* merchant.

4. Fond of seclusion, privacy, or retirement: as, a person of *retired* habits.

retired-flank, *s.*

Fort.: A flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. The addition of such flanks, partially closing the gorge, changes a redan to a lunette (q.v.).

retired-list, *s.*

Mil. & Naval: A list on which superannuated and retired officers are placed.

"He was placed on the *retired-list* with the rank of Rear-Admiral."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1886, p. 12.

* **rĕ-tĭr′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *retired*; *-ly.*] In a retired or secluded manner; in privacy or seclusion.

* **rĕ-tĭr′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *retired*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being retired; a state of retirement; privacy, seclusion, solitude.

"A toad-like *retiredness* and closeness of mind."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

rĕ-tīre′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from *retirer* = to retire (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; withdrawal.

2. The act of withdrawing from business or active life: as, the *retirement* of an officer from the army.

3. The state of being retired or withdrawn from society or public notice; seclusion, privacy.

"Persons . . . who now, by a fate not unusual to courtiers, spend a life of poverty and *retirement*."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

* 4. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

"In this *retirement* of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming."—*Locke.*

5. A retired, private, or secluded abode; a retreat; seclusion, privacy; a place to which one retires for quiet, privacy, or solitude.

"Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years."—*Addison.*

II. *Comm.:* The act of retiring or withdrawing from circulation.

"He approves Mr. Folger's recommendations for the *retirement* of the silver certificate."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1861.

* **rĕ-tĭr′-ençe,** *s.* [RETIRE, *v.*] A retiring disposition or manner; shyness, reserve.

"There was in her speech a certain *retirence*."—*Mrs. Craik.*

rĕ-tĭr′-ĕr, * **re-tyr-er,** *s.* [Eng. *retir(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who retires or withdraws.

"Whiles rank *retyrers* gave their enemies ground."
Gascoigne: Fruites of Warre.

rĕ-tĭr′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Withdrawing; going into solitude or seclusion; retreating.

2. Reserved or shy in disposition; not forward or obtrusive.

3. Assigned to or suitable for one who retires or is retired from public service: as, a *retiring* allowance.

rĕt′-ĭs-tēne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}$. A solid hydrocarbon, produced by heating with zinc-dust dioxyretistene, a compound formed from retene by the action of chromic acid. It crystallizes from alcohol in white laminæ.

† **rĕ-tĭt′-ĕ-læ,** † **rĕ-tĭt-ĕ-lär′-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *telum* = a dart.]

Zool.: In Walckenaer's arrangement a subdivision of the family Araneidæ, containing spiders spinning webs of an open mesh-work and of an irregular form, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey.

rē-tōld′, *pret., pa. par.,* & *a.* [RETELL.]

rĕ-tor′-sion, *s.* [RETORTION.]

rĕ-tort′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *retortus*, pa. par. of *retorqueo* = to twist back; Fr. *rétorquer*; Sp. *retorcer*; Ital. *ritorcere.*] [RETORT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bend or curve back.

* 2. To throw back; to cast back.

"As when his virtues shining upon others
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. To return or throw back, as an argument, accusation, taunt, incivility, censure, or the like.

"*Retorting* his own concessions upon him."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 204.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To bend or curve back, as a line.

2. To return an argument, or charge; to make a retort.

"The sports of glory to the brave belong,
Retorts Euryalus."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey viii. 177.

rĕ-tort′, *s.* [Fr. *retorte* = a retort or crooked body; prop. fem. of *retort*, pa. par. of *retordre* = to wrest back, from Lat. *retorqueo*, from *re-* = back, and *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A censure, taunt, or incivility returned; the return of an argument, taunt, or incivility; a severe reply or repartee.

"He sent me word if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

2. *Chem. & Art:* A vessel in whose chamber an object is subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, a neck conducting off the volatile products. The retort of the chemical laboratory is a vessel of glass, platinum, porcelain, or other material. It is flask-shaped, having a long neck attached, in which the products of the distillation are condensed, and from which they pass into the receiver. The retort of the gas-works is a cylinder or segment of a cylinder, formed of clay or iron.

RETORT AND RECEIVER.

retort-house, *s.*

Gas-man.: The building in which the retorts are situated, and the gas manufactured.

rĕ-tort'-ĕd, *a.* [RETORT, *v.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent or thrown back; twisted back.

2. *Her.:* Applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.

RETORTED.

rĕ-tort'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retort*, v.; *-er.*] One who retorts.

rĕ-tor'-tion, re-tor-sion, *s.* [Fr. *rétorsion.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of retorting; reflection or turning back.

"By an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself."—*Spenser: On Prodigies*, p. 253.

2. *Internat. Law:* The use, by a power injured by the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the right of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter.

* **rĕ-tort'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *retort*; *-ive.*] Of the nature of a retort; containing retort.

* **rĕ-tō'-sæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *retosus* = much netted.]

Bot.: In Lindley's *Nat. Syst. of Bot.* (ed. 2nd, 1836), a group of Endogens, having either many ribs, with the intervals between them irregularly netted, or having a midrib and netted sides. Orders, Smilaceæ, Dioscereaceæ, and Roxburghiaceæ.

rē'-tōse, *a.* [RETOSÆ.]

Bot.: Having much netted leaves; of or belonging to the Retosæ (q.v.).

* **rē-tŏss',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *toss* v. (q.v.).] To toss back or again.

"Toss'd and *retoss'd*, aloft, and then below."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 370.

rē-tou̇çh', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *touch*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise.

"He sighs, departs, and leaves the accomplish'd plan
That he has touch'd, *retouch'd*, many a long day."
Cowper: Task, iii. 786.

2. *Art:* To improve or revive by new touches; to go over, as a work of art a second time, and restore a faded part, or to add portions to for its general improvement.

"The great picture which he afterwards *retouched* and finished."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders.*

rē-tou̇çh', *s.* [RETOUCH, *v.*]

Art: A repeated or second touch; the restoration of decayed colour in pictures and of worn lines in engravings.

rē-tou̇çh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retouch*, v.; *-er.*] One who retouches.

"The potters and moulders and modelers having finished their work, the ware is handed over to the *retouchers*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 687.

rĕ-tôur', *s.* [Fr. = a return.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Retreat, retirement, return.

"Dede here mene make *retour*."
Seven Sages, 436.

2. *Scots Law:* An extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

rĕ-tôured', *a.* [RETOUR.]

Scots Law: Expressed or enumerated in a retour.

retoured-duty, *s.* The valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour, to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

* **re-tourn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [RETURN, *v.*]

rĕ-trāçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *trace*, v. (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To trace or track back or again; to go over again in the reverse direction.

"Ere yon silver lamp of night
Has thrice *retraced* her path of light."
Byron: To E. N. Long, Esq.

2. To trace back or up.

"Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 521.

3. To trace, draw, or sketch again or anew.

"He, whose lowly fortune I *retrace*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

II. *Art:* To paint or trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing; to retouch.

* **rĕ-trāçe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *retrace*; *-able.*] Capable of being retraced.

rĕ-trăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *rétracter*, from Lat. *retracto*, frequent. of *retraho* = to draw back: *re-* = back, and *traho* = to draw; Sp. *retractar*; Ital. *ritrattare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To withdraw; to draw back.

"The seas into themselves *retract* their flows."
Drayton: Of his Ladies not coming.

2. To rescind, to revoke.

"To *retract* and call in agen their unjust lawes."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

3. To recall; to withdraw; to recant, as a declaration, promise, statement, &c.; to disavow.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To recall or withdraw a declaration, promise, concession, or the like.

"She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies."
Granville.

* 2. To retreat.

"They were fully determined, and bent to compell hym to *retract* wyth dent of swourd."—*Hall: Edw. III.* (an. 10).

rĕ-trăct', *s.* [RETRACT, *v.*]

1. *Farr.:* The prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

*2. A retreat.

"They made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 35.

rĕ-trăct'-a-ble, rĕ-trăct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *retract*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

"Talons . . . *retractable* into a sheath of skin."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **rĕ-trăc'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retractatus*, pa. par. of *retracto* = to retract (q.v.).] To retract, to recall, to withdraw, to recant.

"St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him; and doth even glory that he seeth his infirmities."—*Translatours of the Bible.* (To the Reader.)

rē-trăc-tā'-tion, * re-trac-ta-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. *retractatio*, from *retractatus*, pa. par. of *retracto* = to retract (q.v.).] The act of retracting, recalling, or withdrawing what has been said, promised, or conceded; recantation.

"Culpable beginnings have found commendable conclusions and infamous courses pious *retractations*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 6.

rĕ-trăct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [RETRACT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Bot.:* Bent backwards.

2. *Her.:* Applied to charges when borne one shorter than the other.

rĕ-trăct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [RETRACTABLE.]

rĕ-trăc'-tĭle, *a.* [Eng. *retract*; *-ile.*] Capable of being retracted; retractible.

"The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, i. 151.

* **rĕ-trăc'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retractionem*, accus. of *retractio*, from *retractus*, pa. par. of *retraho* = to draw back, to retract (q.v.); Sp. *retraccion*; Ital. *retrazione.*]

1. The act of retracting, drawing back, or withdrawing.

2. The act of recalling or withdrawing an avowal, promise, concession, declaration, or the like; retractation; recantation; disavowal.

"There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a *retraction* to the other."—*Sidney.*

3. The act of withdrawing from a step taken; the act of recalling, rescinding, or revoking; rescission.

"The *retraction* or countermand of those things which against the Christians were before decreed."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 74.

* **rĕ-trăct'-ĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *retract*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

B. *As subst.:* That which withdraws or takes from.

"A strong *retractive* from even our dearest and gainfullest sins."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 139.

rĕ-trăct'-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retractive*; *-ly.*] In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawal.

rĕ-trăct'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *retractus*, pa. par. of *retraho* = to retract (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which retracts.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.* (*Pl.*): Muscles drawing the foot of bivalve molluscs back into the shell. They are attached to the shell, and leave on it small scars close to those of the adductors.

2. *Fire-arms:* A device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

3. *Surgery:*

(1) A towel or rubber cloth, which is employed to hold back the flaps while the bone is being sawn off.

(2) A hook or hoe-like instrument of metal, hard rubber, or horn, to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs.

retractor-muscles, *s. pl.* [RETRACTOR, II. 1.]

"As long as the bird struggled, so long would the mussel, with its strong *retractor-muscles*, keep its valves closed."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **re-traict,** *s.* [O. Fr. *retraicte.*] A retreat.

"The earle of Lincolne . . . seeing the business past *retraict*, resolved to make on where the king was, and to giue him battaile."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 33.

* **re-trait** (1), * **re-traite** (1), * **re-trate** (1), *s.* [RETREAT, *s.*]

* **rĕ-trāit** (2), * **re-traite** (2), * **re-traitt,** * **re-trate** (2), *s.* [Fr., Ital. *ritratto.*] A cast of the countenance.

"Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield do beare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 4.

* **re-trait,** * **re-trayte,** *a.* [Fr. *retrait*, pa. par. of *retraire* = to withdraw.] Retired, secluded. [RETREAT, *s.*]

"Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*."—*Harsnett.*

rē-trăns-form', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *transform* (q.v.).] To transform anew; to change back again.

rē-trăns-for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *transformation* (q.v.).] A second transformation; a change back, as to a former state.

rē-trans'-lāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *translate* (q.v.).] To translate again; to translate back again to the original language.

* **re-trate,** *s.* [RETREAT, *s.*]

rĕ-trăx'-ĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he has withdrawn or retracted; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *retraho* = to retract (q.v.).]

Law: The withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

* **rē-trĕad',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *tread*, v. (q.v.).] To tread again.

rĕ-trēat', * **re-trait,** * **re-traite,** * **re-treate,** * **re-treit,** * **re-trete,** *s.* [O. Fr. *retrete*, *retraite*, *retraicte* (Fr. *retraite*), fem. of *retret*, *retrait*, pa. par. of *retraire* (Lat. *retraho*), from *re-* = back, and *traire* = to draw.] [RETRACT.]

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from a place; withdrawal.

"His death, which took place not long after his *retreat* from public life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Specif.:* A military operation, either forced or strategical, by which troops retire before an enemy. It differs properly from a flight in being orderly and under control.

"No thought of flight,
None of *retreat*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 237.

3. The withdrawal of a ship or fleet from an enemy; the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.

4. A state of retirement, privacy, or seclusion from society, noise, or bustle.

5. *Specif.:* A period of retirement with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting generally for three or seven days.

6. A place of retirement, privacy, or seclusion; an asylum; a place of safety or security; a refuge.

"Welcome, grave stranger, to our green *retreats*."
Scott: Poacher.

7. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action.

"Perceiving no remedye in ye matter, caused the *retreit* to be sounded."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, fol. 241.

rĕ-trēat′, * re-traite, *v.i.* & *t.* [RETREAT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To retire, withdraw, or move back; to go back to a place formerly occupied.

2. To retire before an enemy, or from an advanced position.

"Slow they *retreat*, and, e'en *retreating*, fight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 863.

3. To retire; to move away.

"The *retreating* sun the sign of the Scorpion enters."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

4. To withdraw or retire to a retreat or place of privacy and seclusion; to retire to a place of safety or security; to take shelter or refuge.

* B. *Trans.:* To draw back; to withdraw.

"Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course."
Sylvester.

* **rĕ-trēat′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *retreat*; *-ed.*] Withdrawn or retired into privacy or seclusion; secluded.

"Others more milde
Retreated in a silent valley, sing."
Milton: P. L., ii. 546.

* **rĕ-trēat′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *retreat*, v.; *-er.*] One who retreats or gives way.

"He drew the *retreaters* up into a body."—*Prince Rupert beating up the Rebels*, p. 8.

* **rĕ-trēat′-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *retreat*; *-ful(l).*] Affording or serving as a retreat.

* **rĕ-trēat′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *retreat*; *-ment.*] Retreat.

"Our Prophet's great *retreatment*."
D'Urfey: Plague of Impertinence.

rĕ-trĕnçh, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *retrencher* (Fr. *retrancher*): *re-* = back, and *trencher* = to cut.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To cut off or away; to pare away.

"Thy exuberant parts *retrench*." *Denham.*

2. To deprive of; to mutilate. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

* 3. To shorten, to abbreviate.

"This *retrenched* all farther examination of him; for thereby he was ineligible."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 571.

* 4. To lessen, to abridge, to diminish.

"His altered gait and stateliness *retrench'd*."
Cowper: Task, v. 76.

5. To cut down; to curtail; to effect a saving of.

"Every gentleman, . . . was *retrenching* something from the charge of his table and his cellar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 6. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

II. *Mil.:* To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live at less magnificence or expense; to curtail one's expenses; to economize.

"Can I *retrench*? yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell."
Pope: Imit. of Horace, Ep. i. 7.

* 2. To encroach; to make an inroad.

rĕ-trĕnçh′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *retranchement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of retrenching or cutting away; the lopping off or removing of what is superfluous.

"It [Gulliver's Travels] appeared in the November following, (1726,) with several *retrenchments* and alterations."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 6.

2. The act of curtailing, cutting down, or abridging; diminution, curtailment: as, To make *retrenchments* in expenses.

II. *Fortification:*

1. A traverse or defence against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

2. A breastwork and ditch behind another defensive work.

3. An interior rampart or defensible line to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence.

* **rĕt′-rĭ-būte, * rē-trĭb′-ūte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retributus*, pa. par. of *retribuo* = to restore, to repay: *re-* = back, again, and *tribuo* = to give, to assign.] To pay back; to requite, to compensate.

"And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with."
Beaum. & Flet.: Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

rĕ-trĭb′-u-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; *-er.*] One who makes retribution.

rĕt-rĭ-bū′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retributionem*, accus. of *retributio*, from *retributus*, pa. par. of *retribuo* = to retribute (q.v.); Sp. *retribucion*; Ital. *retribuzione.*]

1. The act of retributing; the act of requiting actions, whether good or bad.

"Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold
That plundering Lowland field and fold
Is aught but *retribution* true?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 7.

2. That which is given or done to retribute; a requital; recompense, repayment, or reward; a suitable return for deserts. (Now generally used in the sense of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done.)

"This is the cross I must bear; the sin and the swift *retribution*." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

"It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate."—*Addison: Spectator.*

retribution-theory, *s.*

Anthrop.: The term used to signify the belief in different grades of future happiness, especially in different regions of the other world, allotted to men according to their lives in this. It is very far from being universal. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.) considers that at first the doctrine of a future life was that such life was a mere continuance of the present, and this he calls the Continuance-theory; that the belief passed through an intermediate stage, in which it was held that excellence, valour, social rank, and religious observance modified circumstances and surroundings in the next life, and was finally developed into a doctrine of future reward and punishment.

"On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance-theory and the *retribution-theory*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.

rĕ-trĭb′-u-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; *-ive.*] Retributory (q.v.).

"Enduring thus the *retributive* hour."
Shelley: Prometheus Unbound.

retributive-theory, *s.*

Law: The theory that punishment is inflicted in retribution for an offence, and should if possible be similar in character to the misdeed which it punishes. It was acted on in the early legislation of all countries. Its principle was, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" (Exod. xxi. 24). It has been displaced by the view that no more punishment should be inflicted by human law than is sufficient to deter others from committing the offence. Even capital punishment is not defended on the principle that "Life shall go for life" (cf. Deut. xix. 21), but because it is believed that with abandoned criminals of a certain type it has a more deterrent effect than penal servitude for life would possess.

* **rĕ-trĭb′-u-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; *-or.*] One who makes retribution.

"God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own."—*Adams: Works*, i. 196.

rĕ-trĭb′-u-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; *-ory.*] Making retribution; rewarding for good, and punishing for wrong.

rĕ-triēv′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

"That will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit."—*Gray: To Mr. Mason*, let. 28.

rĕ-triēv′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *retrievable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being retrievable.

rĕ-triēv′-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrievab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a retrievable manner.

* **rĕ-triēv′-al,** *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; *-al.*] The act of retrieving.

rĕ-triēve′, * re-treve, * re-trive, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *retrouver* = to find again: *re-* = again, and *trouver* = to find.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To find again; specif., as a sporting term, to find and bring back to his master, as a dog does game which has been shot.

"A dog that will face the sea and be quick at *retrieving* what falls into it."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. To recover, to regain, to restore, to re-establish.

"This battle is memorable as the first of a long series of battles in which the Irish troops *retrieved* the honour lost by misfortunes and misconduct in domestic wars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. To make amends for; to compensate, to repair.

"Point to the cure, describe a Saviour's cross
As God's expedient to *retrieve* his loss."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 166.

* 4. To recall; to bring back.

"If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors."—*Berkeley: To Pope.*

B. *Intrans.:* To find and bring back game which has been shot; to act as a retriever.

* **rĕ-triēve′,** *s.* [RETRIEVE, *v.*] A seeking again; a recovery, a regaining; specif., the finding and recovery of game which has been shot.

"We'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*."
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, iii. 1.

* **rĕ-triēve′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *retrieve*; *-ment.*] The act of retrieving; the state of being retrieved; retrieval.

rĕ-triēv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; *-er.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who retrieves.

2. *Zoology & Sporting:*

(1) The name given to the cross between the Newfoundland dog and the Setter, or the Water-spaniel, employed in retrieving game. The usual colour is black, but retrievers are frequently seen of a pure liver colour.

(2) Any dog, of whatever breed, that has been broken to retrieve.

"I am myself possessed of a first-rate *retriever* of that maligned race, the bull-dog."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 97.

rē-trĭm′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *trim* (q.v.).] To trim again or anew.

* **rĕt′-rĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *retrimentum.*] Refuse, dregs.

rē-trō-, rĕt-rō, *pref.* [Lat., a comparative form from *re-*, *red-* = back.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying back or backward.

¶ In words compounded with *retro-*, the prefix is usually pronounced *rē-trŏ-*, though *rĕt′-rŏ-* is often heard. The first is the better form.

¶ *Per recte et retro:*

Music: Retrograde imitation (q.v.).

* **rē-trō-ăct′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *act*, v. (q.v.).] To act backwards; to act in a backward direction or in opposition.

rē-trō-ăc′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).]

1. Action backward or returned.

2. Action or operation on something past or preceding.

rē-trō-ăc′-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *rétroactif.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Acting or designed to act in regard to things past; intended to retroact; capable of retroacting; operating by returned action; retrospective.

"The death of Christ had a *retroactive* effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, § 38.

2. *Law:* Applied to a law or statute which operates to affect, make criminal, or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

"A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a *retroactive* statute, to punish the offences, which did not exist at the time they were committed."—*Gibbon: Memoirs*, p. xi.

rē-trō-ăc′-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retroactive*; *-ly.*] In a retroactive manner; by retroaction or returned action or operation; retrospectively.

rē-trō-çēde′ (1), *v.i.* [Lat. *retrocedo*, from *retro-* = back, and *cedo* = to go.] To go or move backward; to retire, to recede.

rē-trō-çēde′ (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *rétrocéder.*] To cede or grant back again; to restore to a former state: as, To *retrocede* an estate to a former owner.

rē-trō-çēd′-ent, *a.* [Lat. *retrocedens*, pr. par. of *retrocedo* = to retrocede (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Retroceding; inclined to retrocede or recede.

2. *Pathol.:* Disappearing from one part of

the body to reappear in another. The epithet is specially applied by Cullen to gout which leaves the extremities to affect the stomach, or some other internal organ. It is often produced by the application of cold to a gouty limb.

rē-trō-çĕss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh) (1), *s.* [Lat. *retrocessus*, pa. par. of *retrocedo* = to retrocede (q.v.).] The act of retroceding, going back, or receding.

"This argument is drawn from the sun's *retrocession*."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, III. ii. 66.

¶ *Retrocession of the equinoxes:* The Precession of the equinoxes. [PRECESSION, ¶.]

rē-trō-çĕss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh) (2), *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *cession* (q.v.).] The act of retroceding or giving back; specif., in Scots Law, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back into the person of the cedent, who thus recovers his former right, by being the assignee of his own assignee.

rē-trō-çĕss′-ĭŏn-ăl (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *retrocession*; *-al.*] Of, belonging to, or involving retrocession.

rē′-trō-choïr (cho as kw), *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *choir* (q.v.).]

Arch.: (See extract).

"*Retrochoir.*—The chapels and other parts behind and about the high altar are so called, as, for example, the Lady Chapel when so placed. Monks who were sick or infirm or those who arrived too late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the service in the *retrochoirs*."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

rē-trō-cŏp′-ŭ-lant, *a.* [RETROCOPULATE.] Copulating backward or from behind.

* **rē-trō-cŏp′-ŭ-lāte**, *v.i.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *copulate* (q.v.).] To copulate or beget young from behind.

* **rē-trō-cŏp-ŭ-lā′-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *copulation* (q.v.).] The act of retrocopulating.

"From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

rē-trŏd′, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RETREAD.]

* **rē-trō-dŭc′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *retro* = backward, and *ductio* = a leading, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco* = to lead.] The act of leading or bringing back.

rē′-trō-flĕxed, *a.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, pa. par. of *retroflecto* = to bend back.]

Bot.: Reflexed (q.v.).

rē-trō-flĕx′-ĭŏn (x as ksh), *s.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, pa. par. of *retroflecto* = to bend back: *retro* = backward, and *flecto* = to bend.]

Pathol.: The act of bending; the state of being bent back. Used of the uterus when it is bent back at the point where the neck joins the body, so as to be shaped like a common retort.

rē′-trō-frăct, rē-trō-frăct′-ĕd, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Lat. *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

Bot.: Bent back so as to look as if broken: as, a *retrofract* peduncle.

* **rē-trō-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ā-tĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *generative* (q.v.).] Copulating from behind; retrocopulant.

rē-trō-grą-dā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retrogradatus*, pa. par. of *retrogrado* = to retrograde (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of retrograding or going backward; retrogression.

2. *Fig.:* A moving backward or toward an inferior state; decline in excellence.

II. *Astron.:* The act of moving backwards, *i.e.*, from east to west. [RETROGRADE, II. 1.]

"The starres themselves are thought to return more speedily in their *retrogradation* than in their direct course forward."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

rē′-trō-grāde, * re-tro-grad, *a.* [Lat. *retrogradus* = going backward; *retrogradior* = to go backward: *retro* = backward, and *gradior* = to go, to move; *gradus* = a step.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Going or moving backwards.

"Two geomantic figures were display'd . . .
One when direct, and one when *retrograde*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 616.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Declining from a better to a worse state.

"Till all religion becomes *retrograde*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vi.

(2) Opposed, opposite, contrary.

"It is most *retrograde* to our desire."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the opposite direction to that in which the sun moves among the fixed stars, that is to the right of an observer looking south. In other words, retrograde motion is from east to west.

"When Mercury or Venus is at that part of the orbit which is nearest to the earth, its motion as referred to the stars is *retrograde*. . . . So in all cases is that of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and the smaller planets when they are seen on the side opposite to the sun. At other times their apparent motions are direct with respect to the stars."—*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 124.

2. *Bot.* (*Of hairs*): Bent back or down, instead of forward or up.

retrograde-development, *s.* [RETROGRADE-METAMORPHOSIS.]

retrograde-imitation, *s.*

Music: A peculiar kind of imitation (q.v.), so constructed that the melody may be sung backwards as well as forwards. The idea was probably suggested by those oracular verses of the ancients, which may be read backwards or forwards without injury to the words or the metre.

retrograde-metamorphosis, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The return of the foliolar organs of a plant to a lower member of the series, as of a bract to a foliage leaf, a sepal to a bract or to a foliage leaf, &c.

2. *Zool.:* A term used of an animal, which, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than would be expected from its early stages and known relationships.

rē′-trō-grāde, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *retrogradior*; Fr. *rétrograder.*] [RETROGRADE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To go or move backward; to decline.

"The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense."—*Bacon.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to go or move backward.

rē′-trō-grād-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RETROGRADE, *v.*]

rē′-trō-grād-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrograding*; *-ly.*] By retrograde motion.

† **rē′-trō-grĕss**, *s.* [RETROGRESSION.] Going backward; deterioration, decline.

"Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity, involves *retrogress* in fertility."—*H. Spencer*, in *Annandale.*

rē-trō-grĕss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *retrogressio*, from *retrogressus*, pa. par. of *retrogradior* = to retrograde (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of going or moving backwards.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The same as RETROGRADATION.

"The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

2. *Biol.:* Retrograde metamorphosis (q.v.).

rē-trō-grĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *rétrogressif.*]

I. *Lit.:* Going or moving backward; retrograde.

II. *Fig.:* Declining from a better to a worse state; deteriorating.

rē-trō-grĕss′-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrogressive*; *-ly.*] In a retrogressive manner; by retrograde motion.

* **rē-trō-mĭng′-ęn-çȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *retromingen(t)*; *-cy.*] The act, state, or habit of discharging the urine backward.

"The last foundation was *retromingency*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **rē-trō-mĭng′-ęnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *retro* = backward, and *mingens*, pr. par. of *mingo* = to make water.]

A. *As adj.:* Discharging the urine backwards.

B. *As subst.:* An animal which discharges the urine backwards.

"Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **rē-trō-mĭng′-ęnt-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *retromingent*; *-ly.*] In a retromingent manner.

rē-trō-phąr-ȳng′-ĕ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *pharyngeal* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the pharynx. Used spec. of retropharyngeal abscess, which forms in some infants, or more rarely in adults, between the posterior surface of the pharynx, and the muscles of the anterior part of the spine. It generally requires surgical treatment.

rē-trō-pĭn′-nąą, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Lat. *pinna* = a fin.]

Ichthy.: New Zealand Smelt; a genus of Salmonidæ, with one species, *Retropinna richardsonii.* [OSMERUS.]

* **rē-trō-pŭls′-ĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *pulsive* (q.v.).] Driving backwards, repelling.

rē-trorse′, *a.* [Lat. *retrorsus*, for *retroversus*, from *retro-* = backwards, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

Bot.: Turned backwards.

rē-trorse′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrorse*; *-ly.*] In a backward direction.

* **rē′-trō-spĕct**, *v.i.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*] To look back; to affect what is past.

rē′-trō-spĕct, *s.* [Lat. *retrospectus*, from *retro* = backwards, and *specio* = to look.] A looking back on things past; a contemplation or review of the past.

"Short as in *retrospect* the journey seems."
Cowper: Task, vi. 19.

rē-trō-spĕc′-tion, *s.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*]

1. The act of looking back on things past; retrospect.

"[She] with the *retrospection* loves to dwell
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell.'
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. The faculty of looking back on things past.

rē-trō-spĕct′-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *retrospect*; *-ive.*]

1. Looking back on things past; taking a retrospect.

"In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent What conclude the Why."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 99.

2. Having reference to things past or done; retroactive.

"It is always to be remembered that *retrospective* legislation is bad in principle only when it affects the substantive law. Statutes creating new crimes, or increasing the punishment of old crimes, ought in no case to be *retrospective*. But statutes which merely alter the procedure, if they are in themselves good statutes, ought to be *retrospective*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

rē-trō-spĕct′-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrospective*; *-ly.*] In a retrospective manner; by way of retrospect.

rē-trō-ū′-tĕr-ĭne, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *uterine.*]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the uterus: as, *retrouterine* hæmatocele.

rē-trō-văc-çĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *vaccination.*]

Pathol.: The act of vaccinating a cow with lymph passed through a human body, or vaccinating a human subject with lymph derived from a cow which had been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject, or with lymph (from a human subject) that had been passed through the cow, retransferred to the human body, and taken again to the cow at the fifth, nineteenth, or other remove, as in the experiments of Ceely (*Seaton: Handbook of Vaccin.*). Given good lymph, the result is as satisfactory as that obtained by ordinary vaccination, and, according to the German Commission on Vaccination, 1884–5, it would be impossible to transmit syphilis from lymph obtained by any of the methods of retrovaccination. Animal lymph, on this ground chiefly, has been recommended by the German Government to supersede the use of human lymph.

* **rē′-trō-vēne**, *a.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *venio* = to come.] Turned back, inclined backwards.

"Getting mixed up with these *retrovene* teeth which so besprinkle a pike's mouth."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rē-trō-vĕr′-sion, *s.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *versio* = a turning; *verto* = to turn.] A turning or falling backwards: as, *retroversion* of the uterus.

* **rē′-trō-vērt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *verto* = to turn.] To turn back.

* **rē′-trō-vērt,** *s.* [RETROVERT, *v.*] One who returns to his original creed; a person reconverted.

* **rĕ-trûde′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retrudo*, from *re-* = back, and *trudo* = to push.] To push or thrust back.

"A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite processe; site doth confine
This point; take site away, it's straight a spark
divine." *More: Of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. ii., c. ii.

rĕ-trûse′, *a.* [Lat. *retrusus*, pa. par. of *retrudo* = to retrude (q.v.).] Hidden, abstruse.

"Let us enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid than we have authority from the sacred Scriptures."—*Heywood: Hierarchie of Angels*, p. 50 (1635).

rĕt′-tĕr-ȳ, rĕt′-tōr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *ret*; *-ery*.] A place where flax is retted; a retting.

"Such preparations will be carried on in establishments to be called *rettories*."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 12, 1859, p. 1.

rĕt′-tī, *s.* [Hind. *rati*.] (See the compound.)

retti-weights, *s. pl.* The small egg-shaped seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as weights in Hindustan. [ABRUS.]

rĕt′-tĭng, *s.* [RET.]

1. The act or process of steeping flax or hemp, for the purpose of loosening the fibre from the boon and woody portions by the softening of the gummy portion which binds them. Dew retting is accomplished by exposing the flax stalks to the weather, without steeping, the sun, showers, and air rotting the woody portion and washing away the mucilage. Also called Rotting.

2. A place where flax is retted; a rettery.

* **rĕ-tŭnd′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retundo*, from *re-* = back, and *tundo* = to beat; Sp. *retundir*.]

1. To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon.

"To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. To make dull or obtuse; to dull.

"This ignorant and conceited confidence of both may be *retunded* and confuted from hence."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 627.

rĕ-tûrn′ (1) * **re-tourne,** * **re-turne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *retourner*, from *re-* = back, and *tourner* = to turn; Sp. & Port. *retornar*; Ital. *ritornare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To come back; to come or go back to the same place.

"Vowed never to *returne* again
Till him alive or dead she did invent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 10.

2. To revert; to pass back.

"Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David."—1 *Kings* xii. 26.

3. To come or pass back into a former state.

"Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

4. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

"Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn."
Milton: P. L., iii. 41.

5. To come again; to revisit.

6. To go back to a subject; to speak again of a subject laid aside for a time; to recur.

"But, to *return* to the verses."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

* 7. To answer, to reply.

"Thus the king *returns*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

* 8. To retort, to recriminate.

"If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring or carry back; to give back.

"I will make myself known to Desdemona: if she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

2. To send back.

"She *returns* this ring to you, sir; you might have saved me my pains, to have taken it away yourself."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

3. To repay: as, To *return* borrowed money.

4. To give in recompense or requital; to requite.

"Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head."—1 *Kings* ii. 44.

5. To carry or take back in reply; to report.

"Shall I *return* this answer to the king?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

6. To give back in reply; to answer.

7. To send, to transmit.

"Instead of a ship, he would levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use."—*Clarendon: Hist. Rebellion.*

8. To cast or hurl back.

"I *return* the lie." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 5.

9. To play or throw back: as, To *return* a ball in cricket to the bowler.

10. To render back to a tribunal or to an office.

11. To render, as an account, to a superior; to report officially; to give a list or return of.

"Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

12. To elect, as a member of Parliament.

"They went in a body to the poll: and when they returned, the honourable Samuel Slumkey, of Slumkey Hall, was *returned* also."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

II. *Cards:* To play a card of the same suit as has been played by one's partner before.

"At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would enquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

rē-tûrn′ (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *turn*, v. (q.v.).] To turn again.

"And anxious (helpless as he lies and bare)
Turns and *returns* her, with a mother's care."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xvii. 8.

rĕ-tûrn′, * **re-tourne,** * **re-turne,** *s.* [RETURN (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of returning (intransitive), or of coming or going back to the same place.

"The hopes of your *return*."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xiii.

2. The act of appearing or beginning again after a periodical revolution.

"At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee."—1 *Kings* xx. 22.

* 3. A revolution, a vicissitude.

"Weapons hardly fall under rule: yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning."—*Bacon: Essays.*

4. The act of returning (transitive), or of giving or sending back; a giving or rendering back; repayment, recompense, requital.

"Most fair *return* of greetings and desires."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. The act of returning, throwing, or playing back a ball, in cricket, tennis, &c.

"Mr. Walker made a very brilliant *return* off the tambour."—*Field*, June 19, 1886.

6. The act of returning or electing as a member of Congress.

7. The state of being returned or elected as a member of Congress.

"Salford, where so prominent a Radical has failed to secure his *return*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

8. That which is returned:

(1) A repayment or payment; reimbursement.

"I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* (2) An answer.

"If my father render fair *return*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

(3) An account, or official or formal report of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics or the like; specif., in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared by order of some authority for general information.

"The *returns* yet to be received from the borough constituencies at present unpolled."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1886.

(4) The profit on labour, on an investment, an adventure, undertaking, or the like.

9. A return-ticket (q.v.).

10. A return-match (q.v.).

11. (*Pl.*): A kind of light-coloured and mild tobacco made from the young leaves of the plant.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The continuation of a moulding, projection, &c., in an opposite or different direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Fort.:* One of the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.

3. *Law:*

(1) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court; the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done, endorsed; the sending back of a commission, with the certificate of the commissioners.

(2) The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ, and report his proceedings; a day in bank.

4. *Mining:* The air which ascends after passing through the workings of a coal-mine.

¶ (1) *Clause of return:*

Scots Law: A clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself.

(2) *Returns of a trench:*

Fort.: The various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

* **return-ball,** *s.* A ball used as a plaything. It is held by a piece of elastic, so as to make it return to the hand from which it is thrown.

return-chaise, *s.* A chaise returning from its destination empty.

return-day, *s.*

Law: The same as RETURN, *s.* II. 3 (2).

return-match, *s.* A second match or game played by the same sides of players, to give the defeated players their revenge.

return-shock, *s.* [SHOCK.]

return-ticket, *s.* A ticket issued by railway or steamboat companies, coach proprietors, &c., for the double journey, out and back, generally at a reduced fare.

return-valve, *s.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions. In some cases it is merely an overflow-valve which allows excess of liquid to return to a reservoir.

rĕ-tûrn′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *return*(1), v.; *-able*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of being returned or restored; proper to be returned or rendered.

"Upon such proportion of them (if any) as is included in their net incomes *returnable* for income tax."—*Daily News*, Jan. 28, 1886.

II. *Law:* Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

"The same procedure will be ordered upon this occasion, so that the writs will be *returnable* on Dec. 23."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

rĕ-tûrn′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *return* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

"The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money."—*Locke.*

rĕ-tûrn′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RETURN (1), *v.*]

returning-officer, *s.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns to writs, precepts, juries, &c.; the presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

* **rĕ-tûrn′-lĕss,** * **re-turn-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *return*, s.; *-less*.] Admitting of no return.

"All my friends,
I knew as well should make *returnlesse* ends.
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

rĕ-tūse′, *a.* [Lat. *retusus*, pa. par. of *retundo* = to blunt.] [RETUND.]

Bot.: Very blunt; terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed, as the leaf of *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa.*

* **re-tyre,** *v.* & *s.* [RETIRE.]

rĕtz-băn′-yīte, *s.* [From Retzbanya, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rezbanyit.*]

Min.: A massive mineral of a lead-gray colour. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·21. An analysis yielded: sulphur, 11·93; oxygen, 7·14; bismuth, 38·38; lead, 36·01; silver, 1·93; copper, 4·22 = 99·61.

rĕtz′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Anders Johan Retzius, Professor of Natural History in the University of Lund.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Retziaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Spiriferidæ. The shell is punctate, shaped like that of Terebratula, the interior with diverging shelly spires. Known species about 50, from Europe and America.

† **rĕtz-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *retzi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants with the characters of Solanaceæ, but with a different habit. Genera two, species three, all from South Africa.

rĕtz'-īte, *s.* [After Retzi(ns); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: The same as ÆDELFORSITE (q.v.).

rē-ūn'-iŏn (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *union* (q.v.).]
1. The act of reuniting; the state of being reunited; a second union or coming together after separation or discord.
"I counsel thee by fortitude to seek
Our bless'd *reunion* in the shades below."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.
2. A meeting or festive gathering, as of friends, associates, or members of a society, &c.

rē-u-nīte', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *unite* (q.v.).]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To unite again or afresh; to join again after separation.
"The line of Charles the Great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.
2. To reconcile or bring together after variance.
B. *Intrans.*: To become united again; to join and cohere again.

rē-u-nīt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REUNITE.]

* **rē-u-nīt'-ĕd-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reunited*; *-ly.*] In a reunited manner.

* **rē-u-nī'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *unition* (q.v.).] A second or repeated union; a reunion.
"I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul."—*Knatchbull: On the New Testament Translation*, p. 33.

* **rē-ûrge'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *urge* (q.v.).] To urge again.

rē'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]
Law: A defendant.

reuss'-īne (eu as oi), *s.* [After Reuss; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *reussin.*]
Min.: An impure mirabilite (q.v.).

reuss'-in-īte (eu as oi), *s.* [Pref. *reussin*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A resin having the composition $C_{40}H_{56}O_3$. Named by Dana.

rē-văc'-çi-nāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vaccinate* (q.v.).] To vaccinate again, or a second time.

rē-văc-çi-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vaccination* (q.v.).]
Med.: The process of repeating primary vaccination at about the age of puberty, and again perhaps in the course of life if smallpox is prevalent. The protection from vaccination was originally believed to last a lifetime, but revaccination is now considered advisable in case of danger of infection. It is not unusual for a vaccinated person to take small-pox, and even to die from it, but it is maintained that revaccination gives immunity. One physician reports only one death in 3000 cases of revaccination. Fourteen years is the proper age recognized by some governments, but the German Medical Commission recommends ten, or not later than twelve, as the proper age for revaccination. [VACCINATION.]

rĕv-a-lĕn'-ta, *s.* [ERVALENTA.] (See compound.)

revalenta-arabica, *s.* [LENTIL.]

* **rē-va-lĕs'-çençe**, *s.* [Eng. *revalescen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being revalescent.

* **rē-va-lĕs'-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *revalescens*, pr. par. of *revalesco*: *re-* = again, and *valesco*, incept. of *valeo* = to be well.] Beginning to grow well or to recover.

rē-văl-u-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *valuation* (q.v.).] The act of revaluing; a second or fresh valuation.
"A *revaluation* in the landlord's favour."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rē-văl'-ue, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *value*, v. (q.v.).] To value again or anew.

* **rē-vămp'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vamp* (q.v.).] To vamp, mend, or patch up again.

* **rēve**, *s.* [REEVE.]
"The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioress speak in character."—*Dryden.*

* **reve-land**, *s.*
Law: Such land, as having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterwards granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge, upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

* **rēve** (1), *v.t.* [REAVE.]

* **rēve** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *rêver.*] [REVERIE.] To dream, to muse.

rĕ-vēal', * **re-vele**, *v.t.* [Fr. *révéler*, from Lat. *revelo* = to unveil, to draw back a veil: *re-* = back, and *velum* = a veil; Sp. & Port. *revelar*; Ital. *rivelare.*]
1. To unveil; to make known; to disclose, as something secret, private, or concealed; to divulge; to lay open.
"The heaven shall *reveal* his iniquity."—*Job* xx. 27.
2. *Specif.*: To disclose or make known, as something which could not be known without divine or supernatural instruction.
"Take leave of nature's God, and God *reveal'd.*"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 591.

rĕ-vēal', *s.* [REVEAL, *v.*]
*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of revealing; a revelation.
2. *Carp. & Mason.*: The vertical return or side of an aperture, chimney, doorway, or window. In a chimney it is equivalent to the jamb, or, when bevelled, the coving. In windows the reveal is the outside-return, or the space between the window-frame and the exterior arris.

REVEAL.
(*Norman Doorway, Filwell, Oxfordshire*, A.D. 1150.)

rĕ-vēal'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reveal*; *-able.*] Capable of being revealed; fit to be revealed.

rĕ-vēal'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *revealable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being revealable.

rĕ-vēaled', *pa. par. & a.* [REVEAL, *v.*]

revealed-law, *s.* The divine law. (*Blackstone.*)

revealed-religion, *s.* Religion founded on revelation, as opposed to natural religion. [EVIDENCE, II 3.]

rĕ-vēal'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reveal*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which reveals, discloses, or makes known; a discloser.
"Your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a *revealer* of secrets."—*Daniel* ii. 47.

* **rĕ-vēal'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *reveal*; *-ment.*] The act of revealing; revelation.
"This is one reason why God permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

* **rē-vĕg'-ĕ-tāte**, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vegetate* (q.v.).] To vegetate anew or a second time.

reveille (as re-vā-yê'), **reveillie**, *s.* [Fr. *réveil* (O. Fr. *resveil*) = a hunt's-up, from *réveiller* (O. Fr. *resveiller*) = to awake, from *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = again, and O. Fr. *esveiller*) = to waken, from a Low Lat. *exvigilo*, from Lat. *ex-* = out, and *vigilo* = to wake, to watch, from *vigil* = wakeful.]
Music: A signal by beat of drum, bugle sound, or otherwise, to give notice that it is time for soldiers to rise, and for sentinels to forbear challenging.
"Shortly after the *reveillé* was sounded, and every man in camp was astir."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rĕv'-ęl (1), *v.i.* [REVEL, *s.*]
1. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse.
"Return unto thy father's house,
And *revel* it as bravely as the best."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
2. To move playfully or wantonly; to indulge one's caprice or inclination; to frolic.
"And Slaughter *revell'd* round."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 25.

rĕv'-ęl, *s.* [O. Fr., a word of doubtful origin, prob. from *reveler* = to rebel, to revolt, from Lat. *rebello* = to rebel (q.v.).] A carouse; a noisy feast; a feast with loose and noisy jollity.
"Hark! the loud *revel* wakes again,
To greet the leader of the train."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 18.
¶ *Master of the revels:* The same as LORD OF MISRULE (q.v.).

* **revel-rout**, *s.*
1. Tumultuous and noisy festivity; revelry.
2. A mob or rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.
"My brother—rest and pardon to his soul—
Is gone to his account; for this, his minion,
The *revel-rout* is done." *Rowe: Jane Shore*, i. 1.

* **rĕ-vĕl'** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *revello.*] To draw back; to retract. (*Friend: Hist. of Physick.*)

* **rĕv'-ĕ-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo* = to reveal (q.v.).] To reveal.
"Unto whom hee hath *revelated* by the Scriptures his veritie."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 349.

rĕv-ĕ-lā'-tion, * **rev-e-la-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revelationem*, accus. of *revelatio*, from *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo* = to reveal (q.v.); Sp. *revelacion*; Ital. *revelazione*, *rivelazione.*]
1. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known that which is secret, private, or unknown; disclosure.
2. The act of revealing or communicating divine truth.
"By *revelation* he made known to me the mystery."—*Ephesians* iii. 3.
3. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; specif., the Bible.
¶ *The Revelation of St. John the Divine:*
New Test. Canon: The last book of the New Testament, and the only distinctively prophetic one given to fling back the veil [Etym.] which hides futurity from the view. Its writer was John (i. 4, xxii. 8), the servant of God (i. 1), the "brother" and "companion in tribulation" of the then persecuted Christians, himself an exile in Patmos, "for the word of God and for the testimony of Jesus Christ" (i. 9). It was there he saw the prophetic visions, narrating them after he left the island. The majority of the Fathers and the Church of the Middle Ages, considered, as do most modern Christians, that the author was John the Apostle; though Dionysius of Alexandria, and some others among the ancients, believed him to have been a certain John the Presbyter (mentioned by Papias, Dionysius, Eusebius, and Jerome) whose tomb, like that of the apostle, was said to be at Ephesus. Finally, Beza hinted, and Hitzig more confidently asserted, that the work emanated from John Mark, author of the second gospel, with whose style that of the Revelation was said partly to agree. Many modern critics have rejected the hypothesis that John the Apostle was the author of the Revelation, stating that the Greek of the latter book is deeply tinged with Hebraisms, while that of the gospel is much more classic. Among those who accept the apostolic authorship of the work, two views are current as to its date. The prevailing one is, that the visions in Patmos were seen in A.D. 96, and the work penned in that year or in 97, the reigning emperor being Domitian. The other view is, that it was penned about A.D. 68 or 69. Ch. xvii. 10 is interpreted to mean that five Roman emperors had reigned and died, viz., Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, "one is," *i.e.*, Galba, or if Julius Cæsar be considered the first emperor, then the "one" is Nero. Respecting the canonicity of this book, it was alluded to or quoted in Hermas, Papias, Melito, Justin Martyr, the fragment published by Muratori, Theophilus of Antioch, Apollonius of Ephesus, Irenæus, Hippolytus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Jerome, &c. It was not in the Old Syrian version, though some Greeks accepted it. The Cerinthians, Caius of Rome, and others rejected it. Luther, Carlstadt, and Zwingli spoke of it disparagingly, but it is accepted by the Churches of the Reformation, as well as by the Roman Church. The "Son of Man (i. 13), who died and lives again for evermore, and has the keys of hell and death" (17, 18), appears in the first vision, and commissions the apostle to write to the seven churches of Asia (ii., iii.). A manifestation of the divine glory is seen (iv.), and the "Lamb who was slain," "the Lion of the tribe of Judah," having opened a book with seven seals, seven visions corresponding to the

seven seals are witnessed (vi.). To the seals succeed seven trumpets (viii., ix.), afterwards a woman persecuted by a dragon (xii.), and two beasts, which rise, one from the sea the other from the earth, are exhibited (xiii.). Those sealed by the Lamb appear in blessedness (xiv.), seven viais of wrath are poured out (xv., xvi.), the mystic Babylon is destroyed (xvii.-xix.), millenniai glory follows (xx. 1-6), and after a brief apostasy (7-10), the last judgment takes place (11-15), the New Jerusalem descends (xxi.), and unalloyed felicity arises to those who have been faithful to the end (xxii.). Three schemes of interpretation exist: the Preterist, which makes the events predicted now wholly passed, the Futurist, which regards them as future, and that of a third and numerous school, who regard the visions as an historical or continnons prediction of the whole history of the Church from apostolic times to the consummation of all things.

*** rĕv′-ĕ-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. from *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo* = to reveal (q.v.).] One who reveals; a revealer.

*** rĕ-vĕll′-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *revellens*, pr. par. of *revello* = to draw back.] [REVEL (2), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing revulsion.

B. *As subst.:* A derivative medicine. [DERIVATIVE, B. II. 3.]

rĕv′-el-lĕr, * rev-el-our, *s.* [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who revels; one who takes part in revels.

"The great gallery of Whitehall . . . was crowded with *revellers* and gamblers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*** rĕv′-el-loŭs, * rev-el-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *reveleux.*] Merry, frisky.

"Compaignable and *revellous* was she."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,934.

*** rĕv′-el-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revel*, s.; *-ment.*] The act of revelling; revelling, revelry.

*** rev-el-our,** *s.* [REVELLER.]

rĕv′-el-rỹ, * rev-el-rie, *s.* [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; *-ry.*] The act of revelling; noisy festivity; reveis.

"There was a sound of *revelry* by night."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 21.

*** rē-vĕn′-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *revendiquer*, from *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = back, again, and *vendiquer* (Lat. *vindico*) = to claim.] To reclaim; to demand the surrender of, as of goods illegally taken away or detained.

*** rē-vĕn-dĭ′-cā′-tion,** *s.* [REVENDICATE.] The act of claiming or demanding the restoration of something illegally taken away or detained.

rē-vĕnġe′, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revenger, revencher* (Fr. *revancher*), from *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = again, and *venger, vengier* = to take vengeance, from Lat. *vindico* = to vindicate (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take or exact vengeance for or on account of; to avenge; to exact satisfaction or retribution for; to inflict punishment for.

"To *revenge* the dethe of our fathers."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxl.

2. To obtain or exact satisfaction for; to avenge. (The person wronged being the object.)

"O Lord . . . revisit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors."—*Jeremiah* xv. 15.

3. To inflict injury on in a spiteful or malicious spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter or malignant feelings.

¶ It is frequently used reflexively.

"Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah."—*Ezekiel* xxv. 12.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To take or exact vengeance; to be revenged.

"*Revenge*, ye heavens, for old Andronicus."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

¶ *To be revenged:* To revenge one's self; to take vengeance for one's self.

rē-vĕnġe′, *s.* [O. Fr. *revenche;* Fr. *revanche.*] [REVENGE, *v.*]

1. The act of revenging or avenging; the taking or exacting of vengeance; retaliation or retribution for an injury or wrong suffered; vengeance.

"From the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy."—*Deut.* xxxii. 42.

2. The angry, spiteful, or malicious return of an injury or wrong suffered; the deliberate and malignant infliction of injury or hurt upon a person in retaliation for a wrong or injury done by him.

3. The passion or feeling excited by an injury done or an insult offered; the desire of inflicting punishment or pain upon one who has, or is supposed to have, done injury or wrong to another; revengefulness.

"*Revenge* is a kind of wild justice, which the more a man's natnre runs to, the more ought law to weed it out."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Revenge.*

¶ Revenge exists also in the lower animals.

*** rē-vĕnġe′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *revenge; -able.*] Fit to be avenged; calling for revenge or vengeance.

"Induring wrong,
Revengeable in season."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vii.

*** rē-vĕnġ′-ęance, * re-venge-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *revenge; -ance.*] Revenge, vengeance.

"Be content with a meane *revengeaunce*."—*Vives: Instruct. Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. v.

rē-vĕnġe′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *revenge; -ful(l).*] Full of revenge or a desire for vengeance; vindictive; harbouring revenge.

"Stern Thoas, glaring with *revengeful* eyes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 622.

rē-vĕnġe′-fŭl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *revengeful; -ly.*] In a revengeful manner; in the way of revenge; with a revengeful spirit; vindictively.

"He smil'd *revengefully*."
Dryden & Lee: Œdipus.

rē-vĕnġe′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *revengeful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being revengeful; vindictiveness.

"Through suspicion, greediness, or *revengefulness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, vol. i., bk. ii.

*** rē-vĕnġe′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *revenge; -less.*] Unavenged.

"Leaves his woes *revengeless*."
Marston: Malcontent, iv. 3.

*** rē-vĕnġe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revenge; -ment.*] Revenge, vengeance, punishment, retribution.

"He'li hreed *revengement* and a scourge for me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

rē-vĕnġ′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reveng(e); -er.*] One who revenges or avenges; an avenger.

"The proud *revenger* of another's wife."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 413.

rē-vĕnġ′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVENGE, *v.*]

*** rē-vĕnġ′-ĭng-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *revenging; -ly.*] In a revenging manner; revengefully, vindictively.

"The princess of this country, and the air on't *Revengingly* enfeebles me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. ii.

rĕv′-ĕn-ue, *s.* [O. Fr. *revenue*, fem. of *revenu*, pa. par. of *revenir* = to return: *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = back, again, and *venir* (Lat. *venio*) = to come.]

* 1. The annual income, profits, interest, or return of any species of property, real or personal.

"Better is a little with righteousness than great *revenues* without right."—*Prov.* xvi. 8.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from taxation, customs, dues, excise, or other source, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses.

¶ The United States Constitution requires that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

* 3. Return, reward; as, a *revenue* of praise.

revenue-cutter, *s.* A small steamer, generally armed, in the service of the Treasury Department, employed in enforcing the customhouse regulations and similar light patrol duties.

revenue-officer, *s.* An officer of the customs or excise.

*** rē-vĕr′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rever(e); -able.*] To be revered; reverend.

"The most *reverable*, the highest of all characters."—*Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 115.

*** rē-vĕrb′,** *v.t.* [REVERBERATE.] To reverberate, to reecho.

"Nor are those empty hearted, whose lond sound
Reverbs no hollowness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

*** rē-vĕr′-ba-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [See def.] A contraction of REVERBERATORY (q.v.).

rē-vĕr′-bĕr-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. *reverberans*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to reverberate (q.v.).] Reverberating, resounding, reechoing.

rē-vĕr′-bĕr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to beat back: *re-* = *back*, and *verbero* = to beat; *verber* = a lash, a scourge; Fr. *réverbérer;* Sp. *reverberar;* Ital. *reverberare, riverberare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To send back or return, as sound; to reecho.

"The mountains *reverberate* iove's last adieu."
Byron: Love's Last Adieu.

* 2. To send or throw back; to reflect.

"As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expense of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries."—*Swift.*

* 3. To drive or force back; to repel, as flames reverberated in a furnace.

* 4. To fuse, as by heat intensified by being reverberated.

"Steel corroded with vinegar and sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii. ch. iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be driven or thrown back, as sound; to be reflected as rays of light.

"The shock, the shont, the groan of war,
Reverberate along that vale"
Byron: The Giaour.

* 2. To resound.

"And even at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as loud as thine."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

*** rē-vĕr′-bĕr-ąte,** *a.* [REVERBERATE, *v.*]

1. Reverberated, thrown back, repelled, reflected.

"With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

2. Reverberating, reverberant, reechoing.

"Halloo your name to the *reverberate* hills."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

rē-vĕr-bĕr-ā′-tion, * re-ver-ber-a-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *réverbération*, from Lat. *reverberationem*, accus. of *reverberatio*, from *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to reverberate (q.v.); Sp. *reverberacion;* Ital. *reverberazione, riverberazione.*]

1. The act of reverberating or of casting or driving back; espec., the act of reflecting or throwing back light, heat, or sound.

"The sound made by *reverberation* of the aire."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xix.

2. That which is reverberated; a sound reverberated or reechoed.

"With their frequent repetitions,
And their wild *reverberations*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha. (Introd.)

3. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace, to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

*** rē-vĕr′-bĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *reverberat(e); -ive.*] Tending to reverberate; reverberant, reverberatory.

rē-vĕr′-bĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *reverberat(e); -or.*]

1. One who or that which reverberates.

2. A reflecting lamp.

rē-vĕr′-bĕr-ā-tŏr-ỹ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *reverberat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adj.:* Producing reverberation; reverberating; acting by reverberation.

B. *As subst.:* A reverberatory furnace (q.v.).

reverberatory-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which ore, metal, or other material is exposed to the action of flame, but not to the contact of burning fuel. The flame passes over a bridge and then downward upon the material, which is spread upon the hearth. The reverberatory-furnace for copper has a furnace-chamber, hearth, two tuyeres, and two cisterns, into which the molten results of the process are discharged.

*** rē-vĕr′-dure,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *verdure* (q.v.).] To cover with verdure again; to make green again.

"The wyodes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clix.

rē-vĕre′, *v.t.* [Fr. *révérer*, from Lat. *revereor*, from *re-* = again, and *vereor* = to fear.] To regard with reverence, fear, or awe; to hold in fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; to reverence, to venerate.

"*Revere* his altar, and forbear."
Scott: The Chase, xxxii.

rĕv′-ĕr-ęnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reverentia*, from *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.).]

1. The act of revering or regarding with fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; veneration.

"The beauty of the Sabbath kept
With conscientious *reverence*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* 2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow, a courtesy.

"Make twenty *reverences*, upon receiving, with ecstasy, about twopence for her trouble."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; Letter from a Traveller.*

3. Respect, honour.

"A seemly *reverence* may be paid to power." *Wordsworth: Sonnet, Calais, August, 1802.*

* 4. Reverend character.

"A clergyman of holy *reverence*." *Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.*

5. Hence used for a reverend personage; a title commonly given to clergy and ministers of religion, with the pronouns *his* or *your*.

* ¶ (1) *To do reverence*: To show reverence or respect; to treat with reverence.

"None so poor *to do* him *reverence*." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.*

(2) *Saving your reverence*: With all respect to you; an apologetic phrase used to introduce an objectionable expression or statement.

"She came in great with child; and longing, *saving your* honour's *reverence*, for stewed prunes."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.*

rĕv´-ĕr-ençe, *v.t.* [REVERENCE, *s.*] To regard or treat with reverence; to revere, to venerate.

"That part most *reverenced* Dagon and his priests." *Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,463.*

rĕv´-ĕr-enç-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reverenc(e)*; *-er.*] One who reverences or reveres.

"Great *reverencers* of crowned heads."—*Swift: Dissentions in Athens & Rome, ch. ii.*

rĕv´-ĕr-ĕnd, *a.* [Fr. *révérend*, from Lat. *reverendus*, fut. pass. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.).]

1. Worthy or deserving of reverence; entitled to reverence or respect; enforcing reverence by the appearance. (Applied to persons and things.)

"The *reverend* pile lay wild and waste." *Scott: Rokeby, vi. 27.*

* 2. Characterized by or rising from a feeling of awe or respect; expressive of reverence or awe.

"A *reverend* horror silenc'd all the sky." *Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 36.*

3. A title of respect given to clergymen and ecclesiastics generally. A dean is addressed as *very reverend*, a bishop as *right reverend*, and an archbishop as *most reverend*. In Catholic countries the religious in orders are addressed as *reverend fathers*; abbesses, prioresses, &c., as *reverend mothers*. In Scotland, the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*, and each of the ministers *reverend*.) The Nonconformist ministers in the British empire, the colonies, and the United States have the same title. In 1874 the Bishop of Lincoln refused to allow "Rev." to be put on the tombstone of a Wesleyan preacher, and gained his case in the Court of Arches in 1875, but the Privy Council, on appeal (Jan. 21, 1876), reversed the decision, and declared the title to be simply complimentary, and not limited in application. In the United States all clergymen are given the title.

* **rĕv´-ĕr-ĕnd-lȳ,** * **rev-er-end-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *reverend*; *-ly.*] In a reverent manner; reverently.

"By then I was half way advanc'd in the room,
His worship most *rev'rendly* rose."
Cotton: A Voyage to Ireland, ii.

rĕv´-ĕr-ĕnt, *a.* [O. Fr. *reverent*; Fr. *révérant*, from Lat. *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reverente.*]

1. Characterized by or expressive of reverence or veneration; marked by reverence; reverential.

"Euery vtwarde *reverent* behauiour is a token of an inwarde worship."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel, ch. iii.*

2. Acting with reverence; submissive, humble.

"They forthwith to the place
Repairing, where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent*." *Milton: P. L., x. 1,100.*

* 3. Reverend.

"You are old and *reverent*." *Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.*

rĕv-ĕr-ĕn´-tial (ti as sh), * **rev-er-en-tiall,** *a.* [Fr.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; reverent; arising from a feeling of reverence.

"Look'd on this guide with *reverential* love." *Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.*

rĕv-ĕr-ĕn´-tial-lȳ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *reverential*; *-ly.*] In a reverential manner; with reverence, reverently.

"When we presume to talk of the Supreme Being, it becomes us to proceed humbly and *reverentially*."—*Search: Light of Nature, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxiv.*

rĕv´-ĕr-ĕnt-lȳ, * **rev-er-ent-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *reverent*; *-ly.*]

1. In a reverent manner; with reverence; veneration or respectful regard.

"We ought every one of us to behave ourselves *reverently* in the house of God."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. v., ser. 9.*

* 2. In high respect; with feelings of respect.

"Northumberland, I hold thee *reverently*." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.*

rĕ-vēr´-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rever(e)*; *-er.*] One who reveres or reverences; a reverencer, a venerator.

"When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament."—*Government of the Tongue.*

rĕv´-ĕr-ie, * **rĕv´-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *rêverie*; O. Fr. *resverie* = raving, fancy, from *rêver*; O. Fr. *resver* = to rave (q.v.).] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thought; wild or loose conceit of the fancy or imagination. (It is a slight form of Catalepsy.)

"And oft in youthful *reverie*
She dream'd what Paradise must be."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 7.

* **rĕv´-ĕr-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *rever(ie)*; *-ist.*] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in reveries.

* **re-vers,** *a.* [Fr.] Reverse.

rĕ-vēr´-sal, * **re-ver-sall,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *revers(e)*; *-al.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of reversing; the act of moving or causing to move in a contrary direction.

"The action of a rain storm is to a certain extent the *reversal* of the action of a waterfall."—*Athenæum, April 1, 1882.*

2. The act of changing, overthrowing, or annulling.

"The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 3. Improperly used for reversion or right of succession.

"He may, without securing election, nevertheless establish his right to the *reversal* of the presidency."—*Daily Chronicle, Dec. 28, 1885.*

II. *Photog.*: An effect produced when a sensitive plate receives a very much longer exposure than would be required in the ordinary process of negative making, the image in this case developing a positive picture. It has been found possible to reverse and re-reverse the image several times by giving exposures of varying length, each change being followed by a period of alternate neutrality, during which the plate will either develop clear or opaque all over.

* **B.** *As adj.*: Intended to reverse; implying reversal.

"After his death the· were *reversal* letters found among his papers."—*Burnet: Own Time; Charles II.*

rĕ-vērse´, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *reverser*; Fr. *renverser.*] [REVERSE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To turn or point in a direction or position opposite or contrary to the original direction or position.

2. To turn upside down.

"A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admirable skill."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

* 3. To turn away or back.

* 4. To overthrow, to subvert, to overturn.

"These now controul a wretched people's fate,
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state."
Pope. (Todd.)

5. To alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary.

* 6. To revoke, to make void, to annul, to repeal.

"Is Clarence dead? the order was *reversed*." *Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.*

* 7. To cause to return or depart; to remove, to recall.

"And that old dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughter's hart fond fancies to *reverse*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 48.

* 8. To bring back; to recall.

"Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes."
Spenser. (Todd.)

II. *Mach.*: To cause to revolve in the contrary direction; to change the motion of, as the crank of an engine.

* **B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To turn over, to fall over.

"This bocher . . . gave the knight suche a stroke betweue the necke and the shulders, that he *reversed* forwarde heedlyng to the necke of his horse."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. i., ch. cclxxx.*

2. To return, to come back.

"Or doen they only sleepe, and shall again *reverse*." *Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 1.*

rĕ-vērse´, * **re-vers,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *revers*, from Lat. *reversus*, pa. par. of *reverto* = to turn back or backward, to revert (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Turned backward; opposite; having a contrary or opposite direction; contrary.

"A vice *revers* unto this." *Gower: C. A., i. 167.*

* 2. Overturned, upset.

"He found the sea diverse,
With many a windie storme *reverse*."
Gower: C. A., vi.

B. *As substantive*:

1. That which is presented when anything, as a sword, lance, spear, &c., is reversed or turned in the opposite direction to what may be considered as the natural direction.

2. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary, the opposite.

"Expressing the very *reverse* of that which they seem to affirm."—*Horsley: Sermons, vol iii., ser. 31.*

3. The second or back surface: as, the *reverse* of a leaf; specif., the back of a coin or medal, as opposed to the obverse (q.v.).

"A *reverse* often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a *reverse*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. A complete change or alteration of affairs.

(1) In a good sense.

"By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner antiquated."—*Baker.*

(2) In a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune.

5. A cessation or interruption of success, prosperity, or favourable progress.

"Her love, with its pleasures, and pains, and *reverses*." *Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.*

6. *Specif.*: A check, a defeat.

"Encouraged by the sight of the Dutch *reverses*."—*Times, Nov. 10, 1875.*

* 7. A back-handed stroke in fencing.

"Thy punto, thy stock, thy *reverse*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 3.*

reverse-bearings, *s. pl.*

Survey.: The bearing of a course, taken from the second end of the course, looking backwards. If a direct bearing is N. 23° E., the reverse bearing will be S. 23° W.

reverse-curve, reversed-curve, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A double curve, formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.

reverse-fire, *s.*

Mil.: Fire on the enemy's rear by troops of the army the front of which the enemy is engaging.

reverse-lever, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A lever or handle which operates the valve-gear, so as to reverse the action of the steam.

reverse-motion, *s.*

Music: Movement by inversion of intervals.

reverse-operation, *s.*

Math.: An operation in which the steps are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order. Thus, division is the reverse of multiplication.

reverse-shell, *s.* [REVERSED-SHELL.]

reverse-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve in a steam-boiler opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler. A vacuum-valve.

rĕ-vērsed´, *pa. par.* & *a.* [REVERSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Turned in a reverse direction or position; changed to the contrary.

"His shield *reversed* o'er the fallen warrior lies,
And everlasting slumber seals his eyes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 689.

2. Made or declared void; annulled, revoked, upset, as a judgment, decree, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of an irregular corolla*): Having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower one.

(2) (*Of a leaf*): Having what is normally the lower side uppermost.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a coat of arms or escutcheon turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor.

REVERSED-OGEE.

reversed-arch, *s.* An inverted arch.

reversed-curve, *s.* [REVERSE-CURVE.]

reversed-ogee, *s.*

Arch.: The *Cyma reversa.* [CYMA, ¶ (2).]

reversed-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A univalve shell in which the spire turns in a direction the reverse of the normal one, *i.e.* turns from right to left. Example, Physa, Clausilia, &c. Opposed to Dextral-shell (q.v.). Used also of a normally sinistral shell which has become dextral.

reversed-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata so overturned that the older lie above the newer beds.

* **rĕ-vẽrs'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *reversed; -ly.*] In a reversed manner.

"Intermixed *reversedly* with them."—*Lowth: Life of Wykeham,* § 9.

* **rĕ-vẽrse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *reverse; -less.*] Not to be reversed; irreversible.

"Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom."
Seward: Sonnet.

rĕ-vẽrse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reverse; -ly.*] In a reverse manner.

"A more ready transition from the substantival to the adjectival function, and *reversely.*"—*Earle: Philology,* § 480.

rĕ-vẽrs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revers(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who reverses.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Law:* A reversioner.

2. *Scots Law:* A mortgager of land.

rĕ-vẽrs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being reversed.

"The judgment . . . was at common law *reversible* by writ of error."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown,* ch. xxvi.

reversible-lock, *s.* A lock which may be applied to a door hinged to the jamb of either side, or opening inward or outward.

reversible mouth-bit, *s.*

Manége: A bit having a rule joint. In one position it works the same as the Pelham, while, if reversed, it becomes a stiff-mouth bit.

reversible-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A plough whose cutting apparatus is capable of being reversed, to throw the furrow slice in either direction, as required.

rĕ-vẽrs'-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reversib(le); -ly.*] In a reversible manner.

rĕ-vẽrs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [REVERSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Engraving: Obliterating engraved lines by means of blows of a bare hammer on the engraved plate, whose back rests on sheet-lead. The reaction of the lead causes it to rise in ridges corresponding to the engraved lines, and to drive the thin plate before it, filling up the cuts in the face, and making a corresponding concavity in the back.

reversing-countershaft, *s.*

Mach.: A shaft which may be rotated either way for changing the direction of motion in the machine driven by it.

reversing-gear, *s.*

Steam: The apparatus for reversing the motion of a marine or locomotive engine, by changing the time of action of the slide-valve, the eccentric being in advance of the crank for the forward motion will, if turned to an equal distance behind the crank, produce a backward motion.

reversing-handle, *s.* A reverse lever.

reversing-motion, *s.* An appliance by which the motion of the engine is changed from the direct to the reverse, as in the case of a crank which is caused to turn in a direction contrary to its former motion, or the driving-wheels of a locomotive to rotate backwardly.

rĕ-vẽr'-sion, * **re-ver-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *réversion,* from Lat. *reversionem,* accus. of *reversio* = a turning back, from *reversus,* pa. par. of *reverto* = to revert (q.v.); Sp *revercion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of returning; return.

"After his *reversion* home, was spoiled also of all that he brought with him."—*Fox: Actes,* p. 152.

* 2. A returning to a former state or condition.

"M'Tesa's renunciation and *reversion* . . . were simply due to a confusion of mind."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 6, 1886.

3. A right or hope to future possession or enjoyment; right of succession; succession.

"And so there the *revercion* of the countie of Bloyes after his disceasse was solde for the somme of two hundred thousande frankes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. clxxxii.

* 4. That which reverts, returns, or is brought back; a remainder.

"The Apostles by the Lord's commandement gathered together the *reversion,* and therewyth fylled twelue baskettes."—*Udal: Marke* vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Annuities:* A reversionary or deferred annuity (q.v.).

2. *Biol.:* The tendency of an animal or a plant to revert to long-lost characters. Darwin (*Orig. of Species,* ch. i.) contends that it is by no means so potent as is generally believed. It is easy to breed cart or race-horses, long and short-horned cattle, and esculent vegetables without their reverting to the characters of the aboriginal stock. He also believes (ch. v.) that reversionary and analogous characters can be easily confounded. In the *Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. ii., he gives more prominence to reversion, showing that seven abnormal variations of muscles in man resemble the typical ones in apes, and dark-coloured stripes suddenly reappear on the legs and shoulders of horses, asses, and mules, derived, he believes, from a striped ancestor hundreds, if not even thousands, of generations ago. [BLACK-SHEEP.]

3. *Law:*

(1) *Eng.:* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after a particular estate is ended. An estate in reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of some particular estate granted out by him. The term is sometimes improperly extended to any future estate in reversion or remainder.

(2) *Scots Law:* A right of redeeming landed property, which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case, the reversion is called conventional, in the latter, legal.

¶ *Reversion of series:*

Math.: When one quantity is expressed in terms of another, by means of a series, the operation of finding the value of the second in terms of the first, by means of a series, is called the reversion of the series.

rĕ-vẽr'-sion-a-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *reversion; -ary.*] Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable by reversion or after the determination of a particular estate.

"Quitting the king of his promised *reversionary* officers."—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 26.

reversionary-annuity, *s.* [ANNUITY.]

reversionary-lease, *s.*

Law: A lease to take effect in the future, as, for instance, at the expiry of another lease.

rĕ-vẽr'-sion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *reversion; -er.*] One who holds a reversion; one who is entitled to lands or tenements after the determination of a particular estate; hence, generally, a person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

"Numerous heirs at law, *reversioners,* and creditors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* **re-ver-sis,** *s.* [REVERSE.] A game at cards.

rĕ-vẽrt', * **re-verte,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revertir,* from Lat. *reverto,* from *re-* = back, again, and *verto* = to turn.]

* A. *Transitive:*

1. To turn or direct back; to reverse; to turn to the contrary. (*Mickle: Lusiad,* ix.)

2. To drive or turn back; to repel. (*Thomson.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To go or come back to a former position; to return.

"If thei woulde sende an armye into Gascoyne, the Gascoynes woulde *reverte* and turne agaiue to the Englishe part."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 13).

2. To return or go back to a former state or condition.

"All things *reverted* to their primitive order."—*Waterland: Works,* viii. 458.

3. To return or recur to a former subject or object, or to something spoken of before: as, To *revert* to a matter or point.

II. *Law:* To return to the possession of the donor, or former proprietor.

* **rē-vẽrt',** *s.* [REVERT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which reverts.

"An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts,* to the faith."—*Fuller.*

2. *Music:* Return, recurrence, antistrophe.

"Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe?"—*Peacham: On Musick.*

rĕ-vẽrt'-ant, *a.* [REVERT, *v.*]

Her.: Bent and rebent.

rĕ-vẽrt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [REVERT, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Reversed; turned back.

"With wild despair's *reverted* eye."
Scott: The Chase, xlix.

2. *Her.:* Flexed and reflexed, or bent in the form of the letter S; revertant. It is sometimes used to express a bending in the manner of the chevron. The chain in the illustration is reverted.

REVERTED.

* **rĕ-vẽrt'-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *revertens,* pr. par. of *reverto* = to revert (q.v.).]

Pharm.: A medicine intended to restore the natural order of the inverted irritative motion in the system. (*Erasmus Darwin.*)

rĕ-vẽrt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revert; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which reverts.

2. *Law:* Reversion.

* **rĕ-vẽrt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *revert; -ible.*] Capable of being reverted or returned.

rĕ-vẽrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVERT, *v.*]

reverting-draft, *s.* In steam-boilers, when the current of hot air and smoke returns backward on a course parallel to its former one.

* **rĕ-vẽrt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *revert; -ive.*] Tending to revert; changing to an opposite course; reversing, retiring.

"The tide, *revertive,* unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind."
Thomson: Memory of Sir I. Newton.

* **rĕ-vẽrt'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *revertive; -ly.*] In a revertive manner; by way of reversion.

* **rĕv'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [REVERIE.]

rē-vĕst', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revestir* (Fr. *revêter*), from Low Lat. *revestio,* from Lat. *re-* = again, and *vestio* = to clothe.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To clothe again; to clothe, to robe.

"When the preest is *revested* to masse."—*Fabyan: Chronicle,* vol. i., ch. ccxxi.

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or power.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To take effect again as a title; to return or revert to a former owner, as a right or title.

* **rē-vĕs'-tĭ-a-rȳ,** * **rē-vĕs'-trȳ,** * **re-ves-trie,** *s.* [Fr. *revestiaire,* from Low Lat. *revestiarium,* from *revestio* = to revest (q.v.).] The room or place in a church, temple, &c., where the dresses or robes are deposited; a vestry (q.v.).

"They went to the *revestry,* and opened the chaliess."—*Foxe: Actes, &c.,* p. 1,718.

***rē-vĕs'-trȳ,** *s.* [REVESTIARY.]

***rē-vĕs'-tụre,** *s.* [REVEST.] Vesture, cloth.

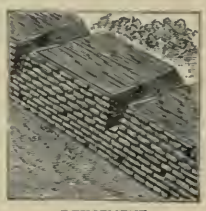
"The antlers . . . were hanged with riche *revesture* of clothe of gold."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

***rē-vĕt',** *v.t.* [Fr. *revêtir* = to revest (q.v.).]

Fort. & Civil Eng.: To face, as an embankment, with mason-work or other material.

rē-vĕt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *revêtement*, from *revêtir* = to revest (q.v.).]

1. *Fort.:* A facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet. The material depends upon the character of the work. In permanent works it is usually of masonry; in field works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, rails, or stones. The illustration shows a portion of a parapet of a gun battery revetted with fascines.



REVETMENT.

2. *Civ. Eng.:* A retaining or breast wall at the foot or on the face of a slope.

***rē-vī'-brātc,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vibrate* (q.v.).] To vibrate back or in return.

***rē-vī-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vibration* (q.v.).] The act or state of vibrating back or in return.

***rē-vĭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *victus*, pa. par. of *vinco* = to conquer.] To reconquer, to reobtain.

"Until by common law they could . . . be *revicted*."—*Bp. Hall: Autobiography*, p. 27.

***rē-vĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *vivo*, sup. *victum* = to live.] A return to life; revival.

"Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten?"—*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, § 9.

rē-vĭct'-ụal (*c* silent), ***re-vit-aille, *re-vit-ayle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *victual* (q.v.).] To victual again or anew; to stock with provisions again.

"Some that are comynge to *revitayle* the castalle."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, bk. i., ch. ccxii.

***rē-vīe',** ***rē-vȳ',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vie* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To vie with again; to rival in return.

2. *Cards:* To meet your opponent when he vies or backs a certain card at a certain sum, by backing your own at a higher.

"Here's a trick vied and *revied*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour*, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Cards:* To return the challenge of a wager at cards.

2. To make a retort.

"Nay, Mr. Sidney, we must not have vying and *revying*, I asked you before what you had to say."—*State Trials; Algernon Sidney.*

rē-view', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *view*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To see again.

"I shall *review* Sicilia."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. To look back on.

"The plants which, when he went, were growing greene, Retaine their former liu'ries to be seene, When he *reviewes* them."
Beaumont: Of the Prince's Returne.

*3. To look carefully all over.

"After he had *reviewed* it [the parlour] a little while, the interpreter called for a man to sweep."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

4. To go over and examine again critically, in order to make the necessary corrections in; to revise.

"Segrais says, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

5. To write a review or critical notice of; to notice critically with a view to point out the excellences or defects in.

"*Reviewing* 'Britton's Cathedrals' about three years ago, I touched upon the likelihood of such mischief as this."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 129.

6. To make a formal or official examination or inspection of; to inspect.

*7. To retrace; to go over again.

"Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?"
Pope: Homer: Odyssey iii. 127.

II. *Law:*

1. To consider or examine again; to revise, to reconsider: as, To *review* a judgment.

2. To reexamine, to retax: as, To *review* a bill of costs.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To look back. (*Denham.*)

2. To write reviews; to be a reviewer: as, He *reviews* for the *Times*.

rē-view', *s.* [Fr. *revue* = a review, an examination.] [REVIEW, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A second or repeated examination; a resurvey; a reexamination; a retrospective survey.

"We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondency may appear."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

*2. A revision, a reexamination with a view to amendment or revision.

3. A critical notice or examination of a new publication; a criticism, a critique.

"Writing history with as little method or regard to proportion as if they were writing *reviews*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 220.

4. A name given to certain periodical publications containing a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications: as, the Quarterly *Review*, the Edinburgh *Review*.

"Pick up their little knowledge from *reviews*."
Churchill: The Author.

¶ The first review is said to have been the *Journal des Sçavans*, first published in Paris in 1665; the first British one was the *Monthly Review* which began in 1749; the great Whig organ, the *Edinburgh Review*, commenced in 1802, and in 1809 the *Quarterly Review*, the mouthpiece of Conservatism. The earliest review in the United States was the *North American Review* (1815) which is still published, but no longer as a book review, it dealing now with critical articles on general subjects, after the manner of the more recent *Fortnightly, Contemporary*, and *Nineteenth Century* of England, and *Forum* and *Arena* of the United States.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The revision of any interlocutor, decree, or sentence, against which a person has reclaimed or appealed; the power which a superior court has of reviewing the judgment of an inferior court.

2. *Mil. & Nav.:* The official inspection of military or naval forces by a high officer, or by a distinguished personage: generally accompanied with manœuvres or evolutions.

3. *Scholastic:* A general examination in the work of the past month.

*(1) *Bill of review:*

Law: A bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in Chancery, if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence has been discovered after the decree was made.

*(2) *Commission of review:*

Law: A commission granted by the sovereign to review the sentence of the extinct court of delegates.

*(3) *Court of review:*

Law: The Appeal court from the Commissioners in Bankruptcy, established by 1 & 2 Will. IV., c. 56, and abolished by 10 & 11 Vict., c. 102, &c.

***rē-view'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *review; -able.*] Capable of being reviewed; fit to be reviewed.

***rē-view'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *review; -age.*] The act or work of reviewing.

"Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*."—*W. Taylor: Memoirs*, ii. 214.

***rē-view'-ạl,** *s.* [Eng. *review; -al.*] A review or critical notice of a book; a critique.

"I have written a *reviewal* of 'Lord Howe's Life.'"—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 545.

rē-view'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *review; -er.*]

1. One who reviews or examines; an examiner.

2. One who writes reviews; a writer in a review.

"Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?"
Churchill: The Apology.

***rē-vīg'-ōr-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *revigoratus*, pa. par. of *revigoro*: Lat. *re-* = again, and *vigor* = vigour (q.v.).] Endowed with fresh vigour; reinvigorated.

"The fire, which seem'd extinct,
Hath risen *revigorate*."
Southey.

***rē-vīg'-ōr-āte,** *v.t.* [REVIGORATE, *a.*] To give fresh vigour to; to reinvigorate.

rē-vīle', *v.t.* [Fr. *re-* = again, and O. Fr. *aviler* (Fr. *avilir*) = to make vile or cheap; *vil* (Lat. *vilis*) = cheap, vile (q.v.).] To reproach, to abuse, to address with opprobrious or scandalous language; to vilify.

***rē-vīle',** *s.* [REVILE, *v.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contumely; scandalous or contemptuous language.

"Render them not reviling for *revile*."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

***rē-vīle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revile; -ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse, contumely.

"Scorns, and *revilements*, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 217.

rē-vīl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revil(e); -er.*] One who reviles or abuses another; one who uses abusive or scandalous language.

"Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor *revilers*, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God."—1 *Cor.* vi. 10.

rē-vīl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVILE, *v.*]

***rē-vīl'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *reviling; -ly.*] In a reviling manner; with abusive or scandalous language.

"The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad."—*Maine.*

***rē-vĭnçe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *revinco.*] To overcome, to refute; to disprove, to prove wrong.

"When he should see his errour by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures *revinced*."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 775.

***rē-vĭn'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vindicate* (q.v.).] To vindicate again, to revindicate.

***rē-vī-rĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *revirescens*, pr. par. of *revirescо* = to grow green again; *virescо* = to grow green, from *vireo* = to be green.] A revival of strength or youth.

"A serpent represented the divine nature on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

***rē-vīs'-ạl,** *s.* [Eng. *revis(e); -al.*] The act of revising; a revision.

"The application for a *revisal* of the said treaty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

rē-vīse', *v.t.* [Fr. *reviser*, from Lat. *reviso* = to look back on, to revisit: *re-* = again, and *viso* = to survey; Sp. *revisar.*]

1. To examine or review for the purpose of detecting and correcting errors, making additions or amendments, &c.; to look over carefully for correction.

"Sir Joshua Reynolds requested a sight of it, and made an offer of illustrating it by a series of his own notes. This prompted me to *revise* it with all possible accuracy."—*Mason: Translation of Du Fresnoy.* (Pref.)

2. To review, alter, and amend.

"In consequence of the refusal of the Prussian Government to *revise* an agreement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

rē-vīse', *s.* [REVISE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of revising; a revision; a reexamination and correction.

2. *Print.:* A second proof; a sheet taken, after the first correction, in order to compare it with the first proof, with a view to see if the corrections marked on the latter have actually been made.

"Sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revises*."—*Felt: Life of Hammond*, p. 20.

rē-vīsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [REVISE, *v.*]

Revised Version, *s.*

Bible: A revised edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The resolution to undertake it was come to by the Convocation of Canterbury in Feb. and May, 1870, and various members were nominated to carry out the work. Cooperation was sought from scholars in other churches, and from an American committee. A better text was constructed, manuscripts being used which had been discovered since the Authorized Version had been made. Revision, not retranslation, was aimed at, as few alterations as possible being introduced, and these only if adopted by the

votes of two-thirds of the translators. It follows that a new rendering might commend itself to the majority of them, and yet be relegated to the margin, while that which had only a minority of votes was left in the text. The headings of chapters and pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation were to be revised, and finally the headings were omitted. Poetry was printed in lines, showing the rhythm. The New Testament was published in May, 1881, the Old in May, 1885. Each had an immediate and large sale, but the Authorized Version still holds its place in most churches and chapels.

rĕ-vīẓ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revis(e); -er.*] One who revises or reexamines for correction.

"The *revisers* of this version, seemingly aware of this impropriety, have put into the margin. Then began, &c."—*Pilkington: Remarks on Scripture*, p. 188.

¶ *Committee of Revisers:* [REVISED VERSION].

rĕ-vīẓ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVISE, *v.*]

revising-barrister, *s.* A barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of parliament. Courts of revision are held by them in the several districts in the autumn of each year.

rĕ-vĭ'-ẓion, *s.* [Fr., from *reviser* = to revise (q.v.).]

1. The act of revising; a reexamination or careful going over for the purpose of correcting or amending; revisal.

"I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. That which is revised; a revised version.

rĕ-vĭ'-ẓion-ạl, rĕ-vĭ'-ẓion-ạr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *revision; -al, -ary.*] Pertaining or relating to revision; revisory.

rĕ-vĭ'-ẓion-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *revision; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* An advocate of the revision or amendment of anything; specif., one of a party in the Church of England who desire to alter the Book of Common Prayer, in an ultra-Protestant direction, by the omission or alteration of all its Catholic elements.

B. *As adj.:* Advocating or supporting revision.

"The same popular voice should, a few months later, return a 'Nationairath,' two-thirds of which are pledged to the *revisionist* cause."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 341 (1873).

rĕ-vīẓ'-ĭt, * re-vis-yt, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visit*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To visit again; to come to visit or see again.

"Tell what were the mutual feelings when first you *revisited* your families and friends."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

* 2. To review, to revise, to examine.

"Also they saye that ye haue not diligently *revisyted* nor oversene the letters patentes, giuen, accorded, sworne and sealed by Kyng Johan."—*Berners: Froissart; Chron.*, vol. ii., ch. ccxxii.

* **rĕ-vīẓ-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visitation* (q.v.).] A second or repeated visit.

* **rĕ-vĭ'-ẓŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *revis(e); -ory.*] Having the power to revise; revising, making revision.

* **rē-vī'-tạl-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vitalize* (q.v.).] To restore vitality or the vital principle to; to inform again with life; to revivify, to reanimate, to revive.

"A new departure of this sort would simply *revitalize* our now flagging iron industries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

rĕ-vīv'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reviv(e); -able.*] Capable of being revived.

rĕ-vīv'-ạl, *s.* [Eng. *reviv(e); -al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reviving; the state of being revived.

2. The return or recovery to life from death, or apparent death.

3. The return or recovery from a state of languor or depression to a state of activity: as, the *revival* of trade.

4. The return or recovery from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression.

"Nor will the *revival* of Arianism be ever looked upon as one of those exigences of the times that shall make it expedient to part with our creeds."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 304.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A restoration or renewal of validity, force, or effect: as, the *revival* of a debt barred by the statute of limitations, &c.

7. The reproduction, as of a play at a theatre, after a lapse of time.

II. *Comparative Religions:*

1. *Gen.:* Revivals occur in all religions. When one takes place a large number of persons who have been comparatively dead or indifferent to spiritual considerations, simultaneously or in quick succession become alive to their importance, alter spiritually and morally, and act with exceeding zeal in converting others to their views. A Muhammadan revival takes the form of a return to the strict doctrines of the Koran, and a desire to propagate them by the sword. A Christian minority living in the place is in danger of being massacred by the revivalists.

2. *Christian Revivals:* Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Spirit (Acts ii.) produced a revival within the infant church, followed by numerous conversions from outside. Revivals, though not called by that name, occurred at intervals from apostolic times till the Reformation, the revivalists being sometimes so unsympathetically treated that they left the Church and formed sects, while in other cases, and notably in those of the founders of the monastic orders, they were retained and acted on the Church as a whole. The spiritual impulse which led to the Reformation, and the antagonistic one which produced or attended the rise of the Society of Jesus, were both revivalist. It is, however, to sudden increase of spiritual activity within the Protestant churches of the English-speaking peoples that the term revival is chiefly confined. There were revivals in Scotland at Stewarton (1625–30), at Shotts (1630), and at Cambuslang and Kilsyth (1742). The enterprise of the Wesleys and of Whitefield in England from 1738 onward was thoroughly revivalist. There were revivals at Northampton, in Massachusetts, in 1734, and throughout New England in 1740–1, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards being the chief instrument in their production. A great one arose in America in 1857, after the financial crisis of that year. It spread in 1859 to Ulster, and in 1864 to Scotland and to parts of England. Since then various revivals have from time to time occurred, and nearly all denominations aim at their production. The means adopted are prayer for the Holy Spirit, meetings continued night after night, often to a late hour, stirring addresses, chiefly from revivalist laymen, and after-meetings to deal with those impressed. Ultimately, it is found that some of those apparently converted have been steadfast, others have fallen back, whilst deadness proportioned to the previous excitement temporarily prevails. Sometimes excitable persons at revival meetings utter piercing cries, or even fall prostrate. These morbid manifestations are now discouraged, and have in consequence become more rare.

"*Revivals* have become necessary to the advance of Christianity, simply because of the incompetency of the ordinary preaching; and the moment the *revivals* come, the preaching changes, or it changes before they come."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 256.

¶ (1) *Revival Band:* A religious body appearing in the Registrar-general's returns.

(2) *Revival of Letters:*

Literature: The revival of literature after the apparent death-blow which it received when the barbarous nations of the North destroyed the civilized Roman empire. It commenced in England feebly at the beginning of the eleventh century, and became more potent in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and subsequent centuries.

rĕ-vī'-vạl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *revival; -ism.*]

Compar. Religions: The spirit prevailing during a religious revival; the method of procedure used to promote a revival (q.v.).

rĕ-vī'-vạl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *revival; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who promotes or assists in revivals of religion.

"'S. G. O.'—as we understand—wants the Church to establish a guerrilla force which can 'get at' the classes touched by the *Revivalists* and the Salvationists."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Concerned or assisting in the promotion of revivals of religion.

"A deputation, headed by Mr. Varley, a *revivalist* preacher."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 12, 1885.

¶ Registered places of worship stand in the name of Revivalists.

rĕ-vīve', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *revivre*, from Lat. *revivo* = to live again: *re-* = again, and *vivo* = to live; Sp. *revivir;* Port. *reviver;* Ital. *rivivere.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To return to life; to recover life; to become alive again.

"The soul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived*."—1 *Kings* xvii. 22.

2. To recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression.

"Must with *reviving* hope *revive*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 9.

3. To recover from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression; to regain vigour or force.

"When the commandment came, sin *revived*, and I died."—*Romans* vii. 9.

II. *Law:* To make one's self again liable, as for a debt otherwise barred by the statute of limitations, or for a condoned matrimonial offence, by committing another.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to life again; to revivify.

"To *revive* the dead." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 22.

2. To raise or rouse from a state of languor or depression; to reanimate, to encourage, to quicken.

"Wilt thou not *revive* us again: that thy people may rejoice in thee?"—*Psalms* lxxxv. 6.

3. To bring again into action after a lapse or suspension; to renew; to bring forward again.

"Those gross corruptions of the Christian doctrine which the caprice and vanity of this licentious age have *revived* rather than produced."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 30.

4. To recall from a state of neglect or obscurity: as, To *revive* a branch of learning.

5. To reproduce, as a play at a theatre, after a lapse.

6. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall; to renew the perception of.

"The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight."—*Locke.*

7. To renew, to renovate, as clothes.

* **rĕ-vīve',** *s.* [REVIVE, *v.*] Revival.

"The imagination of his new *revive*."—*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 50.

* **rĕ-vīve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revive; -ment.*] The act of reviving; revivification.

"We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side."—*Feltham: Letters*, let. xvii.

rĕ-vīv'-ẽr, * **re-viv-our,** *s.* [Eng. *reviv(e); -er.*] One who or that which revives.

"'Now, Mr. Tapley,' said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, 'just you attend.'"—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xviii.

* **rē-vĭv'-ĭ-fĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *revivificatus*, pa. par. of *revivifico: re-* = again, and *vivifico* = to make alive: *vivus* = alive, and *facio* = to make.] To make alive again; to revive; to recall or restore to life.

* **rē-vĭv-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [REVIVIFICATE.] The act of recalling or restoring to life; renewal of life; revival; the state of being revivified.

"Like the infusoria, the rotifers may be dried up and wafted from place to place, awaiting favourable conditions for *revivification*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 160.

rē-vĭv'-ĭ-fỹ, *v.t.* [Fr. *revivifier.*] To restore or recall to life; to revive, to reanimate, to quicken.

"Your aim should be rather to *revivify* than to destroy."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

rĕ-vīv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVIVE.]

rĕ-vīv'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *reviving; -ly.*] In a reviving manner.

* **rē-vī-vĭs'-çençe,** * **rē-vī-vĭs'-çen-çỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *reviviscens*, pr. par. of *revivisco* = to come to life again, to revive.] [REVIVIFICATE.] The state of reviving; a renewing of life; a revival, a quickening.

"Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

* **rē-vī-vĭs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *reviviscens.*] Reviving; coming to life again; having a tendency to revive.

rĕ-vīv'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *reviv(e); -or.*]

Law: The reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties, by the

marriage of a female plaintiff, or for some other cause.

"There was no rule authorizing the *revivor* of a divorce suit after the death of either husband or wife, and the only authority on the point, the case of 'Grant v. Grant,' was against it. What was *revivor*? It was a thing practised in the Court of Chancery, and writs of *revivor* were known at common law. But *revivor* took place on the death of a plaintiff who was seeking to enforce some right which on his death would descend to and vest in his heir or his personal representative, when, if the transmission of interest had taken place before the commencement of the suit, the person to whom it was transmitted could himself have sued in respect of it."—*Times*, March 26, 1886.

rĕ-vōc-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *revocable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being revocable; revocableness.

rĕ-vōc'-ą-ble, *rĕ-vōk'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *révocable*, from Lat. *revocabilis*, from *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.).] Capable of being revoked or recalled; that may be revoked or recalled.

"Though the grant be *revocable*."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 423.

rĕ-vōc'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *revocable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being revocable; revocability.

"The *revocableness* of conventual vows was another topic."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 4.

***rĕ-vōc'-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *revocab(le); -ly.*] In a revocable manner; so as to admit of revocation.

***rĕv'-ō-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *revocatus*, pa. par. of *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.).] To recall; to call back.

"To *revocate* him to his oide estate."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 28).

rĕv-ō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revocationem*, accus. of *revocatio*, from *revocatus*, pa. par. of *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.); Sp. *revocacion*; Ital. *revocazione.*]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; recall.

"Don Julian apprehending the meaning, got letters of *revocation*, and came back to Spain."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 3, let. 32.

2. The state of being recalled.

"Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

3. The act of revoking or annulling: the calling back or revoking of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed that had effect until annulled by the deed of revocation; the reversal by any one of a thing done by himself; repeal, reversal.

"That clause expressly reserved to the government power of *revocation*, after three years' notice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. The state of being revoked, annulled, repealed, or reversed.

¶ (1) *Revocation of a will:* [Will].

(2) *Revocation of Edict of Nantes:* [Edict, ¶].

***rĕ-vōc'-ą-tōr-ȳ,** ***re-voc-a-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *revocatorius*; Fr. *révocatoire.*] Tending to a revocation; pertaining to, or containing a revocation; revoking.

"He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters."—*World of Wonders*, p. 137 (1608).

rē-vōīçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *voice* (q.v.).]

1. To refit or refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ-pipe, so as to restore the proper quality of tone.

* 2. To call in return; to repeat.

"To the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all."
Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.

rĕ-vōke', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revocquer* (Fr. *révoquer*), from Lat. *revoco* = to call back: *re-* = back, and *voco* = to call.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To call back; to recall.

"Their example should *revoke* other againe unto better minds."—*Vives: Instruct. of Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

* 2. To recall to the mind; to remember. (*South.*)

3. To annul by recalling or taking back; to make void; to cancel, to repeal, to reverse.

"*Revoke* that doom of mercy, for 'tis Clifford."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

* 4. To check, to repress. (*Spenser.*)

* 5. To draw back.

"Enforced them their forward footing to *revoke*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 21.

B. *Intransitive:*

Cards: To renounce or neglect to follow suit, when the player can follow.

"The player who *revoked* has to pay the stand hand the value of five tricks."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

rĕ-vōke', *s.* [Revoke, *v.*]

Cards: The act of revoking or neglecting to follow suit.

"But if a player is in doubt as to whether he has renounced in error, he is in time to save a *revoke*."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

***rĕ-vōke'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revoke; -ment.*] The act of revoking; revocation, reversal, repeal.

"That, through our intercession, this *revokement*
And pardon comes." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

rĕ-vōk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revok(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who revokes; one who renounces in card playing.

"The *revoker* does not receive anything."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

rĕ-vōk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Revoke, *v.*]

***rĕ-vōk'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *revoking; -ly.*] In a revoking manner; by way of revocation.

rĕ-vōlt', *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *révolter*, from *révolte* = revolt (q.v.); O. Ital. *revoltare*; Ital. *rivoltare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To fall off, or turn from one to another; to desert one side and go over to the other.

"The king is merciful if you *revolt*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection; to rise against a government in rebellion; to rebel.

"To appease the Irish that *revolted* now."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

* 3. To be faithless.

"You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.'
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

4. To be grossly offended or disgusted; to feel extreme disgust.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To repel; to cause to shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to disgust.

"I found it was this that most *revolted* him."—*Warburton: Reflections*, pt. i.

* 2. To turn or roll back; to abate.

"So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 25.

* 3. To put to flight; to turn, to overturn.

rĕ-vōlt', *s.* [Fr. *révolte*, from O. Ital. *revolta* (Ital. *rivolta*) = a revolt, properly fem. of *revolto*, pa. par. of *revolvere* = to revolve, to turn, to overwhelm.] [Revolve.]

1. The act of revolting; a turning or falling away from one side to another; desertion; change of sides; inconstancy; faithlessness; a gross departure from duty.

"The *revolt* of man . . .
Was punish'd with *revolt* of his from him."
Cowper: Task, vi. 370.

2. A renunciation of allegiance and subjection; an insurrection or rising against a government in rebellion; an uprising against any authority, moral or personal.

* 3. A revolter, a deserter.

"You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

rĕ-vōlt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revolt*, v.; *-er.*] One who revolts or rebels; a rebel; one who renounces allegiance and subjection; a renegade.

"And so they sent to Knidos for a fleet,
To come and help *revolters*."
Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

rĕ-vōlt'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Revolt, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing the feelings to revolt; causing extreme disgust or abhorrence.

rĕ-vōlt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *revolting; -ly.*] In a revolting manner or degree, so as to cause the feelings to revolt; disgustingly.

***rĕv'-ōl-ū-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *revolubilis*, from *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).] Capable of revolving; revolving.

"Us, then, to whom the thrice three year
Has filled his *revoluble* orbs, since our arrival here
I blame not to wish home much more."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad ii.

***rĕv'-ō-lūte,** *a.* [Lat. *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).].

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Rolled or curled backwards or downwards.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Rolled back, as certain tendrils, specif., having the edges rolled backward spirally on each side, as in the leaf of the Rosemary, &c.

2. *Zool.:* Rolled backward or downward.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion, *rev-o-lu-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *révolution*, from Lat. *revolutionem*, accus. of *revolutio*, from *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.); Sp. *revolucion*; Ital. *revoluzione, rivoluzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion in which every point on the surface or periphery of the revolving body returns to the place from which it began to revolve.

2. The act or state of moving in a circular course; the motion of a body round a centre; as, the *revolution* of the earth round the sun.

3. Hence, the course or motion of anything which returns to the same state or point: as, the *revolution* of the seasons.

* 4. A rolling or other motion backwards.

"Fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 818.

5. A continued course, or a space of time marked by a regular recurrence of some measure of time, or by a succession of similar events.

"Thither by harpy-footed Furies haled
At certain *revolutions* all the damned
Are brought." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 597.

6. Change produced by time.

"See the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

7. A total or radical change of circumstances or things.

"Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky *revolution* of their fate."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 253.

8. Specif., a fundamental change in government, or in the political constitution of a country, effected suddenly and violently, and mainly brought about by internal causes; a revolt against the constituted authority successfully and completely accomplished.

"And yet this *revolution*, of all *revolutions* the least violent, has been of all *revolutions* the most beneficial."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ In most revolutions there are three turns of the wheel. First there is a moderate movement forward, then, after a time, a second forward movement. The extreme party who now come into power create a reaction against the revolution, and the wheel moves backwards. [Jesuit.] In the great French Revolution first there were the Girondists, then the Jacobins, then the reaction to Monarchy under the first Napoleon, and in due time again to the Bourbons.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The motion of a planet around the sun, or of a satellite around a planet. The point to which it returns is called annual, anomalistic, nodical, sidereal, or tropical, according as it has a relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics.

(2) [Rotation.]

2. *Geom.:* When one line moves about a straight line, called the axis, in such a manner that every point of the moving line generates a circumference of a circle, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis, that motion is called revolution, and the surface is called a surface of revolution. Every plane through the axis is called a meridian plane, and the section which this plane cuts from the surface is called a meridian curve. Every surface of revolution can be generated by revolving one of its meridian curves about the axis. The revolution of an ellipse round its axis generates an ellipsoid; the revolution of a semicircle round the diameter generates a sphere; such solids are called solids of revolution.

¶ (1) *The English Revolution:* That revolution by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688.

(2) *The American Revolution:* The war which began in 1775, and ended in 1783 with the acknowledgment by England of American independence.

(3) *The French Revolution:* Specif., that political reaction against absolutism in 1789; the subsequent French Revolutions are known by their respective dates, as those of 1830, 1848, 1851, and 1870.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ąr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *révolutionnaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a revolution in government: as, a *revolutionary* war.

2. Tending to produce a revolution in government: as, *revolutionary* measures.

3. Promoting, or endeavouring to bring about a revolution.

"Paris has been for a considerable time the chief refuge and shelter of *revolutionary* desperadoes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1883.

B. *As subst.:* A revolutionist (q.v.).

"A number of regiments had sided with the *revolutionaries*."—*Standard*, Jan. 9, 1886.

revolutionary-calendar, *s.*

Calendar: A calendar designed to be philosophic decreed on Nov. 24, 1793, to commence from the foundation of the French republic, Sept. 22, 1792. The twelve months were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Fervidor or Thermidor, and Fructidor. The first three constituted Autumn, the second three Winter, the third three Spring, and the fourth three Summer.

revolutionary-tribunal, *s.*

French Hist.: The name given on Oct. 30, 1793, to what had before been called the Extraordinary Tribunal. It sent many victims to the guillotine.

*** rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *revolution; -er.*] One who promotes, or is engaged in a revolution; a revolutionist.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *revolution; -ism.*] Revolutionary principles.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *revolution; -ist.*] One who promotes, foments, or is engaged in a revolution.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *revolution; -ize.*]

1. To bring about a revolution in; to effect a radical or fundamental change in the political constitution of by a revolution.

"To *revolutionize* his native land."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To effect an entire change in the principles or system of: as, To *revolutionize* the system of education.

rē-vŏl'-u-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Turning over; revolving, cogitating.

"The inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man."—*Feltham: Letters*, let. xvii.

2. *Bot.:* (*Of æstivation*): Rolled back spirally on each side, as the leaf of the Rosemary.

rē-vŏlve', *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *revolvo*, from *re-* = back, again, and *volvo* = to roll; Sp. & Port. *revolver*; Ital. *rivolvere.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn or roll round as on an axis; to rotate.

2. To move in a circle; to move round a centre; to move in such a course as to bring what moves round back to the same place, state, condition, or position: as, The earth *revolves* round the sun.

3. To pass away in cycles or revolutions.

"*Revolving* seasons, fruitless as they pass."
Cowper: Heroism.

* 4. To return; to fall back; to devolve.

"He here speaks of the godhead being communicated or imparted to the Son, and *revolving* again to the Father."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 458.

* 5. To come back by process of time; to return.

"And when *revolves*, in time's sure change,
The hour of Germany's revenge."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To turn or roll round, as on an axis; to rotate.

* 2. To turn or roll back.

"From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish white crest, *revolved* backward as a ram's horn."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

* 3. To turn over in examination.

"In a day I *revolved* the registers in the capitol."—*The Golden Boke*, let. xii.

4. To turn over and over in the mind; to cogitate, to meditate on.

"Or some great matter in his mind *revolved*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 638.

*** rĕ-vŏlve',** *s.* [Revolve, *v.*]

1. Revolution.

"In all *revolves* and turns of state."
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, i.

2. Thought.

"When Middleton saw Grinvil's hie *revolve*."
Markham: Tragedy of Sir R. Grinville.

*** rĕ-vŏlv'-ĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *revolvens*, pr. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).] The act or state of revolving; revolution.

"Its own *revolvency* upholds the world."
Cowper: Task, i. 372.

rē-vŏlv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *revolv(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which revolves; specif., a firearm, usually a pistol, having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder, so as to discharge several charges in quick succession without being reloaded. In some pistols the barrel has a plurality of bores, in which the charges are inserted and from which they are fired; more commonly, as in Colt's, the weapon has a cylinder at the base of the barrel containing several chambers, generally six, in which the charges are placed, and all are fired through the single barrel; in all the rotation is caused by devices actuated by the lock mechanism. Some forms of the weapon are breech-loading. The system has been applied to rifles and other guns, as the Mitrailleuse (q.v.). The system is not new, revolving firearms dating from the fifteenth century being still in existence; but it was first made a practical success by Col. Samuel Colt of the United States army in 1835.

2. *Husb.:* A hay or stubble rake whose head has two sets of teeth on opposite sides in the same plane. The set in advance having collected a load, the rake is tipped, making half a revolution, discharging the load, and bringing the other set of teeth into action.

rē-vŏlv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Revolve.] Turning or rolling round; rotating; having a motion in an orbit, as that of a planet around the sun; the cylinder of a revolving-cylinder steam-engine around the shaft; the planet-wheel of the sun-and-planet motion around the sun-wheel.

revolving-boiler, *s.*

Paper-making: A boiler for paper-stock or pulp, rotating on trunnions so as to agitate the contents, and expose the stock fully to the hot water, steam, chemicals, &c.

revolving-grate, *s.*

1. A form of grate which exposes different portions in turn to the feed-opening and to the greater fire heat so as to coke the coals, and then gradually bring them to the point where the fire is more urgent.

2. An ore-roasting furnace with a horizontal revolving-hearth.

revolving-harrow, *s.*

Agric.: A harrow which rotates in a plane parallel to the earth's surface, to assist the dragging action of the teeth.

revolving-light, *s.* One character of light as displayed from a lighthouse. It is produced by the revolution of a frame with three or four sides, having reflectors of a larger size than those used for a fixed light, grouped on each side with their axes parallel. The revolution exhibits once in one or two minutes, as may be required, a light gradually increasing to full strength, and then decreasing to total darkness.

revolving-pistol, *s.*

Firearms: A revolver (q.v.).

revolving-sun, *s.* A pyrotechnic device, consisting of a wheel upon whose periphery rockets of different styles are fixed, and which communicate by conduits, so that they are lighted in succession.

revolving-storm, *s.* [Cyclone.]

*** rē-vŏm'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vomit*, v. (q.v.).] To vomit again; to reject from the stomach.

"Even as the whale did *revomit* the prophete Jonas."
—*Udal: Acts*, ch. ii.

*** rē-vŭlse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *revulsus*, pa. par. of *revello* = to draw or drag back: *re-* = back, and *vello* = to tear.] To pull or draw back; to affect by revulsion.

"Then suddenly *revulsed* the brazen point."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad v.

rē-vŭl'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revulsionem*, accus. of *revulsio*, from *revulsus*, pa. par. of *revello.*] [Revulse.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of drawing away or holding back from; violent abstraction or withdrawal.

"Thrown out of employment by the *revulsion* of capital."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. vii.

2. A sudden and violent change, especially of feeling.

II. *Therapeutics:* The act of turning a disease back from a particular portion of the body on which it has seized, even if the effect be to make it attack another part.

rē-vŭls'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *revulsus.*] [Revulse.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of revulsion; tending to revulsion.

B. *As subst.:* That which has the power or quality of revulsion; specif., a medicine used for the purpose of revulsion.

"The most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. 16.

*** rew,** *v.t. & i.* [Rue, *v.*]

*** rew** (1), *s.* [Row (1), *s.*]

*** rew** (2), *s.* [Rue, *s.*]

rē-wāke', *** rē-wāk'-ĕn,** *v.i.* or *t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *wake* (q.v.).] To wake or waken again.

"Him to *rewaken* she did all her pain."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii.

rĕ-ward', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rewarder*, the same as *regarder* = to regard, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = back, and *warder*, the same as *garder* = guard (q.v.).]

1. To give in return, whether good or evil; to return, to requite. (Said of the return made.)

"Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil."—*1 Samuel* xxiv. 17.

2. To requite, to recompense, to repay; to bestow a recompense, return, or requital on; whether good or evil, now generally the former. (Said of the person to whom the return is made.)

"The great God that formed all things both *rewardeth* the fool, and *rewardeth* transgressors."—*Prov.* xxvi. 10.

rĕ-wârd', *** re-warde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *reward*, the same as *regard.*] [Reward, *v.*]

* 1. Regard, respect, notice.

"Take *rewarde* of thyn owne valewe, that thou ne be to foule to thy selfe."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; a recompense, a requital, a return:—

(1) (In a good sense): recompense for good done; an honour, a prize.

"*Rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and not a reward."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(2) (In a bad sense): requital, return, or punishment of evil; retribution.

"As thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee: thy *reward* shall return upon thine own head."—*Obadiah* i. 15.

* 3. The fruit of men's works, labour, or conduct.

"The dead know not anything, neither have they any more a *reward*."—*Eccles.* ix. 5.

4. A sum of money offered for the taking or detecting of a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.

*** rĕ-wârd'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reward; -able.*] Capable of being rewarded; deserving of reward.

"An act of duty and of religion, and *rewardable* by the grace and favour of God."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living*, § 2.

*** rĕ-wârd'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rewardable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rewardable or worthy of reward.

"What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?"—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, p. 2.

*** rĕ-wârd'-ą-blĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rewardab(le); -ly.*] In a rewardable manner or degree; so as to be worthy of reward.

rĕ-wârd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reward; -er.*] One who rewards; one who recompenses or requites.

"As well a punisher of vice and wickedness, as a *rewarder* of virtue."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 660.

*** rĕ-wârd'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *reward; -ful(l).*] Yielding or bringing reward; rewarding.

"Nor heed *rewardful* toil, nor seeken praise."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence.

*** rĕ-wârd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *reward; -less.*] Having no reward; unrewarded.

*** rē-wâ'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *water* (q.v.).] To pour water on again.

*** rewe**, *v.t.* or *i.* [RUE, *v.*]

*** rew-el-bone, * rŭ-ell-bone**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: prob. from Fr. *rouelle*, dimin. from *roue* (Lat. *rota*) = a wheel.] A rounded or polished bone.

*** rew-et**, *s.* [Fr. *rouet*, dimin. from *roue* = a wheel.] The lock of a gun.

rē-wĭn′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *win*, v. (q v.).] To win again; to recover.

*** rē-wôrd′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *word* (q.v.).]

1. To repeat in the same words.

"Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *reword*; which madness
Would gambol from." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. To reecho.

"A hill whose concave womb *reworded*
A plaintful story"
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 1.

rē-wrīte′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *write* (q.v.).] To write a second time; to write over again.

"Write, and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen."
Young: Epistles, ii.

rē-wrĭt′-ten, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REWRITE.]

*** rew′-ȳ (ew as û)**, *a.* [Eng. *rew* (1), s.; *-y*.] In rews, or rows, or wrinkles.

"Uneven, cockly, fluxey, and *rewy*."—*Golden Fleece* (1657).

rĕx, *s.* [Lat.] A king.

* ¶ *To play rex*: To act roughly or arrogantly.

"As helpers of your joy not to domineer and *play rex*."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 217.

*** reye**, *s.* [Dut. *reg, rig*; Ger. *reigen, reihen*.] An old quick dance, in use among the Dutch.

rĕyn′-ard, rĕn′-ard, *s.* [O. Fr. *renard, regnard* (Fr. *renard*) = a fox; Flem. *reinaerd, reinaert*; O. H. Ger. *raginhart, reinhart*; Ger. *reineche*.] A fox.

"The sweet music announcing that *reynard* was at home greeted our ears."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*** rē-yoŭng′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *young* (q.v.).] To make young again.

rĕz-băn′-yīte (z as tz), *s.* [RETZBANYITE.]

*** rha-bar′-bar-ate**, *a.* [RHUBARB.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

"The salt humours must be evacuated by the senate, *rhabarbarate* and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters."—*Floyer*.

rha-bar′-bar-īne, *s.* [RHUBARBARINE.]

rha-bar′-bar-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Bot.*: The Rhubarb plant or Rheum.

2. *Pharm.*: *Rhabarbari radix* or *Rhei radix*, Rhubarb root.

rhăb-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥάβδος (*rhabdos*) = a rod or wand.] Pertaining to or resembling a rod; rod-like.

rhăb-dō-çœ′-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Zool.: A group of Flat Worms, formerly made a sub-order of Turbellaria, now made a tribe of Rhabdocœlida (q.v.). Intestinal tract and parenchyma separate; nervous system and excretory and generative organs present; a complicated pharynx. Numerous forms, fresh water and marine. They are carnivorous, and suck the juices of small worms, entomostraca, and insect larvæ, which they envelope in a secretion.

rhăb-dō-çœ′-lĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhabdocœl(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q.v.), with three tribes, Acœla, Rhabdocœla, and Allolocœla. Of small size; body cylindrical or depressed; without an intestine, or with a simple unbranched intestine.

rhăb-dŏid′-al, *a.* [Gr. ῥάβδος (*rhabdos*) = a rod or wand; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sagittal suture connecting the two parietal bones.

rhăb-dō-lĕp′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ, from formations of Permian age. Rhabdolepis is a synonym of Amblypterus (q.v.).

rhăb′-dō-lĭth, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Zool., &c. (Pl.): The separated elements of a peculiar calcareous armature covering a rhabdosphere (q.v.). They were met with in the form of fine granular matter forming a kind of matrix or cement in which the shells of the Globigerina-ooze are imbedded.

"The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field."—*Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 228.

*** rhăb-dŏl′-ō-ġȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

*** rhăb′-dō-măn-çȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of a rod or wand; specif., the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores, springs of water, &c., by means of a divining-rod.

"A peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxiv.

rhăb′-dō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. ῥάβδος (*rhabdos*) = a stripe, a band, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in small mammillary aggregations, with a somewhat fibrous radiating structure. Crystallization probably tetragonal. Colour, dark garnet-red. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of cerium, didymium, lanthanum, and yttrium, with the probable formula R_2O_3, P_2O_5, $2H_2O$, in which $R_2O_3 = C_2O_3$, Di_2O_3, La_2O_3, Yt_2O_3, which may replace each other. Found by Lettsom in old collections of minerals with the designation of "blende from Cornwall."

rhăb-dŏph′-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: Allman's name for the Graptolite sub-class. So called because they generally possess a chitinous rod or axis supporting the perisarc.

rhăb-dō-pleû′-ra, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Rhabdopleurea. The tentacles have a winged base. It is marine.

† rhăb-dō-pleû′-rē-a, *s. pl.* [RHABDOPLEURA.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Phylactolæmata or Pterobranchiata. Cœnœcium branched, adherent, membranous, with a chitinous rod on its adherent side. The tentacular disc is horseshoe shaped. No epistome (?). (*Nicholson.*)

rhăb′-dō-sphēre, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Eng. *sphere*.]

Biol.: The name given by Mr. John Murray, of the *Challenger* expedition, to certain spherical bodies found abundantly on the surface of the waters in warm seas. (See extract.)

"What these coccospheres and *rhabdospheres* are, we are not yet in a position to say with certainty; but our strong impression is that they are either Algæ of a peculiar form, or the reproductive gemmules or the sporangia of some minute organism, probably an Alga."—*Thomson: Voyage of Challenger*, i. 220.

rhăb-dō-stȳ′-la, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a stem.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritricha, resembling Vorticella (q.v.), but seated on a rigid, unretractile, instead of a flexible, contractile pedicle. Saville Kent enumerates six species, all from freshwater.

rhăb′-dŭs, *s.* [RHABDO-.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

rhā-chĭ-ăl′-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*) = the spine, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.] [RACHIALGIA.]

rhā-chĭ-a-nĕc′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*) = the spine, and νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Zool.: A genus of Mystacoceti (q.v.), with one species, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, the Gray Whale of the Pacific. It combines the small head, elongated form, and narrow pectoral fin of Balænoptera, with the smooth throat, and absence of the dorsal in Balæna.

rhā′-chĭs, *s.* [RACHIS.]

rha-chī′-tĭs, *s.* [RACHITIS.]

rhăc-ō-lĕp′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχος (*rhachos*) = a thorn, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Berycidæ, from the Chalk of Brazil.

rha-cŏph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχος (*rhachos*) = a thorn, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypedatidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from the Oriental region. The fingers and toes are entirely webbed, and the terminal discs very large; vomerine teeth in two series. *Rhacophorus rheinhardti* is one of the largest of the Tree-frogs, the body being more than three inches, and the hind limb six inches in length.

Rhăd-a-măn′-thīne, Rhăd-a-măn′-tine, *s.* [From Rhadamanthus, son of Jupiter, and one of the judges of the lower world.] Severely or rigorously just and final.

rhăd-ĭn-ĭch′-thȳs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαδινός (*rhadinos*) = slender, and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ, from the Permian.

rhăd-ĭn-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαδινός (*rhadinos*) = slender, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria, from the Neocomian of Gosau.

Rhæ′-tian, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to Rhætia. [RHÆTIC.]

Rhæ′-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Rhæticus*.]

1. *Geog.*: Of or pertaining to ancient Rhætia, a district of the Alps, west of Noricum, east of Helvetia, and south of Vindelicia.

2. *Geol.*: The term proposed by Gümbel, the State-geologist of Bavaria, for a series of strata, formerly denominated the Kössen stage, which rest on the St. Cassian and Hallstadt beds, and thus intervene between the Lias formation and the Keuper of the Trias. In the Austrian Alps, they are from 4,000 to 5,000 feet thick, whilst in Britain they rarely exceed 35. The term Rhætic formation was introduced into England by Mr. Charles Moore, F.G.S., May 22, 1861 (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1861, pp. 483-516), is now in general use. The Rhætic beds are called also Penarth-beds (q.v.).

rhæ′-tĭz-īte, *s.* [From Rhæti(a), the ancient name of the Tyrol; *z* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rhätizit*.]

Min.: A white variety of Cyanite (q.v.).

rhā′-gīte, *s.* [Gr. ῥάξ (*rhax*), genit. ῥαγός (*rhagos*) = a berry, a grape; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral found in mamillary crystalline aggregates, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 6.82; colour, yellowish-green or wax-yellow; lustre, resembling wax; fracture, imperfectly conchoidal. Analysis gave: teroxide of bismuth, 72·76; arsenic acid, 14·20; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 1·62; protoxide of cobalt, 1·47; lime, 0·50; water, 4·62; = 3·26 = 98·43, which yields the formula $5BiO_3,2AsO_5,8HO$. Related to atelestite (q.v.).

rham′-a-dăn, *s.* [RAMADAN.]

rhăm-nā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [RHAMNUS.]

Bot.: An order of plants, classed by Lindley under his forty-fourth or Rhamnal Alliance. The calyx, which is four- or five-cleft, is valvate. The petals are as many, and inserted into the orifice of the calyx, sometimes they are wanting. The stamens are four or five, and opposite to the petals. The ovary is superior or half so, with two, three, or four cells, each having one erect seed; fruit berried or dry. The flowers are small and generally green; the leaves are simple and generally alternate. The order consists of trees and shrubs, often spiny. There are species in nearly all countries, with the exception of the Arctic zone. Known genera forty-two, species, 250 (*Lindley*); genera thirty-seven, species 430 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Are widely distributed. Berries belonging to various plants of the order have been used for dyeing yellow, green, or intermediate tints [RHAMNUS], others are eatable [ZIZYPHUS]. One plant is used by the poorer classes in China for tea. Others have been employed as astringents, purgatives, tonics, sedatives, &c. [CEANOTHUS, COLUBRINA, DISCARIA, GOUANIA, SAGERETIA.]

rhăm′-năd, *s.* [RHAMNUS.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Rhamnaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley*.)

rhăm′-nạl, *a.* [RHAMNALES.] Pertaining to the genus Rhamnus.

rhamnal-alliance, *s.* [RHAMNALES.]

rhăm-nā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *rhamnus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Lindley's forty-fourth alliance of plants. He places it between the Saxifragales and the Gentianales in his sub-class of Perigynous Exogens. Orders: Penæaceæ, Aquilariaceæ, Ulmaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Chailletiaceæ, Hippocrateaceæ, Celastraceæ, Stackhousiaceæ, Sapotaceæ, and Styraceæ.

rhăm′-nē-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *rhamn(us); eg* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_5 + 2H_2O$ A neutral substance, isomeric with rhamnine, discovered by Lefort, in 1858, in buckthorn berries. Unlike rhamnine, it is very soluble in cold water, but, in all other respects, it agrees with that body.

rhăm′-nĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rhamn(us); et* connect., and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O_5$. A yellow, crystalline body, obtained by boiling xanthorhamnin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alkalis, and precipitated therefrom by acids.

rhăm′-nīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamn(us); -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_5 + 2H_2O$. A yellow substance, discovered by Fleury in 1840, and extracted from the unripe berries of *Rhamnus catharticus* by repeatedly boiling with water, setting the decoctions aside to crystallize, and purifying by recrystallization from boiling alcohol. It forms cauliflower-like crystals, insoluble in cold water and in ether, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves easily in caustic alkalis, forming uncrystallizable, reddish-yellow solutions. A similar substance is found in Persian berries.

rhăm-nī′-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamnus;* Lat. suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants akin to Rhamnus (q.v.). Two known species from the Miocene. One, *Rhamnites lanceolatus,* is found in the Bovey Tracey beds (Lower Miocene or Oligocene).

rhăm-nō-cạ-thar′-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamn(us); o* connect., and Eng. *cathartine.* [CATHARTINA.]

Chem.: The uncrystallizable principle of buckthorn berries. It is an amorphous, yellowish, brittle mass, soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It has a bitter and very repulsive taste, and, when heated, melts to a yellowish-brown oil, gives off inflammable vapours, and leaves combustible charcoal. Ferric chloride colours it dark green, and, when heated with nitric acid, it yields a large quantity of picric acid.

rhăm-nō-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamn(us); o* connect., and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from or containing rhamnine and tannic acid.

rhamnotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A greenish-yellow amorphous powder, obtained by evaporating the juice of ripe buckthorn berries, exhausting the extract with hot alcohol, filtering, evaporating filtrate nearly to dryness, and adding cold water. It has a bitter, astringent taste, melts and decomposes when heated, is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. In tartar emetic it deposits a yellowish powder after standing some time, but it does not precipitate solution of gelatine.

rhăm-nŏx-ăn′-thĭn, *s.* [Pref. *rhamno-,* and Eng. *xanthin.*] [FRANGULIN.]

rhăm′-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rhamnos;* Gr. ῥάμνος (*rhamnos*) = buckthorn. Wight and Arnott consider the Greek word to signify properly a branch, and to have been given to the plant on account of its numerous branches.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Rhamnaceæ. The calyx is four- or five-cleft, the petals are sometimes wanting; ovary three- or four-celled. The berry consists of two to four nuts, each one-seeded. Two species are called buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus,* or Common, and *R. Frangula,* or Alder Buckthorn. [BUCKTHORN.] The bark of the former species yields a green dye, and its berries, as also those of *R. infectorius,* when unripe, a yellow dye. Mixed with gum-arabic and lime water they form Bladder-green. *R. purpurea* is a purgative, *R. Wightii,* an astringent and a deobstruent. [AVIGNON-BERRIES.]

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.

2. *Palæobot.:* One species is known, from the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

3. *Pharm.: Rhamni baccæ, Spinæ Cervini baccæ, Rhamni Cathartici baccæ* = Buckthorn berries. *Rhamni Cathartici baccæ succus* = the juice of the Buckthorn berries. They are rarely used as a cathartic, but freqnently as an officinal syrup.

rhămph-, rhăm-phŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = a bird's bill, esp. that of a bird of prey.] Having a large beak or bill.

rhăm-phăs′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamphast(os); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Toucans; a family of Scansorial Picarian Birds, confined to the Neotropical regions. They are fruit-eaters, and strictly arboreal. Bill very long and wide, vascular within, curved above, compressed, edges notched; tongue long and feathered. Genera: Rhamphastos, Pteroglossus, Selenidera, Andigena, and Aulacorhamphus.

rhăm-phăs′-tŏs, ***răm-phăs′-tŏs,** *s.* [Gr. ῥαμφός (*rhamphos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Toucan; the type-genus of Rhamphastidæ (q.v.). Bill smooth, nostrils at base, nearly hidden by projection of keel; tail short, even; toes outer pair larger than inner, claws strong. Wallace puts the species at twelve, ranging from Mexico to South Brazil.

rhăm-phĭch′-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *ramph-,* and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidæ, from tropical America. No caudal or dorsal fin; teeth absent. Six species, some with a short, others with a tubiform snout.

rhăm-phŏ-, *pref.* [RHAMPH-.]

rhăm-phŏ-çĕph′-ạ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhampho-,* and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pleiosauria. One British species is known, from the Jurassic rocks.

rhămph′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhamph-,* and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ornith.: Saw-bill; a genus of Trochilidæ, with one species, *Rhamphodon nævius,* from South-eastern Brazil. The male bird has the edge of the bill serrated like the teeth of a saw; that of the female is plain. The plumage is rather dull, and the sexes are coloured alike.

rhăm-phō′-lŏ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhampho-,* and Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

Zool.: A genus of Chameleonidæ, from Madagascar, with one species, *Rhampholeon spectrum.* The tail is non-prehensile, but there is an additional projection at the inner base of each claw, and a spine on the side of each finger and toe, structures which add to the grasping power of the animal.

rhămph-ō-mĭc′-rŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhamph-,* and Gr. μικρόν (*mikron*), neut. of μικρός (*mikros*) = small.]

Ornith.: Thorn-bills: a genus of Trochilidæ, with six species, from Colombia and Ecuador, and ranging into Peru and Bolivia. The bill is disproportionately small, and there is a long beard of purple or metallic-green feathers

rhăm-phŏ-rhȳn′-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhampho-,* and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria, with three species from the Stonesfield Slate. It comprises forms in which the wing-finger has four phalanges; the front part of both jaws is edentulous, and possibly formed a horny beak, teeth being developed only in the hinder portion of the jaws; tail very long.

rhăm-phō′-sūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = a bird's bill.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fistulariidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. It has an immense spinous ray, denticulated behind, inserted on the nape.

rhā′-phĕ, *s.* [RAPHE.]

rhā′-phĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [RAPHIDES.]

rha-phĭd′-ĭ-ạ, rha-phĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. ῥαφίς (*raphis*) = a needle, a pin.]

1. *Entom.:* Snake-fly, Camel-fly; a genus of Sialidæ. Head large; eyes small; ocelli three; neck thin, giving easy vertical movement to the head. When the head is raised a certain resemblance to a snake is seen, whence one of the English names of these insects. Larvæ live under the bark of trees.

2. *Palæont.:* One species, in the Purbeck beds, passing to the Wealden.

† **răph-ĭ-dī′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhaphidi(a); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Planipennia, now often merged in Sialidæ.

rha-phĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [RHAPHIDIA.]

rhăph-ĭ-dō-nē′-ma-tạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ῥαφίς (*rhaphis*), genit. ῥαφίδος (*rhaphidos*) = a needle, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Silicispongia. (*Carter.*)

rhăph-ĭ-ō-lĕp′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαφίς (*raphis*) = a needle, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ, allied to Cratægus. Flowers in racemes or panicles. *Rhaphiolepis indica* and *R. japonica* are fine evergreens, the former with pink, the latter with dark-red, flowers.

rhā′-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαφίς (*raphis*) = a needle. So called because the acute awns of the corolla stick in the clothes.]

Bot.: A genus of Sabalidæ. Dwarf palms, from Eastern Asia. *Rhapis flabelliformis* is the Ground Rattan Palm.

rha-pŏn′-tĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhaponti-c(um); -in* (*Chem.*).] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhă-pŏn′-tĭc-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *rha,* from Gr. ῥᾶ (*rha*) = rhubarb, from living near the Rha or Volga, and *Ponticum* = of, or belonging to Pontus (Euxinus) = the Black Sea. Named from the similarity of the leaves to those of the rhubarb.]

Bot.: A genus of Serratuleæ. Known species nine. *Rhaponticum acaulis,* from Northern Africa, has edible roots.

* **rhăp′-sōde,** *s.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδός (*rhapsōdos*) = one who stitches or strings songs together, a reciter of epic poetry, from ῥάψω (*rhapsō*), fut. of ῥάπτω (*raptō*) = to stitch together, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song, an ode (q.v.).] A rhapsodist.

rhăp-sŏd′-ĭc, rhăp-sŏd′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός (*rhapsōdikos*), from ῥαψῳδία (*rhapsōdia*) = rhapsody (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to rhapsody; hence, confused and disconnected.

"They [Prynne's Works] are all in the English tongue, and by the generality of scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodical* and confus'd, than any way polite or concise."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. ii.

rhăp-sŏd′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rhapsodical; -ly.*] In a rhapsodic manner; in manner of rhapsody.

rhăp′-sō-dĭst, *s.* [Eng. *rhapsod(y); -ist.*]

1. *Greek Antiq.:* One of a class of wandering minstrels in ancient Greece, of the Ionian race, who formerly recited epics in public places. Rhapsodical recitation must be regarded as the forerunner of stage acting, and as forming, when conjoined with the Bacchic chorus, the complete Greek drama.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes or recites verses extempore.

"The gross fictions chanted in the streets
By wandering *rhapsodists.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. One who writes or speaks in a confused or disconnected manner, with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

rhăp′-sō-dīze, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rhapsod(y); -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sing or recite rhapsodies; to act the part of a rhapsodist.

B. *Trans.:* To sing or recite as a rhapsody; to recite or repeat in the manner of a rhapsody.

"The Rhapsody was the song of a Rhapsodist, or Rhapsode; and a long poem sung piecemeal, the different parts by different singers, was *rhapsodized.*" —*Latham: Dict.*

rhăp-sŏd′-ō-măn-çy, *s.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδία (*rhapsōdia*) = rhapsody, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of verses.

rhăp′-sō-dy, * **rap-sod-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *rapsodie,* from Lat. *rhapsodia,* from Gr. ῥαψῳδία (*rhapsōdia*) = the reciting of epic poetry, a portion of a poem recited at a time, a rhapsody, from ῥαψῳδός (*rhapsōdos*) = a rhapsody (q.v.).]

* 1. A short epic poem, or a portion of a longer epic, recited by a rhapsodist at one time.

2. A confused or disconnected series of sentences or statements, composed under excitement, and without dependence or natural connection; a confused or rambling composition.

"Simplicity is generally sacrificed to the *rhapsodies* of romantic love." —*Langhorne: On Collins; Ode to Simplicity.*

3. *Music:* A composition of irregular form, and in the style of an improvisation.

rhăt′-ąn-y, *s.* [RATANY.]

rhā′-zy-ą, *s.* [Named after Rhazes, an Arabic physician, who lived in the tenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Plumiereæ. The very bitter leaves of *Rhazya stricta* are steeped and then used as a food for goats. In Sind the natives use them in the preparation of cool drinks in hot weather, and as a bitter tonic in low fevers, sore throat, &c.

Rhē′-ą (1), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Astron.:* One of the satellites of Saturn.

2. *Gr. Mythol.:* The daughter of Uranus and Gē, wife of Saturn, and mother of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, &c.

3. *Ornith.:* A genus of Struthionidæ, or, if that family is divided, of Struthioninæ. Three toes are present, the neck is covered with feathers, and the tail is almost obsolete. They are sometimes called South American Ostriches, but are smaller than the true Ostrich, and the whole plumage is sombre. There are two well-established species, *Rhea americana,* the Common, and *R. darwini,* Darwin's Rhea, the former ranging from Bolivia, Paraguay, and the South of Brazil down to Magellan's Straits, the latter inhabiting Eastern Patagonia. *R. macrorhyncha* was given specific distinction by Dr. Sclater in 1860 (*Trans. Zool. Soc.,* iv. 356, pl. xlix), but subsequent investigations led him to believe that the individuals belonged to "a locally isolated race of *R. americana,* probably existing somewhere in the campos of the interior of north-eastern Brazil" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1877, 160; cf. 1885).

4. *Palæont.:* Remains of a species larger than either of those now living, from post-Tertiary deposits in the Brazilian bone-caves.

rhē′-ą (2), *s.* [Assamese *rhia* = *Boehmeria nivea.*]

Bot.: Boehmeria nivea and *B. utilis.*

rhea-fibre, *s.*

Bot.: The fibre of a species of nettle, *Urtica* (*Boehmeria*) *tenacissima,* an East Indian plant. It is imported into Great Britain for textile purposes.

rhē-ăd′-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rheas,* genit. *rhead(is); -ic;* the specific name of *Papaver Rheas.*] (See the compound.)

rheadic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid found, together with papaveric acid, in the flowers of *Papaver Rheas.* It is precipitated by neutral acetate of lead, but has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

rheē′-dī-ą, *s.* [Named after Henry Rheede Van Draakenstein, author of *Hortus Malabaricus.*]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ. Trees with opposite, stalked, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in Madagascar and tropical America. The fruit of *Rheedia latifolia,* the Wild Mamme of Jamaica, and *R. edulis,* a native of Panama, are eaten.

rhē′-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhe(um)* (2); *-ic.*] (See compound.)

rheic-acid, *s.* [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhē′-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhe(um)* (2); *-in.*]

Chem.: Chrysophanic-acid (q.v.).

* **rhē-măt′-ic,** *s. & a.* [Gr. ῥηματικός (*rhēmatikos*), from ῥῆμα (*rhēma*) = a sentence; ῥέω (*rheō*) = to speak.]

A. *As subst.:* The doctrine of propositions or sentences. (*Coleridge.*)

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to adjectives derived from verbs. (*Fitzedward Hall.*)

Rhĕn′-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the river Rhine; made on, found in, or coming from the country close to the Rhine.

B. *As subst.:* Rhenish wine, Rhine-wine.

Rhenish-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The style assumed by the later Romanesque architecture in the countries bordering on the Rhine. It had round arches, and the churches were originally round, with

APOSTLES' CHURCH, COLOGNE.

small circular or octagonal towers. Under the main mouldings small arcade-galleries were introduced, instead of the corbel-tables. These galleries consisted of detached shafts, which, being connected by arches, formed an open passage. The façades of

RHENISH ARCHITECTURE—(SECULAR).

houses usually had gables rising in steps. The windows were often divided into two lights by small columns, with richly-carved capitals, and surmounted by an arch appertaining to both. [ROMANESQUE.]

rhē′-ō-chord, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-,* and Eng. *chord.*]

Elect.: An instrument, consisting of two platinum wires, used in measuring electro-magnetic resistances.

rhē-ŏm′-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-,* and Eng. *meter.*]

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current; an electrometer, a galvanometer.

rhē-ŏm′-ē-try, *s.* [RHEOMETER.]

1. *Math.:* The differential and integral calculus; fluxions.

2. *Physics:* The measurement of the force and velocity of electric and other currents.

rhē′-ō-mō-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-,* and Eng. *motor.*]

Elect.: Any apparatus which originates an electric current, whether it be a magneto-electro current or a voltaic battery, a thermo-electric battery, or any other source whatever of an electric current.

rhē′-ō-phōre, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-,* and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Elect.: A term employed by Ampère to designate the connecting wire of a galvanic apparatus as being the carrier or transmitter of the current.

rhē′-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-,* and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Elect.: An instrument for detecting an electric current.

rhē-ō-scŏp′-ic, *a.* [Eng. *rheoscop(e); -ic.*] Of or belonging to a rheoscope.

rhē′-ō-stăt, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-,* and Gr. στάτος (*statos*) = standing still.]

Electro-magnetism: An instrument for regulating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained.

rhē′-ō-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *rheō-,* and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically interrupts a current. (*Faraday.*)

rhē′-ō-trōpe, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-,* and Gr. τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically inverts a current. (*Faraday.*)

rhē′-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Ῥῆσος (*Rhēsos*) = a king of Thrace, who marched to the assistance of Priam at the siege of Troy.]

Zoology:

* 1. A genus of monkeys, separated by Lessou from Macacus (q.v.).

2. *Macacus rhesus,* the Rhesus Monkey, from India, in some parts of which it is considered sacred. Length, from eighteen inches to two feet; tail from six to eight inches. Prevailing colour olive-green, brown on back, face pale flesh-colour; callosities and insides of legs often very red.

rhĕt′-ŏr-ic, * **ret-or-ike,** * **rhet-or-ick,** *s.* [Fr. *rhétorique,* from Lat. *rhetorica* (*ars*) = (the art) of rhetoric, from Gr. ῥητορική (τέχνη) (*rhētorikē*) (*technē*)), from ῥήτωρ (*rhētōr*) = an orator; Sp. & Ital. *retorica.*]

1. Originally, the art of speaking effectively in public, but afterwards the meaning was so extended as to comprehend the theory of eloquence, whether spoken or written. The first treatise on rhetoric, that of Aristotle (B.C. 384–322), is marked by great acuteness and is still valuable. He considered Rhetoric as a branch of Logic. The chief elements of an oration may be comprised under (1) Invention, or the character of the ideas to be employed; (2) Disposition, or their arrangement; and (3) Elocution and (4) Delivery, both of which have respect to words, style, utterance, action, &c. The rhetorical points and accents are said to have been introduced by Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 B.C. The art was taught at Rome by Photius Gallus about 87 B.C. Quinctilian, after teaching rhetoric for twenty years, published in the reign of Domitian, his *Institutio oratoris,* the education of an orator. In 1776 Principal Campbell published a work on the Philosophy of Rhetoric, and, in the year 1826, Archbishop Whately issued his *Elements of Rhetoric.* Campbell (*Phil. of Rhetoric,* bk. i., ch. i.) considers the art the same as eloquence, and defines it as "That art or talent by which the discourse is adapted to its end," and states that the ends of speaking (or writing) are reducible to four, to enlighten the understanding, to please the imagination, to move the passions, or to influence the will. Broadly speaking, the aim of rhetoric is to expound the rules governing prose composition, or speech designed to influence the judgment or the feelings. It includes, therefore, within its province, accuracy of expression, the structure of periods, and figures of speech.

2. The art which teaches oratory; the rules which govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

3. Rhetoric exhibited in language; artificial eloquence, as opposed to natural or real eloquence; declamation; showy oratory

* 4. The power of persuading or influencing: as, the *rhetoric* of the eyes.

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"He acquired a boundless command of the *rhetoric* in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 4. The power of persuading or influencing: as, the *rhetoric* of the eyes.

rhĕ-tor'-ĭc-al, * rhe-tor-ic-all, *a.* [Lat. *rhetoricus*, from Gr. ῥητορικός (*rhētorikos*); Sp. & Ital. *retorico.*] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; involving or containing rhetoric; oratorical, declamatory.

"Sententious showers, O let them fall!
Their cadence is *rhetorical.*"
Crashaw: On the Death of a Gentleman.

rhĕ-tor'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rhetorical*; *-ly.*] In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric; like a rhetorician.

"Elegantly adorned, *rhetorically* pronounced."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, p. 385.

* **rhĕ-tor'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Low Lat. *rhetoricatus*, pa. par. of *rhetoricor*, from Lat. *rhetor* = a rhetorician.] To act the orator; to rhetorize.

"I do not heighten or *rhetoricate* at all in these particulars."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 49.

* **rhĕ-tor-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [RHETORICATE.] The act or practice of rhetoricating; rhetorical amplification.

"Certainly such *rhetorications* as this cannot be intended for any but such as are of the very weakest capacity."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. x.

rhĕt-ŏr-ĭ'-cian, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rhétoricien.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who teaches or professes the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking and writing; a professor or teacher of oratory.

"They had been long instructed by *rhetoricians.*"—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 6.

2. One who is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. A public speaker, espec. one who declaims for show; an orator.

"His natural eloquence moved the envy of practised *rhetoricians.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Becoming or suiting a master of rhetoric.

"Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side."
Blackmore: Creation, iii.

* **rhē'-tŏr-īze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *rhetor*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To play the orator; to declaim.

B. *Trans.:* To represent by a figure of oratory; to introduce by a rhetorical device.

"A certain *rhetorized* woman whom he calls mother."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **rhĕt'-ŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [RHETOR.] A rhetorician.

"The same profession with the *rhetories* at Rome."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 72.

rheûm (1), * **rewme,** * **rheume,** *s.* [Fr. *rheume*, from Lat. *rheuma*; Gr. ῥεῦμα (*rheuma*) = a flowing, a flux, rheum, from ῥέω (*rheō*), fut. ῥεύσομαι (*rheusomai*) = to flow; Sp. *reuma*; Ital. *reuma, rema.*]

Pathol.: A defluxion of fluids on any part; specif., an inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with an increased and an altered state of the excreted fluids. (*Parr.*)

"A palsy struck his arm; his sparkling eye
Was quench'd in *rheums* of age."
Cowper: Task, ii. 728.

rhē'-ŭm (2), *s.* [Gr. ῥῆον (*rhēon*), ῥᾶ (*rha*) = common rhubarb, from *Rha* = the Volga, near which it grows.]

Bot.: Rhubarb; a genus of Polygoneæ. Calyx inferior, petaloid, six-partite; stamens about nine; ovary superior; ovule one, erect; styles three, reflexed; stigma, peltate, entire; achenium three-angled, winged, with the withered calyx at the base. *Rheum Rhaponticum* [RHAPONTICUM], is known as the Common or Garden Rhubarb. [RHUBARB, 1.] *R. officinale* (?), or *R. palmatum* (?), is the official Rhubarb [RHUBARB, 2]. *R. Emodi*, in the Punjaub Himalaya, from 6,200 to 14,000 feet, with *R. Moorcroftianum* and *R. speciforme*, are the chief sources of the Himalayan or Indian officinal rhubarb. It is less active than the common kind. The stalks of *R. Emodi* are eaten by the Hindoos. Other Indian species are *R. Webbianum, R. nobile, R. arboreum*, which yields so much honey that the ground under the plants is wet with it, and *R. Cinabarinum*, said to poison goats in Sikkim. *R. undulatum* grows in China and Siberia. The roots of *R. Ribes* are used by the Arabs as an acidulous medicine, and its leaf-stalks in the preparation of sherbet.

¶ *Rhei radix:* [RHUBARB, 2.].

rheû'-ma, *s.* [Lat. & Gr.] The same as RHEUM (1).

rheû-măp'-ȳ-ra, *s.* Rheumatic fever.

rheûm-ar-thrī'-tis, *s.* Acute rheumatism of the joints.

rheû-măt'-ĭc, * rheû'-ma-tĭc, * rheû-măt'-ĭck, * rheu-mat-icke, *a.* [Lat. *rheumaticus*, from Gr. ῥευματικός (*rheumatikos*), from ῥεῦμα (*rheuma*), genit. ῥεύματος (*rheumatos*) = rheum; Fr. *rheumatique*; Sp. *reumatico*; Ital. *reumatico, rematico.*] [RHEUM (1).]

1. Of or pertaining to rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism.

¶ In pathology, there are rheumatic arthritis, bronchitis, fever, gout, ophthalmia, paralysis, pericarditis, &c.

2. Causing rheumatism.

"This raw, *rheumatic* day."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

3. Affected by or suffering from rheumatism.

"If I were feeble, *rheumatic*, or cold,
These were true signs that I were waxed old."
Drayton: Henry to Rosamond.

¶ *The Rheumatics:* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. (*Vulgar.*)

rheû'-ma-tĭşm, *s.* [Lat. *rheumatismus*; Gr. ῥευματισμός (*rheumatismos*), from ῥεῦμα (*rheuma*).] [RHEUMA (1).]

Pathol.: Acute articular rheumatism or rheumatic fever is produced by the presence in the blood of a poisonous material (probably lactic acid in excess), generated within the system by some derangement of the nutritive and elementary processes. The ordinary causes are exposure to cold and damp, sudden chill, sitting in wet clothes or in a cold draught, and scarlatina also sometimes produces it in children. It is a distinctly hereditary disease, chiefly attacking persons from fifteen to thirty-five years of age, but no time of life is exempt. Affections of the heart are present in most acute cases, particularly pericarditis, with the blowing, bellows-like murmur so characteristic of this complication, and this is apt to be permanent. It is usual for many attacks to follow through life, and in the young chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, is a common sequent. The joints become swollen, red, hot, and painful even to agony. Relief of pain and alkalinity of the blood are the most necessary indications for the successful treatment of rheumatism. It frequently becomes chronic, and assumes other forms as well as the articular, or rheumatism of the joints, such as myalgia, or muscular rheumatism, wry-neck, lumbago, gonorrhœal rheumatism, and *Arthritis deformans*, in which deformity and twisting of the joints is the most prominent characteristic.

rheumatism-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

* **rheû-ma-tĭş'-mal,** *a.* [Eng. *rheumatism*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of rheumatism; rheumatic.

rheû'-ma-tīze, *s.* [See def.] A provincial and Scotch corruption of rheumatism.

rheû'-ma-tōid, *a.* [Eng. *rheumat(ism)*; *-oid.*]

Pathol.: Resembling rheumatism. There is a *rheumatoid arthritis.*

rheûm'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rheum(a)*; *-in.*] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

* **rheû'-mȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *rheum* (1); *-y.*]

1. Full of rheum; consisting of rheum; of the nature of rheum.

2. Causing rheum.

"And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Affected with rheum.

"Tough old Lückner, with his eyes grown *rheumy.*"—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, bk. v., ch. ii.

rhĕx'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = alkanet (*Anchusa tinctoria*), not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceæ, containing the American Deer grasses or Meadow beauties.

rhĭg'-ō-lēne, *s.* [Gr. ῥῖγος (*rhigos*) = frost, cold, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.] A petroleum naphtha, proposed by Dr. H. J. Bigelow, of Boston, U.S.A., as a local anæsthetic. It is applied in the form of spray in minor operations, producing intense cold by its evaporation.

* **rhīme,** *s.* [RHYME.]

* **rhīm'-ȳ,** *a.* [RHYMY.]

rhīn-, *pref.* [RHINO-.]

rhī'-na, *s.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Ichthy.: Angel-fish (q.v.), Monk-fish. It approaches the Rays in general form and habits. Almost cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. [THAUMAS.]

rhīn-a-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Bot.: A genus of Erantheméæ. *Rhinacanthus communis* (= *Justicia. nasuta*) is a shrub four or five feet high, found in the south of India. The fresh root and leaves bruised and mixed with lime juice are given by the Hindoos for ringworm, Malabar or Dhobee's (Washerman's) itch, &c.

rhīn-aīs-thĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. αἰσθητικός (*aisthētikos*) = of or for perception.] Odour sensations. (*Rossiter.*)

rhīn'-al, *a.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nose.

rhī-năn-thĭd'-ē-æ, rhī-năn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ, -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Scrophulariaceæ. Inflorescence, as a rule entirely centripetal, or æstivation quincuncial or irregularly imbricated, one of the lateral segments being generally external, the two upper ones always internal. (*Bentham.*) Tribes: Sibthorpeæ, Buddleeæ, Digitaleeæ, Veroniceæ, Buchnereæ, Gerardieæ, and Euphrasieæ.

rhī-năn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: Yellow-rattle: The typical genus of Rhinanthideæ (q.v.). Calyx inflated, four-toothed, upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, entire, with a tooth-like appendage or lobe on each side, lower lip plane, three-lobed; ovules many; capsule two-celled, compressed. One, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, with two sub-species, *major* and *minor*, is British. The corolla is yellow, with the lobes of the upper lip and the anthers bluish.

* **rhīn-ăs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *rhin-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zoology:

1. A synonym of Condylura (q.v.).

2. A lapsed genus of Rhinocerotidæ.

rhī-na-trē'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *rhina-*, and Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: A genus of Cæciliadæ (q.v.), with one species, from Cayenne.

rhīnd'-mart, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Scots Law: A word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland, to signify any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. (*Bell.*)

Rhīne (1), *s.* [Lat. *Rhenus*; Ger. *Rhein.*]

Geog.: A river running between France and Germany.

¶ *Confederation of the Rhine:* [CONFEDERATION].

Rhine-loess, *s.* [LOESS.]

Rhine-wines, *s. pl.* A general term for wines made from the grapes grown on the borders of the Rhine, but more specifically from those of the Rheingau, a district in the southwest of Nassau, and formerly belonging to the archbishopric of Mayence. The best white Rhine-wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Rothenberger, and Markobrunner. The Asmannshauser is the best known of the red wines.

rhīne (2), rhēne, *s.* [A.S. *ryne* = a watercourse; Wel. *rhyn* = a channel.] A watercourse; a wide ditch or dike.

"Sedgemoor . . . was intersected by many deep and wide trenches which, in that country, are called *rhines*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

rhī-nĕl′-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Upper Cretaceous of Mount Lebanon.

rhīn-ĕn-çĕ-phăl′-ĭc, *a.* [RHINENCEPHALON.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the rhinencephalon.

rhīn-ĕn-çĕph′-a-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior surface of the brain, consisting chiefly of gray substance, and giving origin to the small nerves which proceed, through the foramina of the ethmoid bone, to the nose.

rhīne′-stōne, *s.* An imitation of a cut diamond, usually of paste or strass (q.v.).

rhīn-ĭch′-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: Long-nosed Dace; a genus of Cyprinidæ, from the fresh waters of North America.

rhīn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, section Batoidei. No anal fin, two dorsals; spiracles present. Pectorals large, with the basal portion prolonged forwards, but not attached to the head.

rhī-nī′-tĭs, *s.* Inflammation of the nose.

rhī′-nō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Money, coin, gold or silver. (*Slang.*)

rhī-nō-, rhīn-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = (1) the nose, (2) the nostrils.] Of or belonging to the nose or the nostrils; nasal.

rhī-nŏ-băt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinobat(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy:* A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, section Batoidei. Tail long and strong, with two well-developed dorsals, and a longitudinal fold on each side; caudal developed. Disc not excessively dilated, the rayed portion of the pectorals not being continued to the snout. Three genera: Rhynchobatus, Rhinobatus, and Trygonorhina.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently commenced in the Oolite.

rhī-nŏ-băt′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *batis* (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of Rhinobatidæ, with twelve species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Cranial cartilage produced into a long rostral process, the space between it and the pectoral being filled by a membrane. Dorsals without spine, both at a great distance behind the ventrals; caudal without lower lobe.

2. *Palæont.:* One species, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon, has been referred to this genus. [SPATHOBATIS.]

* **rhī-nŏ-çĕr′-ĭ-al,** * **rhī-nŏ-çĕr′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [RHINOCEROS.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros: resembling the rhinoceros.

rhī-nŏç′-ĕr-ōĭd, *a.* [Eng. *rhinocer(os)*; *-oid.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Rhinoceros. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 329.)

rhī-nŏç′-ĕr-ŏs (The class. pl. is **rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ō′-tēş**, but the form **rhī-nŏç′-ĕr-ŏs-ĕş** is in ordinary use), * **rī-nŏç′-ĕr-ŏs,** * **rhī-nŏç′-ĕr-ŏt,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥινόκερως (*rhinokerōs*): ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός = (*rhinos*) = the nose, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

I. *Zoology:*

(1) The sole recent genus of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). It falls naturally into three sections, which some zoologists raise to the rank of genera.

(*a*) *Rhinoceros:* Adults with a single large compressed incisor above on each side, occasionally a small lateral one, below a very small median, and a very large procumbent, pointed, lateral incisor; nasal bone pointed in front; single nasal horn; skin very thick, and raised into strong, definitely-arranged folds. There are two well-marked species: (1) *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Linnæus; *indicus*, Cuvier), now found wild only in the terai region of Nepal and Bhotan and in Assam, though it had formerly a much wider geographical range; (2) *R. sondaicus* (or *javanus*, Cuvier), the Javan Rhinoceros, is smaller, and distinguished by the different arrangement of the folds of the skin, and by the small size or absence of the horn in the female. Found near Calcutta, in Burmah, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and probably Borneo. *R. unicornis* was known to the ancients, and was seen probably for the first time by modern Europeans when one was sent to the king of Portugal from India in 1513.

(*b*) *Ceratorhinus:* The folds are not so strongly marked as in the first section. There is a well-developed nasal, and a small frontal horn, separated by an interval. The name, *R. sumatrensis* has possibly been applied to more than one species, and two animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, presented considerable differences of form and colour. Dr. Sclater named one of them *R. lasiotis*, the Hairy-Eared Rhinoceros. Geographical range nearly the same as that of the Javan Rhinoceros, but it does extend into Bengal.

(*c*) *Atelodus*, with two well-marked species, peculiar to Africa. Incisors rudimentary or wanting, well-developed anterior and posterior horns in close contact; skin without definite permanent folds. *R. bicornis*, the Common Two-horned Rhinoceros, is the smaller, and has a pointed prehensile lip. It ranges from Abyssinia to Cape Colony, but the progress of civilization and the attacks of English sportsmen are rapidly reducing its numbers. Two varieties are said to exist, *R. bicornis major* and *R. bicornis minor*. Specimens in which the posterior horn has attained a length as great as or greater than the anterior have also been separated under the specific name of *R. keitloa* [KEITLOA], but with scarcely sufficient reason. *R. simus*, Burchell's, the Square-mouthed, or White Rhinoceros, has a square truncated lip, browses on grasses, and frequents open country. It is the largest of the family, an adult male standing over six feet at the shoulder. The epithet White is a misnomer, for the animal is a dingy slate-colour. A local variety in which the horn has a forward rake is sometimes described as *R. oswellii*.

(2) Any individual of the genus Rhinoceros [(1)]. The rhinoceros is the largest and most powerful terrestrial mammal, except the elephant, to which, as well as to the hippopotamus and tapir, it is allied. They are of low intelligence, and usually harmless, but when provoked they display considerable ferocity, and, though apparently so clumsily formed, can run with great speed. Only one is produced at a birth. The flesh is sometimes used for food; in the East Indies, the skin, which is said to be bullet-proof at short distances, is used for shields, and in South Africa it is made into whips.

2. *Palæont.:* *R. pachygnathus*, from the Miocene of Greece, was apparently intermediate between *R. bicornis* and *R. simus*. Four species, all bicorn, formerly inhabited Britain: *R. tichorhinus*, the Woolly Rhinoceros (q.v.), from the Brick-earths of the Thames Valley, *R. hemitœchus* (Falc., *leptorhinus*, Owen), *R. megarhinus* (*leptorhinus*, Cuvier & Falc.) and *R. etruscus*, of Pliocene age. The one-horned Indian type was well represented (*R. sivalensis*, *R. palæindicus*) in the Pleistocene of the sub-Himalayan region. *R. schleirmacheri*, of the late European Miocenes, possessed incisors and was bicorn.

rhinoceros-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Oryctes rhinoceros*, so called from a horn or protuberance on its head. [ORYCTES.]

rhinoceros-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Buphaga africana*, the African Beef-eater, or Ox-pecker. [BUPHAGA.] It is also a frequent companion of the rhinoceros, to which, besides being of service in ridding him of many of the insects that infest his hide, it is said to perform the friendly part of sentinel, uttering sharp, shrill cries on the approach of danger.

2. The same as RHINOCEROS-HORNBILL (q.v.).

rhinoceros-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Stoebe rhinocerotis*, a composite covering wide tracts of country in the South African Karroo.

rhinoceros-chameleon, *s.*

Zool.: *Chamæleon rhinoceratus*, from Madagascar. There is a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle.

rhinoceros-hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Buceros rhinoceros*, from the Malayan peninsula and Borneo. Called also Rhinoceros-bird.

rhinoceros-tick, *s.*

Entom.: *Ixodes rhinocerinus*, parasitic on *Rhinoceros bicornis*.

rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhinocerot*; *-ic.*]

* 1. Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros. (*The World*, No. 150.)

2. (In this sense, from Mod. Lat. *rhinocerotidæ*): Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 429.)

rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ŏt′-ĭ-dæ, † **rhī-nŏ-çĕr′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *rhinoceros*, genit. *rhinocerot(is)*, *rhinocer(os)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Perissodactyla (q.v.). Head large, skull elongated; brain cavity very small for size of skull; limbs stout and of moderate length. Three completely developed toes, each with distinct broad rounded hoof, on each foot. Mammæ two, inguinal; eyes small; hairy covering scanty; one or two median horns on face, of a more or less conical form, and recurved, often growing to a length of three or even four feet, and composed of a solid hardened mass of epidermic cells, growing from a cluster of long dermal papillæ, which present the appearance of a mass of agglutinated hairs. One recent genus. [2] Distribution now restricted to Africa and portions of the Indian and Indo-Malayan regions.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene onward. Several forms have been described from America. Remains of a primitive perissodactylic form, from which the Rhinocerotidæ may have descended, have been found in the Eocene of the Rocky Mountains. Hyracodon and Aceratherium (with four toes), from the Miocene, had no nasal horn; Diceratherium, of the same age, had a pair of tubercles on the nasal bones, apparently supporting horns side by side. [RHINOCEROS, 2.]

† **rhī-nŏ-chē′-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *rhinochet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: In older classifications a family of Grallæ, with one genus Rhinochetus (q.v.).

rhī-nō-chĕ-tī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinochet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Gruidæ, with one genus, Rhinochetus (q.v.), though Sundevall places here the genus Pedionornus of Gould, sometimes classed with the Charadriidæ and sometimes with the Turnicidæ.

rhī-nŏ-chē′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, flowing hair.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the sub-family Rhinochetinæ, with a single species, *Rhinochetus jubatus*, from New Caledonia. It is a bird of a bluish ash colour, partaking somewhat of the appearance of a Rail, a Plover, and a Heron.

rhī-nŏ-dĕr′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Engystomatidæ (in older classifications made the type of a family, Rhinodermatidæ, which is now frequently merged in the first-named family). Fingers with a slight rudiment of web; toes incompletely webbed. There is a single species, *Rhinoderma darwinii*, from Chili. (*Boulenger.*)

† **rhī-nŏ-dĕr-măt′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoderma*, genit. *rhinodermat(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [RHINODERMA.]

rhĭ'-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose; suff. *-odon.*]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the family Rhinodontidæ, with a single species, *Rhinodon typicus*, a gigantic shark, known to exceed fifty feet in length, and said to attain seventy. Common in the western parts of the Indian Ocean. It is harmless, the teeth being small and numerous, in broad bands. Snout broad, short, and flat; eyes very small.

rhī-nō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinodon*, genit. *rhinodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Selachoidei (q.v.). No nictitating membranes; anal fin present; two dorsals, the first nearly opposite to the ventrals, without spine in front; mouth and nostrils near extremity of snout.

rhī-nŏd'-ō-răs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *doras*, from Gr. δόρυ (*doru*) = a spear.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, from the rivers of tropical South America flowing into the Atlantic. There is a series of bony scutes along the middle of the side.

rhī-nō-glą-nī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoglan(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridæ (q.v.). Two dorsals; six barbels; ventrals inserted below posterior rays of first dorsal. Two genera: Rhinoglanis, of which a single example, an inch and a half long, has been obtained from Gondoroko, on the Upper Nile; and Callomystax, from the Ganges and Indus.

rhī-nō-glā'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *glanis*, from Gr. γλάνις (*glanis*) = a shad.] [RHINOGLANINA.]

rhī-nō-grȳ'-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Lat. *gryphus.*] [GRYPUS.]

Ornith.: Turkey Vulture; a genus of Sarcorhamphina, with one species, *Rhinogryphus aura*, sometimes separated from Cathartes on

RHINOGRYPHUS AURA.

account of its peculiar perforated nose, but classed with that genus by older taxonomists. Range, from North America to the Straits of Magellan. It is about thirty inches long; plumage black with purplish gloss; head and neck bright red, which fades rapidly after death.

rhī'-nō-lĭth, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Pathol.: A concretion, consisting of the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia with mucus, sometimes arising in the nasal cavities.

rhī-nō-lŏph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Horseshoe Bats; a family of Microchiroptera. Bats with well-developed foliaceous cutaneous appendages surrounding nasal apertures, and large, generally separated ears, without a tragus. The molars are acutely tubercular, enabling them to crush the hard cases of Coleoptera, which form a large portion of their food. From temperate and tropical parts of the eastern hemisphere, from Ireland to New Ireland. There are two sub-families: (1) Phyllorhininæ, and (2) Rhinolophinæ, with a single genus, Rhinolophus (q.v.).

rhī-nŏl-ō-phī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [RHINOLOPHIDÆ.]

rhī-nŏl'-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

1. *Zool.:* The sole genus of Rhinolophinæ, with twenty-four species, having approximately the range of the family. In temperate regions the species hibernate in dry and warm hiding-places during the winter; in warmer regions they frequent hill-ranges, and many are clothed with long dense fur. The most important species will be found in this Dictionary under their popular names.

2. *Palæont.:* Begins in the Eocene.

rhī-nō-nȳc'-tēr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllorhinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinonycteris aurantiaca*, the Orange-coloured Bat. The genus is intermediate between Triænops and Phyllorhina, agreeing more closely with the former. (*Dobson.*)

rhī-nō-phrȳ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinophryn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [RHINOPHRYNUS.]

rhī-nō-phrȳ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Zool.: A genus of Bufonidæ. Parotids absent, transverse processes of sacrum large, fingers free, toes webbed, tips not dilated. One species, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis*, from Mexico. It is sometimes erected into a separate family, Rhinophrynidæ.

rhī-nŏph'-ȳl-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. φυλλόν (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinophylla pumilio*, from Bahia.

* **rhī'-nō-plast,** *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] A person having an artificial nose. [RHINOPLASTIC.]

"The cunning idolaters who had made Mr. Clint a *rhinoplast*."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

rhī-nō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Fr. *rhinoplastique.*] [RHINOPLAST.] Forming a nose.

rhinoplastic-knife, *s.*

Surg.: A knife used in the Tagliacotian operation for artificial nose.

rhinoplastic-operation, *s.*

Surg.: A surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or for restoring one partially lost. Also called the Taliacotian or Tagliacotian operation, from Jaspar Tagliacozzi, a surgeon of Bononia, by whom it was introduced about 1553. Tagliacozzi obtained the piece for the replacement by dissection from the shoulder or arm of the patient. Liston introduced the plan of cutting the piece from the forehead of the noseless.

rhī'-nō-plăs-tȳ, *s.* [RHINOPLASTIC.] The same as RHINOPLASTIC-OPERATION (q.v.).

rhī-nō-pō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Rhinopomata, of the sub-family Emballonurinæ. There is a single species, *Rhinopoma microphyllum*, ranging from Egypt, through Asia Minor, to India and Burma. It is a small Bat, about two inches long, with a tail of about the same length. The fur is short, and a good deal of the hinder part of the back naked; the limb-bones are long, rendering the animal active in walking. Common in ruins in Egypt, whence it is sometimes called the Egyptian Rhinopome.

rhī-nō-pō'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *rhinopoma.*] [RHINOPOMA.]

rhī'-nō-pōme, *s.* [RHINOPOMA.]

rhī-nŏp'-tēr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Myliobatidæ (q.v.), with seven species from tropical and subtropical seas. The teeth are broad, flat, tessellated, in five or more series, the middle being the broadest, the others decreasing in width outwards. Tail very slender, with a dorsal fin before the serrated spine.

2. *Palæont.:* [ZYGOBATIS].

rhī-nō-rhœ'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Pathol.: Chronic inflammation of the nostrils. Called also Ozæna.

rhī-nō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, group Brachyopiua, from the Lias.

rhī'-nō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument for examining the posterior nares—the rear portion of the nostrils.

rhī-nō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhinoscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

rhī-nŏs'-cō-pȳ, *s.* [RHINOSCOPE.] Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinoscope.

rhī-pĭç'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*) = a fan, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhipiceridæ (q.v.). The species, which are few, are found in Australia and America.

rhī-pĭ-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipicer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Serricornia akin to Elateridæ. Antennæ in the males beautifully branched, sometimes fan-shaped. No groove for the reception of the fore sternum. The species are few.

rhī-pĭ-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*), genit. ῥιπίδος (*rhipidos*) = a fan.] Fanlike, having processes resembling a fan.

rhī-pĭ-dō-dĕn'-dron, *s.* [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Zool.: A genus of Spongiomonadidæ (q.v.). Animalcules ovate, with two anterior attenuate flagella. Two species, *Rhipidodendron splendidum*, from fresh water, and *R. huxleyi*, from bog-water on Dartmoor.

rhī-pĭ-dō-gor'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. γοργείος (*gorgeios*) = of or belonging to the Gorgon.]

Zool.: Fan-coral; a genus of Gorgonidæ. They are fan-shaped, with little warty polypes close to the hard tissue. Many species exist in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

rhī-pĭ-dūr'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhipid(o)-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: Fantails; a genus of Muscicapidæ, with forty-five species, ranging over the Oriental and Australian regions to the Samoa Islands and Tasmania. They are remarkable for a broad tail, which spreads out like a fan when the bird is in motion. The genus is especially represented in the Malay Archipelago, where every little island, or group of islands, has its peculiar species.

rhī-pĭp'-tēr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*) = a fan, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Strepsiptera (q.v.). (*Latreille.*)

rhĭp-săl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipsal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ.

rhĭp'-są-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥίψ (*rhips*) = wicker-work. Named from the flexible branches.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhipsalidæ. Flowers rotate, segments twelve to eighteen, stamens many, style one, stigma three- to six-rayed. All from the warmer parts of America. *Rhipsalis pachyptera*, bruised, is used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned ulcers.

rhī-zą-, rhī-zō-, rhīz-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Of or belonging to a root, or anything resembling it.

rhī'-zănth, *s.* [RHIZANTHEÆ.] A plant belonging to the Rhizantheæ.

† **rhī-zăn'-thē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhiz-*; Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Rhizogens. (*Blume.*) [RHIZOGEN.]

rhī'-zīne, rhī-zī'-ną, *s.* [Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The root of a moss or of a lichen. (*Link.*) Called also Rhizula.

rhī-zō-, *pref.* [RHIZA-.]

rhī-zō-blas'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Bot.: An embryo which develops roots.

rhī'-zō-bŏl, *s.* [RHIZOBOLUS.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Rhizobolaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rhī-zō-bō-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizobol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rhizobols; an order of Hypogynous

Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Large trees with opposite, digitate, coriaceous leaves without stipules. Sepals five or six; petals five to eight; stamens very numerous; ovary four, five, or many celled; styles as many as the cells. Fruit, of several combined nuts, each nut indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, or abortive. Natives of tropical South America. Known genera two, species eight. (*Lindley.*)

***rhī-zŏb'-ŏ-lŭs**, *s.* [Gr. ῥιζοβόλος (*rhizobolos*) = striking root: ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and βόλος (*bolos*) = a throw.]

Bot.: A synonym of Caryocar (q.v.).

rhī-zŏ-carp, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*carpos*) = fruit.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Marsileaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

***rhī-zŏ-car'-pæ**, *s. pl.* [RHIZOCARP.]

Bot.: The Marsileaceæ (q.v.).

rhī-zŏ-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizocarp*; *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Of or belonging to a plant whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually. Used of herbs.

2. *Specif.*: Of or belonging to a Rhizocarp (q.v.).

rhī-zŏ-çĕph'-a-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: An order of the Crustacean sub-class Gnathopoda (= Entomostraca), often placed with the Cirripedia. Parasitic, usually as other Crustacea. Body sac-like, devoid of segmentation or limbs. The aperture of the sac is funnel-shape, and supported by a ring of chitin. From the circumference of the funnel, root-like processes branch out through the body of their host. Alimentary canal obsolete; no cement glands. Hermaphrodite; the young pass through a Nauplius and a Cypris stage.

rhī-zŏ-çĕph'-a-lŏn, *s.* [RHIZOCEPHALA.]

Zool.: Any individual of the order Rhizocephala (q.v.).

"Mr. Spence Bate mentions a similar case in a *Rhizocephalon.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 652.

rhī-zŏ-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Zool.: A genus of Apiocrinites (Pear-Encrinites).

rhī-zŏ-dŏnt, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Comp. Anat.: A tooth with branching fangs anchylosing with the jaw.

rhī-zŏ-dŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizod(us)*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridæ (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures of Scotland and Staffordshire. The pectoral fin was obtusely lobate.

rhī'-zŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridæ (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh. It was probably the largest of the Palæozoic Fishes. The huge teeth and detached bones of the head of *Rhizodus hibberti* led earlier observers to refer it to the Labyrinthodonts.

rhī-zŏ-flăg-ĕl-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules progressing by means of pseudopodial extensions of their protoplasm after the manner of the ordinary Rhizopoda, but bearing, at the same time, one or more flagellate appendages; oral or ingestive area diffuse. Genera: Mastigamœba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas, and Podostoma. (*Kent.*)

rhī'-zŏ-gĕn, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and the root of Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): In Lindley's classification, the third of seven great classes of the Vegetable Kingdom. Parasitic plants with cellular scales instead of true leaves; stem an amorphous fungous mass, or a ramified mycelium sometimes destitute of spiral vessels. Colour brown, yellow, or purple, never green. Flowers naked, or with a trimerous or pentamerous calyx with stamens and carpels. Most of them stain water a deep blood-red. They vary greatly in appearance. Brown, Griffith, &c., opposed their erection into a separate class, believing them degenerate exogens. Called also Rhizanths. Orders Balanophoraceæ, Cytinaceæ, Rafflesiaceæ.

rhī'-zoid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ῥιζοειδής (*rhizoeidēs*) = root-like: ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adj.*: Resembling a root.

B. *As substantive*:

Bot. (*Pl.*): Slender root filaments affixing certain cryptograms to the ground.

rhī-zoi'-dĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizoid*; suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: The same as RHIZOID, **A.**

rhī-zō'-ma, *s.* [RHIZOME.]

rhī-zŏ-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Eng. *mania.*]

Bot.: An abnormal development of roots. It is often seen in the ivy, the laurel, the fig, the apple, &c. In the fig the roots are often sent out around the line which surrounds the stem; in the apple tree they appear in little bundles, absorb moisture, and decay. Rhizomania generally indicates something wrong with the ordinary root.

rhī'-zōme, rhĭz'-ōme, rhī-zō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα (*rhizōma*) = the mass of the roots of a tree; ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A rootstock, a prostrate, thickened, rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants. Examples, various Iridaceæ and epiphytous Orchids.

rhī-zŏ-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Rhizomonas verrucosa*, found by Saville Kent in hay-infusions.

***rhī-zŏ-mor'-pha**, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi found on root-like bodies, which are really the imperfect state of various other genera.

rhī-zŏ-mor'-phoid, rhī-zŏ-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizomorph(a)*; *-oid*, *-ous.*] Root-like in form.

rhī'-zŏ-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Spalacinæ (q.v.), with six species, from Abyssinia, North India, Malacca, and South China. It differs from the typical genus in having the eye uncovered.

† **rhī-zŏph'-a-ga**, *s. pl.* [RHIZOPHAGUS.]

Zool.: Root-eaters; a tribe of Marsupials, with one family Phascolomyidæ (q.v.). Two scalpriform incisors in both jaws; no canines; stomach with a special gland; cæcum short, wide, with a vermiform appendage. (*Owen.*)

rhī-zŏph'-a-goŭs, *a.* [RHIZOPHAGUS.] Feeding or subsisting on roots.

rhī-zŏph'-a-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Nitidulidæ. Ten are British.

rhī-zŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing. Named from the aerial roots which it throws out.]

Bot.: Mangrove; the typical genus of Rhizophoraceæ. Calyx four-parted; petals four, acute; stamens eight to twelve. The stem separates into roots some distance above the water. The wood of *Rhizophora Mangle* is good and durable, the fruit sweet and eatable, and the fermented juice forms a light wine. [MANGROVE.] The bark is good for tanning. Salt also is extracted from its aerial roots.

rhī-zŏ-phŏ-rā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Mangroves; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. Trees or shrubs, growing along sea-shores. Leaves simple, opposite, sometimes dotted, with convolute, deciduous stipules between the petioles. Peduncles axillary or terminal; calyx lobes four to twelve, sometimes all uniting into a calyptra. Petals inserted into the calyx, equal in number to the lobes, and alternating with them. Stamens twice or thrice as many. Ovary two-, three-, or four-celled, each with two or more pendulous ovules. Fruit indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, crowned by the calyx. Seed, on becoming ripe, sending a long radicle to fix itself in the mud and thus prevent its being carried away by the ocean. The trees form dense thickets along the shores of the tropics of both hemispheres. Known genera five, species twenty. (*Lindley.*)

rhī-zŏph'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophor(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Root-bearing; belonging to the natural order Rhizophoraceæ (q.v.).

rhī'-zŏ-pŏd, *s.* [RHIZOPODA.]

1. *Zool.*: A member of the order Rhizopoda.

2. *Bot.*: The mycelium of a fungal.

† **rhī-zŏp'-ŏ-da**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.*: A name introduced by Dujardin for an order of Infusoria, which were defined as animalcules with mutable form, moving by means of multiform exsertile processes, without vibratile cilia or other external organs. When the sub-kingdom Protozoa was formed, the name Rhizopoda was retained for the class containing individuals with the power of emitting pseudopodia (q.v.), and the class was divided into five orders: Monera, Amœbea, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Spongida. The Rhizopoda are the Myxopodia of Huxley, and this latter name has been retained by Prof. Lankester in his reclassification of the Protozoa (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: [FORAMINIFERA, RADIOLARIA, SPONGIDA].

rhī-zŏ-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πόδιον (*podion*) = a small foot, dimin. from πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: [RHIZOPOD, 2.].

rhī-zŏ-pō'-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Bot.: A genus of underground Fungi. *Rhizopogon provincialis* is eaten in Provence.

rhī-zŏs'-tŏ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhizostomidæ. Body circular, hemispherical, excavated below, with four semilunar orifices, into which are inserted four roots of a pedunculated mass, afterwards developing into eight appendages with fibrillary suckers. Type *Rhizostoma cuvieri*. European seas.

rhī-zŏ-stŏm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [RHIZOSTOMA.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Discophora (Medusas), having processes like rootlets around the mouth. They are covered with minute polypites, interspersed with clavate tentacula suspended from the middle of the umbrella.

rhī'-zŏ-stōme, *s.* [RHIZOSTOMA.]

rhī-zŏ-stŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Lucernarida (*Nicholson*), equivalent to the order Rhizostoma of Prof. Martin Duncan.

2. *Palæont.*: A species occurs in the Lithographic slates of Solenhofen.

rhī-zŏ-tăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = an arrangement.]

Bot.: The arrangements of roots, and the laws of their growth. It has been investigated by Clos.

rhī-zŏt'-rŏ-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and τρώγω (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthinæ. *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* is the Midsummer Chafer.

rhī'-zu-la, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.] [RHIZINE.]

rhō'-da-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥοδόεις (*rhodoeis*) = rose-coloured; *a* connective, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy rose-red mineral, with a soapy feel. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr., 2·0. Compos: silica, 55·9; alumina, 8·3; sesquioxide of iron, 11·4; magnesia, 0·6; lime, 1·1; water, 22·0 = 99·3. Occurs in amygdaloidal dolerite in county Antrim, Ireland.

rhō'-da-lōse, rhō'-da-lōze, *s.* [RHODALOSE.]

rhō-dăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodan(ide)*; *-ic.*] [SULPHOCYANIC.]

rhō'-dạn-īde, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.]
Chem.: A name applied to sulphocyanates on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. (*Watts.*)

rhō-dăn'-thĕ, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the colour of the flower-heads.]
Bot.: A genus of Helychryseæ. Only known species *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, a beautiful composite; its flowers, of the dry and unfading kind called everlasting, roseate or purple on the upper part, and silvery below. It is found in Western Australia, has been introduced into British greenhouses, and will grow also in the open air in a temperature between 60° and 80°. There are several varieties, but it is possible that two of these, *R. atrosanguinea* and *R. maculata* are, as Paxton makes them, distinct species.

rhō-dĕ-ī'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhode(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]
Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal of moderate length, with nine to twelve branched rays; dorsal short, or of moderate length; mouth with very small barbels, or none. Four genera: Achelognathus, Acanthorhodeus, Rhodeus, and Pseudoperilampus. In the females a long external urogenital tube is developed annually during the spawning-season.

rhō-dĕ-ō-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodeoret(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from Rhodeoretin (q.v.).

rhodeoretic-acid, *s.* [CONVOLVULIC-ACID.]

rhō-dĕ-ŏr'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδεος (*rhodeos*) = rosy, and ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.] [CONVOLVULIN.]

rhō-dĕ-ō-rĕt'-ĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *rhodeoretin*; *-ol.*] [CONVOLVULINOL.]

rhō-dĕ-ō-rĕt-ĭn-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodeoretinol*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from rhodeoretinol.

rhodeoretinolic-acid, *s.* [CONVOLVULINOL.]

Rhōdeṣ, *s.* [See def.]
Geog.: An island off the south-west coast of Asia Minor.

Rhodes-wood, *s.*
Bot.: *Amyris balsamifera*, the West Indian Candlewood. Rhodes-wood seems a misnomer for an American plant.

rhō'-dĕ-ŭṣ, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδεος (*rhodeos*) = rosy-coloured.]
Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Rhodeina (q.v.), with three species from Central Europe and China. *Rhodeus amarus*, sometimes found in warm springs, has a silvery-bluish band on the middle of the tail.

rhŏd-hā'-lōse, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδεος (*rhodeos*) = rose-coloured; ἅλς (*hals*) = salt, and suff. *-ose* (*Min.*).]
Min.: The same as BIEBERITE (q.v.).

Rhō'-dĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean.
B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rhodian-laws, *s. pl.* The earliest system of marine laws, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had, by their commerce and naval victories, obtained the command of the sea, about 900 B.C.

rhŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhod(ium)*; *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from rhodium (q.v.).

rhodic-oxide, *s.* [RHODIUM.]

rhō'-dĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Naut.: One of the brass boxes for the journals of the pump-break.

rhŏ-dī'-ō-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose. So named because the roots smell like roses.]
Bot.: A genus of Crassuleæ. *Rhodiola rosea* is now *Sedum Rhodiola*. [SEDUM.]

rhŏd'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *rhod(ium)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: The same as RHODIUM-GOLD (q.v.).

rhō-dī'-tēṣ, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδεος (*rhodeos*) = rosy.]
Entom.: A genus of Cynipidæ. *Rhodites rosæ* is the small gall-fly, the puncture of which produces the bedeguar of the rose.

rhō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, from the red colour of some of its salts.]
Chem.: A tetratomic metallic element belonging to the platinum group, symbol Rh; atomic weight, 104·4; sp. gr. 10·6 to 12; discovered by Wollaston in 1804 in crude platinum. To obtain it, the solution from which platinum, palladium, and iridium have been separated is mixed with hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·837, which dissolves everything except the double chlorides of rhodium and sodium. On filtering, heating the residue to dryness, and boiling with water, metallic rhodium remains. It is a whitish-gray metal, very hard, less fusible and less ductile than platinum, unalterable in the air at ordinary temperatures, but oxidising at a red heat. When pure it is unacted upon by the strongest acids, but when alloyed it dissolves in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Rhodium forms but one chloride, $RhCl_3$, a brownish-red deliquescent mass, soluble in water. It forms four oxides: monoxide, RhO, a dark-gray substance, unattacked by acids; sesquioxide or rhodic oxide, Rh_2O_3, a gray porous mass, with a metallic iridescence; dioxide, RhO_2, a dark-brown substance; and trioxide, RhO_3, a blue flocculent powder, all insoluble in acids. The salts of rhodium are for the most part rose-coloured.

rhodium-gold, *s.*
Min.: A variety of native gold, said to contain from 34 to 43 per cent. of rhodium. Sp. gr. 15·5 to 16·8; brittle.

rhō'-dĭ-zīte, rhō'-dĭ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. ῥοδίζω (*rhodizō*) = to tinge red; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: An isometric mineral, found very rarely, and only in small crystals, on rubellite in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia. Hardness, 8; sp. gr. 3·3 to 3·42; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; translucent; pyro-electric. Not yet analysed, but from its blowpipe reactions it is supposed to be a lime boracite.

rhō-dĭ-zŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥοδίζω (*rhodizō*) = to tinge red; Eng. (*saff*)*ro(n)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

rhodizonic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: A name applied to two distinct compounds, produced under different circumstances from potassium carboxide. α-Rhodizonic acid, $C_5H_4O_6 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_5HO_3)'''\\ H_3\end{matrix}\right\} O_3$, discovered by Heller in 1837, is formed from carboxylic acid by the assumption of water, $C_{10}H_4O_{10} + 2H_2O = 2C_5H_4O_6$. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol. On exposure to the air the crystals turn brownish-red, heated to 100° they turn black, at a higher temperature they decompose, leaving a carbonaceous residue. The α-rhodizonates, produced from the hydro-carboxylates, are all red, and very insoluble. β-Rhodizonic acid, $C_{10}H_6O_8$. This acid is unknown in the free state, but its potassium salt, $C_{10}K_6O_8$, discovered by Brodie in 1859, remains undissolved when potassium carboxide is treated with absolute alcohol. It is distinguished from α-rhodizonate by the rapidity with which it absorbs oxygen on exposure to air and moisture, being converted into potassium croconate.

rhō-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.] Of, pertaining to, or in any way resembling a rose.

rhō-dŏç'-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]
Entom.: A genus of Papilionidæ. *Rhodocera rhamni* of Newman is *Gonepteryx rhamni* of Stainton, &c.

rhō'-dō-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]
Min.: A compact variety of Kämmererite (q.v.), having a splintery fracture.

rhō-dō-chrō'-ṣīte, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. χρῶσις (*chrōsis*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Crystallization rhombohedral; also occurs globular, botryoidal, and massive. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·7; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of rose-red when pure, dark-red to brown; streak, white. Compos.: carbonic acid, 38·6; protoxide of manganese, 61·4; but the latter is frequently partly replaced by lime, magnesia, or protoxide of iron.

rhŏ-dō-crī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin(us)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Basals five, parabasals or sub-radials five; arms ten or twenty, bifurcated two or three times. Devonian (?) and Carboniferous formations.

rhō-dŏc'-rĭ-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin(us)*; suff. *-ite.*] Any individual of the genus Rhodocrinus.

rhō-dō-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]
Palæont.: The typical genus of Rhodocrinidæ. Eight species are known, from the Devonian (?) to the Carboniferous.

rhō-dō-dĕn'-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rhododendr(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]
Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ. Fruit capsular, septicidal. Buds scaly, resembling cones.

rhō-dō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον (*rhododendron*) = the oleander or the rhododendron; pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree. Named from the similarity in the flowers.]
Bot.: The typical genus of Rhododendreæ (q.v.). Evergreen shrubs or low trees, with five-lobed corolla, occasionally a little irregular, and normally ten stamens, sometimes declinate. Akin to Azalea, which is distinguished from it by having only five stamens. A few small species occur in Europe and Siberia, but the mountain regions of the United States and India are the true homes of the genus. *R. maximus* forms dense thickets in parts of the Alleghanies, and presents a magnificent appearance when in bloom. The flowers are large, in corymbs, their color from pale carmine to lilac. *R. catawbiense*, a species with large purple flowers, grows in the southern Alleghanies. Numerous species occur in India, especially in the eastern Himalayas, among them *R. Falconeri*, which is a tree 30 to 50 feet high with superb foliage, the leaves 18 inches long. *R. argenteum* bears flowers 4½ inches long and equally broad, the clusters being very beautiful. The Rhododendrons have become favorite cultivated flowers, and many varieties have been produced, some of them magnificent. The acid stems of *R. nobile* are eaten by the Hindoos. The flowers of *R. arboreum* make a good sub-acid jelly, besides being of use as applied to the forehead for headache. *R. chrysanthum* and *R. ferrugineum* are narcotic.

rhō-dō-mē'-lạ, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. μέλος (*melos*) = a limb. Named from the colour of the fronds.]
Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodomeleæ (q.v.). Frond cylindrical, inarticulate, opaque; tetraspores in pod-like receptacles.

rhō-dō-mĕ-lā'-çĕ-æ, rhō-dō-mē'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodomel(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ.*]
Bot.: An order of Algales, or a sub-order of Ceramiaceæ. Frond jointed. Ceramidia having pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, which finally bursts by a pore. Tetraspores enclosed in transformed branches or stichidia.

rhō-dō-mē'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [RHODYMENIA.]

rhŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde', *s.* [RODOMONTADE.]

rhō-dō-mȳr'-tŭs (ȳr as ĭr), *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. μύρτος (*murtos*) = a myrtle.]
Bot.: A genus of Myrteæ. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, a South Indian mountain shrub, like the common myrtle, produces sweet fleshy berries, eaten raw or made into a jelly.

rhō'-dŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the triclinic system, though its angles approximate to those of pyroxene. Hardness, 5·5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·68; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of red; some varieties, greenish, yellowish; streak, white; very tough. Compos.: silica, 45·9; protoxide of manganese, 54·1 = 100, represented by the formula, MnO

SiO_2; the manganese is frequently partly replaced, however, by protoxide of iron, lime, and sometimes zinc. Dana distinguishes three varieties: (1) Ordinary, (*a*) crystallized, (*b*) granular, massive; (2) Calciferous (Bustamite), which contains from 9 to 15 per cent. of lime; (3) Ziuciferous (Fowlerite).

rhō-dō-phȳl'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: The same as KIMMERERITE (q.v.).

rhō-dō-rhī'-zą, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root. So named because the root-stocks smell like roses.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvuleæ, from the Canary Islands. The roots of *Rhodorhiza florida* and *R. scoparia* are used as sternutatories. An oil, *Oleum ligni Rhodii ætherеum*, is extracted by distillation from their roots.

rhō'-dō-spĕrm, *s.* [RHODOSPERMEÆ.]

Bot.: Any individual algal of the Rhodospermeæ.

rhō-dō-spĕr'-mē-æ, † **rhō-dō-spōr'-ē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*), or σπορά (*spora*), σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Rose-spored Algals, one of the three great divisions of the Algals. The rose-coloured spores are of two kinds: spores in capsular bodies, external or immersed, and tetraspores (q.v.). Antheridia are generally, if not universally, present. They are divided into two tribes: Desmiospermeæ, in which the spores are formed on a joint or joints of the spore threads; and Gongylospermeæ, in which they are massed together in a hyaline, mucous, or a membranaceous mother-cell.

* **rhō-dō-stâu-rŏt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, and σταῦρος (*stauros*) = a cross.] Rosicrucian. (*Ben Jonson.*)

rhō-dō-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodo(dendron)*, and *tannic.*] (See compound.)

rhodotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Rhodoxanthin. Tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum.*

rhō-dŏx-ăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *xanthin.*] [RHODOTANNIC-ACID.]

rhō-dȳ-mē'-nĭ-ą, rhō-dō-mē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*) = a membrane.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodymeniaceæ (q.v.). [DULSE.]

rhō-dȳ-mē-nĭ-ā'-ṣē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodymeni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

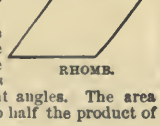
Bot.: An order of Algals, being the tribe Rhodymenieæ, raised to an order. Frond membranous inarticulate, spores at first moniliform, fructification double; first conceptacles half immersed, with a mass of spores affixed to a central placenta. Purplish or blood-red seaweeds, widely diffused.

rhō-dȳ-mē-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [RHODYMENIACEÆ.]

* **rhœ'-ą-dēs,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *rhœas*, genit. *rhœadis*; Gr. ῥοιάς (*rhoias*) = the common red poppy.]

Bot.: The thirtieth order of Linnæus's Natural system. Genera: Papaver, Podophyllum, &c.

rhŏmb (*b* silent), * **rhombe, rhŏm'-bŭs,** *s.* [Fr. *rhombe*, from Lat. *rhombus*; Gr. ῥόμβος (*rhombos*) = a spinning-wheel, a rhombus, from ῥέμβω (*rhembō*) = to revolve, to totter; Sp. & Ital. *rombo.*]



RHOMB.

1. *Geom.:* An oblique parallelogram whose sides are all equal. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles. The area of a rhombus is equal to half the product of its diagonals.

"Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 134.

2. *Crystall.:* A rhombohedron (q.v.).

¶ *Fresnel's rhomb:*

Optics: An apparatus for converting plane into circularly-polarized light [*Polarization of Light*]. It is a parallelopiped of glass, of such length and angles that a ray of light entering one small end at right angles, twice suffers total reflection within the rhomb at an angle of about 54° (depending on the polarizing angle of the glass), and finally emerges at right angles from the opposite small end. When the beam of light is plane polarized, and the rhomb is so arranged that its reflecting faces are inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of polarization, the beam emerges circularly polarized.

rhomb-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyry which encloses large crystals of orthoclase, presenting a rhombic outline, resulting from a peculiar habit of twinning. First described from the vicinity of Christiania.

rhomb-spar, *s.* [DOLOMITE.]

rhŏmb- (*b* silent), *pref.* [RHOMBO-.]

rhomb-ovate, *a.* [RHOMBOID-OVATE.]

rhŏmb-ar'-sĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *rhomb-*, and Eng. *arsenite.*]

Min.: The same as CLAUDETITE (q.v.).

rhŏm'-bĭc, * **rhŏm'-bick,** *a.* [Eng. *rhomb*; *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the figure or shape of a rhomb.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure."—*Grew.*

* 2. *Crystall.:* Orthorhombic (q.v.).

rhombic-mica, *s.* [PHLOGOPITE.]

rhŏm-bō-, *pref.* [RHOMB.] With the form or shape of a rhomb.

rhŏm-bō-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Eng. *rhombohedr(on)*; *-al.*]

1. *Geom.:* Pertaining or relating to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.

2. *Crystall.:* A crystal system in which all the forms are, or can be, derived from one or more rhombohedrons, or which have the habit of a rhombohedron (q.v.).

rhŏm-bō-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a base, a side.]

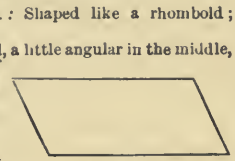
Geom. & Crystall.: A polyhedron bounded by six equal rhombuses.

rhŏm'-bŏĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. ῥομβοειδής (*rhomboeidēs*), from ῥόμβος (*rhombos*) = a rhomb, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a rhombold; rhomboidal.

II. *Bot.:* Oval, a little angular in the middle, as the leaf of *Hibiscus rhombifolius.*



RHOMBOID.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A parallelogram, all of whose sides are not equal. The rhombus is but a particular form of the rhomboid, in which the sides are all equal.

* 2. *Crystall.:* Formerly used by a few mineralogists for rhombohedron (q.v.).

rhomboid-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A ligament connecting the cartilage of the first rib with the sternal end of the clavicle.

rhomboid-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles, the *rhomboideus minor* and the *rhomboideus major*, connecting the spinous process of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ and the *ligamentum nuchæ* with the scapula. (*Quain.*)

rhomboid-ovate, *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate in shape; partly rhomboid and partly ovate.

rhŏm-bŏĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *rhomboid*; *-al.*] Having the shape of a rhomboid; resembling a rhombold in shape.

"Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it." —*Woodward.*

rhŏm-bō-ĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ῥομβοειδής (*rhomboeidēs*).] A rhomboid.

"The crosse lines of a *rhomboides.*"
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. i.

rhŏm-bŏĭd-ĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhomb(us)*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A tropical genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.), but represented in the Mediterranean, and on the coast of Japan. There are sixteen species, prettily coloured and ornamented with ocellated spots. In a few species the adult males have some of the fin-rays prolonged into filaments. *Rhomboidichthys grandisquama*, the Japanese form, ranging to the American coast, has the scales deciduous.

rhŏm-bō-sō'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Mod. Lat. *solea* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with three species, from the coasts of New Zealand, where they are valued as food fish. The eyes are on the right side, the lower in advance of the upper.

rhŏm'-bŭs, *s.* [RHOMB.]

1. *Geom.:* The same as RHOMB (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.). Eyes on left side; mouth wide, each jaw with a band of villiform teeth, vomerine teeth present, none on palatines. Dorsal fin commences on snout; scales none or small. Seven species from the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. *Rhombus maximus* is the Turbot (q.v.); *R. mœoticus*, the Black Sea Turbot; *R. lævis*, the Brill, and *R. megastoma*, Bloch's Top-knot. *R. punctatus* is often confounded with *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, the Top-knot.

3. *Palæont.:* One species, *Rhombus minimus*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

rhŏn'-chąl, *a.* [Lat. *rhonch(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to rhonchus (q.v.).

* **rhŏn-chĭ-sō'-nąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *rhonchus* = a rattle, a snore, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.] Snorting.

rhŏn'-chŭs (pl. **rhŏn'-chī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥόγχος (*rhongchos*).]

Physiol. & Pathol.: A "dry" sound, heard by auscultation, in acute bronchitis, in the larger bronchial tubes. Sibilant rhonchi are heard also in asthma.

rhōne, *s.* [RONE, *s.*] A rain-water pipe.

rhō-păl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club which gradually becomes bigger from the handle to the top.]

Pros.: Applied to a line in which each successive word has a syllable more than the one preceding it. (*Browne: Miscel. Tract* 7.)

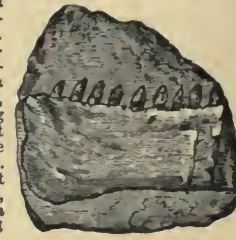
Rem tibi confecí, doctissime, dulcisonorum.
Hope ever solaces miserable individuals.

rhō-pą-lŏç'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. So named from the thickened club-like termination of the antennæ.]

Entom.: Butterflies. [BUTTERFLY, II.]

rhō-păl'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club; *-odon.* (*Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscou*, xiv. 460.)]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria, of Permian age, from a mine on the banks of the Dioma river, Orenburg, Russia. It was founded on a fragment of a lower jaw, containing nine teeth not unlike those of Iguanodon. There is but one species, *Rhopalodon wangenheimii* (named in honour of its discoverer). *R. mantelii* (F. de Waldheim) = *Iguanodon mantelii.* [REGNOSAURUS.]



JAW OF RHOPALODON.

rhō'-tą-çĭsm, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhō-tą-çĭs'-mŭs, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhō'-tą-cīze, *v.* [ROTACIZE.]

rhû'-barb, * **reu-barbe,** * **rew-barb,** * **ru-barbe,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *rheubarbe* (Fr. *rhubarbe*), from Low Lat. *rheubarbarum* (= *rheum barbarum*), from Gr. ῥῆον βάρβαρον (*rhēon barbaron*) = rhubarb; lit. the *rheum* from a

barbarian country. Gr. ῥῆον (*rhēon*) is an adjectival form, from *Rha* the old name of the Volga, on the banks of which the rhubarb is indigenous. Sp. *riubarbo;* Port. *rheubarbo;* Ital. *reubarbaro, reobarbaro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot.:* [RHEUM].

2. *Hort., &c.:* The common Garden Rhubarb is *Rheum Rhaponticum*, though some of the red-stalked rhubarb is from *R. undulatum.* The former plant has broadly cordate leaves, strongly veined beneath. The footstalks are long, thick, and fleshy, with a channel above. Its growth is exceedingly rapid. It was brought, about 1573, from the banks of the Volga, where it is wild. Since 1820 the stalks have been used for tarts, and made into jam.

3. *Pharm.:* Three leading kinds of rhubarb are recognized: (1) The Turkey or Russian rhubarb, which is wild neither in the one country nor the other, but used to be brought to Europe from China *viâ* Turkey, and then from China *viâ* Russia; (2) the East Indian, and (3) the Batavian rhubarb. An extract, an infusion, a syrup, a tincture, and a wine of rhubarb, with a compound rhubarb pill, are used in pharmacy. In small doses rhubarb is stomachic and slightly astringent; in large doses, a purgative, but its action is followed by constipation. [GREGORY'S POWDER.]

* **B.** *As adj.:* Bitter.

"With your *rhubarb* words."
Sidney: Astrophel & Stella, xiv.

¶ *Monk's Rhubarb:* [MONK'S RHUBARB].

rhū-bar'-băr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhubarbar(in); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from Rhubarbarin.

rhubarbaric-acid, *s.* [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhū-bar'-bar-ĭn, *s.* [Low Lat. *rhubarbar(um); -in (Chem.).*] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

* **rhū-bar'-ba-tĭve,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (Sept. 18, 1886, p. 233) says that it is the Fr. *rébarbatif* = stern, crabbed, cross. There is also, perhaps, a play on the Eng. *rhubarb.*] (For def. see etym.)

"A man were better to lye under the hands of a Hangman, than one of your *rhubarbative* faces."—*Dekker: Match me in London*, iii.

rhū'-barb-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rhubarb; -y.*] Of or belonging to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

rhŭmb (*b* silent), *s.* [RUMB.]

rhŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥοῦς (*rhous*) = *Rhus Cotinus* (?).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Leaves simple or compound. Flowers in axillary or terminal panicles, bisexual or polygamous. Calyx small, persistent, five-partite; petals five; stamens five; ovary one-celled, sessile; fruit a dry drupe, with one exalbuminous seed. Nearly a hundred species are known. Most are shrubs, from six to ten feet high. They exist in all the continents. *R. typhina*, the Virginian or Stag's-horn Sumach, *R. coriaria*, the Elide Sumach of Europe, and *R. cotinus* of India, yield leaves which are used in tanning leather. The Smooth-leaved Sumach (*R. glabra*), of the United States, has very acid leaves and fruit. The poisonous species of this country are *R. toxicodendron*, the Poison Ivy or Poison Oak, and *R. venenata*, the Swamp Sumach or Poison Elder. These cause severe skin eruptions, with violent itching, to some persons, from handling or even standing near them. In India, *R. parviflora, R. semialata, R. succedanea* are used medicinally. Exudations from incisions in the bark of *R. succedanea* and *R. carnicifera* yield the varnish used in Japanese and Chinese wickerwork. The former produces astringent galls, and its seeds yield a kind of wax; as do also those of *R. Wallichii* and the Japanese *R. vernix.* The juice of the latter species blisters the skin. The Turks use the acid fruits of *R. coriaria* to sharpen their vinegar. The plant yields sumach (q.v.). The wood of *R. Cotinus* is employed for inlaid and cabinet work. [FUSTIC.]

2. *Palæobot.:* From the European Pliocene.

rhŭs'-ma, *s.* [RUSMA.]

Leather-manuf.: A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment or tersulphide of arsenic, used in depilation or unhairing of hides.

rhȳ-ăc'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥύαξ (*rhuax*), genit. ῥύακος (*rhuakos*) = a lava-stream, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *rhyacolith.*]

Min.: A name given by Rose to the clear crystals of orthoclase found in cavities in lavas, and especially in the volcanic bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

rhȳ-a-cŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. ῥύαξ (*rhuax*), genit. ῥύακος (*rhuakos*) = a mountain stream, and φίλος (*philos*) = a friend.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhyacophilidæ (q.v.).

rhȳ-a-cō-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhyacophil(a); -idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera. Pupa enclosed in a brown cocoon within a case.

rhȳme, *s., v.i. & t.* [This spelling is more commonly used than the older "Rime," but many writers now prefer the older spelling. Rhyme was introduced in the 16th century through a mistaken correspondence with rhythm. Etymologically it is incorrect.] [RIME.]

rhȳme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rhyme; -less.*] Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

"Doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. 4.

† **rhȳm'-ĕr, *rȳm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -er.*] One who writes rimes; a rhymester, a versifier.

* **rhȳm'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rhyme; -ry.*] The act of making rimes.

rhȳme'-stĕr, *rhȳm'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rhyme; ster.*] One who writes rimes: a poor or mean poet.

"Nay more, though all my rival *rhymesters* frown,
I, too, can hunt a poetaster down."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

rhȳm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to rime.

* **rhȳm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -ist.*] A rhymester.

"He was a good *rhymist*, but no poet."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

* **rhȳm'-ȳ, *rhīm'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -y.*] Riming. (*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 39.)

rhȳnch-, *pref.* [RHYNCHO-.]

rhȳn-chæ'-a, *s.* [Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Painted Snipes; a genus of Numenliinæ, with four species, from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, Australia, and temperate South America. The females are more richly coloured than the males, having the lores, sides of face, and neck chestnut. There is reason to believe that the male of *Rhynchæa bengalensis* undertakes the duty of incubation. (*Ibis*, 1866, p. 298.)

rhȳn-chē'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *rhyn(ch)-*, and Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, flowing hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctoria, with a single species, *Rhyncheta cyclopum*, parasitic on *Cyclops coronata.*

* **rhȳnch-ĭch'-thȳs,** *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy: A genus of Berycidæ, erected for the reception of forms now known to be the young of Holocentrum. They differ from the adult fish in having the upper part of the snout pointed and elongate.

rhȳn-chī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout; suff. *-ites.*]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. They have brilliant metallic colours. Seventeen are British. The female deposits her eggs in young apples and pears, damaging the peduncle as well as the fruit, so that the latter falls. *Rhynchites bacchus*, a richly golden purple species, sometimes greatly injures the pear crop in France, and damages the buds and leaves of the vine.

rhȳn-chō-, rhynch-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a snout.] Having a snout, or any process resembling a snout.

rhȳn-chō-băt'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. βατίς (*batis*) = the prickly roach.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rhinobatidæ (q.v.); dorsals without spine, the first opposite to the ventrals; caudal with lower lobe well developed; teeth obtuse, granular, the dental surfaces of the jaws undulated. There are two species, *Rhynchobatus ancylostomus* and *R. djeddensis*, both about eight feet long, common on the coasts of the Indian Ocean.

rhȳn-chŏb-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. βδέλλα (*bdella*) = a leech.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhynchobdellidæ (q.v.).

rhȳn-chŏb-dĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchobdell(a); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Leeches, having a protrusible proboscis. They are divided into Ichthyobdellidæ and Clepsinidæ.

rhȳn-chō-çĕ-phā'-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [RHYNCHOCEPHALUS.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Lacertiform Reptilia, with four limbs. Vertebræ with flat ends; quadrate bone united by sutures with the skull and pterygoid; an osseous infra-temporal bar. Sternum and a system of abdominal ribs well developed. One recent genus, Sphenodon (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Represented in the Upper Cretaceous and Lower Eocene by Champsosaurus, in the Trias by Rhynchosaurus and Hyperodapedon, and in the Permian by Proterosaurus, Sphænosaurus, Telerpeton (?), and Saurosternum (?).

rhȳn-chō-çĕ-phā'-lĭ-an, *a. & s.* [RHYNCHOCEPHALIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the order Rhynchocephalia (*Encyc. Brit.* xx. 473).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Rhynchocephalia.

"These reptiles are *rhynchocephalians*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 465.

† **rhȳn-chō-çĕph'-a-lŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the genus Sphenodon (q.v.).

† **rhȳn-chō-çē'-tī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

Zool.: The Ziphioid Whales. [ZIPHIINÆ.]

† **rhȳn-chō-çoē'-la,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] [NEMERTEA.]

rhȳn-chŏç'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog. The latter element has reference to the large canine teeth.]

Zool.: A genus of Macroscelididæ, with one species, *Rhynchocyon cernei*, from the coast of Mozambique. It is about eight inches in length, exclusive of the rat-like tail; the muzzle is produced into a long, movable snout; fur rusty-brown, blackish on head and neck, with light reddish spots on hinder part of back. It lives in holes in the ground, and comes out at night to feed on insects. The hind limbs are not so disproportionately long as in the true jumping shrew; all the feet are four-toed, and the dentition is anomalous.

rhȳn'-chō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth].

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes, discovered by Newberry in the Devonian rocks of Ohio.

rhȳn-chō-flăg-ĕl-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A class of Corticate Protozoa, of globular or lenticular form, with a firm cuticular membrane, and reticular protoplasm. There are two genera: Leptodiscus and Noctiluca. (*Lankester.*)

rhȳn'-chō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A popular name for the fossil mandibles of some Cephalopods. (See extract.)

"Calcareous mandibles occur in all the secondary strata, but not hitherto in such numbers or circumstances as to imply that they belonged to any other genus besides the true Nautilus. They are of two forms: those corresponding to the upper mandible have been called *Rhyncholites* (Palæoteuthis and Rhyncholeuthis of D'Orbigny); whilst the lower mandibles constitute the genus Conchorhynchus of De Blainville."—*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 98.

rhȳn-chō-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Rhynchonellidæ (q.v.). Shell trigonal, acutely beaked, usually plaited; dorsal valve elevated in front; ventral flattened, or hollowed along the centre. Known recent species four, from the North Polar regions and New Zealand.

2. *Palæont.:* Known species 332, from the Lower Silurian onward. Found in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

rhynchonella-zones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Two zones, the one that of *Rhynchonella martini*, in the Lower Chalk of England, between the Cambridge Greensand and the Totternhoe stone; and the other that of *Rhynchonella cuvieri*, in the Middle Chalk, between the Melbourn Rock and the zone of *Terebratula gracilis*. (*Etheridge.*)

rhŷn-chŏ-nĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchonell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. Shell impunctate, oblong or trigonal, beaked; hinge line curved; valves articulated, curves often sharply plaited; hinge teeth supported by dental plates. Animal with elongated spiral arms directed inwards. From the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-ą (1), *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-* (q.v.), and fem. sing. of Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Palæont.: A genus of Weevils from the Purbeck beds. (*Etheridge.*)

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-ą (2), *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and neut. pl. of Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A tribe of Tetramerous Beetles. Front of the head prolonged into a rostrum or snout, with the mouth at its extremity. The antennæ are placed on the sides of the rostrum, at its base, its apex, or the parts intermediate. They are geniculate, and have the tip clavate. The body is often covered with scales. It contains the weevils, the footless grubs of which are so injurious to many plants, in the interior of whose stems, fruits, or seeds they live. Families: Curculionidæ, Brentidæ, Anthribidæ, and Bruchidæ.

rhŷn'-chŏ-phŏre, *s.* [RHYNCHOPHORA.] Any individual member of the Rhynchophora (q.v.).

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. They are of large size. The larvæ live in the stems of succulent plants, as palms, bananas, the sugar-cane, &c.

rhŷn-chŏ-pĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchops*, genit. *rhynchop(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Skimmers, Scissor-bills; a subfamily of Laridæ, with a single genus, Rhynchops (q.v.).

rhŷn'-chŏps, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. ὄψ (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Skimmer, Scissor-bill; the sole genus of the sub-family Rhynchopinæ, with three species: one from America, one from India, and the third from the Nile and the Red Sea. They differ from the Sterninæ (q.v.) in having the bill long and thin; the mandibles very narrow and compressed, the lower one being longer than the upper.

rhŷn-chŏ-rhī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Murænidæ, with one species, from the Middle Eocene.

rhŷn-chŏ-sâu'-rĭ-ăn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosaur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling Rhynchosaurus. (*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 267.)

rhŷn-chŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cryptodontia, founded on fragmentary remains from the New Red Sandstone of the Grinsill quarries, near Shrewsbury. The skull differs from that of existing Lacertilians, and resembles that of a bird or turtle, especially in the absence of teeth. There is one species, *Rhynchosaurus articeps.*

rhŷn-chŏ'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout, so named from its beaked flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhynchosleæ (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs, generally twining, with trifoliolate or simple leaves, and racemes generally of yellowish flowers. Species numerous, from Southern Asia, Australia, and America.

rhŷn-chō-şĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ.

rhŷn-chŏs'-pŏr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. σπορά (*spora*) = a seed. Named from the beaked fruit.]

Bot.: Beak-rush; the typical genus of the Rhynchosporidæ (q.v.). Spikelets few, flowered in axillary or terminal corymbs or panicles, only one or two glumes flowering; bristles six or more, or none. Known species about fifty, from the temperate and tropic regions. Two, *Rhychospora alba*, the White, and *R. fusca*, the Brown Beak-rush, are British.

rhŷn-chŏ-spŏr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ, containing two families: Rhynchosporidæ (typical), and Schœnidæ (q.v.).

rhŷn-chŏ-spŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [RHYNCHOSPOREÆ.]

rhŷn-chŏ'-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Entom.: An order of Hemimetabola, the same as Latreille's Hemiptera. Sub-orders: Homoptera and Heteroptera.

rhŷn-chŏ-teū'-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: (See extract under Rhyncholite).

rhŷne, *s.* [Russ.] The name given to the best quality of Russian hemp.

rhŷ'-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A name originally given by V. Richthofen to certain rocks of late geological age occurring in Hungary, to distinguish them from trachyte (q.v.). They enclose quartz as an essential constituent, and bear evidence of having been viscous surface lavas, the fluxion structure being well defined. Most of the vitreous rocks, such as obsidians, &c., are now included in this generic term, which also embraces those of the earliest geological age, most of which have lost their original aspect by subsequent devitrification.

rhyolite-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites.

† **rhŷ-păr-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *rhyparograph(y)*; *-ic.*]

1. Dealing with low life; naturalistic.

"She takes a sort of Naturalistic delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhyparographic* touch when she can introduce one."—*Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 234.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with rhyparography (q.v.).

rhŷ-pą-rŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπαρος (*rhuparos*) = filthy, dirty, and γράφω (*grapho*) = to write, to draw.]

Lit.: Dirt-painting; a contemptuous term applied by the ancients to genre or still-life pictures. (*Fairholt.*)

rhŷ'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhyph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: False Craneflies. A family of Dipterous insects.

rhŷ'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπος (*rhupos*) = dirt, filth.]

1. *Entomology:*

(1) The typical genus of Rhyphidæ (q.v.).

(2) A genus of Beetles, family Mycetophilidæ. The larva of *Rhyphus fenestralis* lives in cow dung.

2. *Palæont.:* One species of Rhyphus (1), from the Purbeck beds.

rhŷp'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥυπτικός (*rhuptikos*) = cleansing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with four species—three from the West Indies and one from the Galapagos. Body oblong, compressed, covered with minute scales embedded in the thick skin. Spines of verticals but little developed, always in small number and short, and in some species disappearing entirely.

rhŷ-sĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ῥυσίς (*rhusis*) = a flowing, a stream, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

rhŷ-sō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. ῥυσώδες (*rhusōdes*) = wrinkled-looking; ῥυσός (*rhusos*) = wrinkled, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhysodidæ (q.v.). Antennæ granulated; articulations of the tarsi entire.

rhŷ-sō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhysod(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga or Clavicornia. Antennæ eleven-jointed, the joints rounded, and of nearly equal width. Small, elongated, wood-eating beetles, with longitudinal furrows above.

rhythm, * **rĭthm,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rithme*, from Lat. *rhythmum*, accus. of *rhythmus*, from Gr. ῥυθμός (*rhuthmos*) = measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Fr. *rhythme*; Sp. & Ital. *ritmo.*]

1. The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring motions, impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose, and music, and, by analogy, in dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony. In poetry rhythm is the regular succession of arses and theses, or of long and short (heavy and light) syllables in a verse. In prose it is an arrangement of words in an expressive and pleasing succession; but its regularity is not so great that it can be reduced to a law. When it can be reduced to a law, it loses the name of *rhythm* and becomes *metre*. In music rhythm is the disposition of the notes of a composition in respect of time and measure; the measured beat which marks the character and expression of the music. In dancing, the rhythm is recognised in the sound of the feet.

"When we talk or write continuously about any subject that appeals to the passions, we gratify a natural instinct by falling into a certain regularity. Both the voice and the arrangement of the words fall under this regular influence: the voice is modulated, and the words are regulated in a kind of flow called *rhythm*. Without *rhythm*, the expression of passion becomes spasmodic and painful, like the sobbing of a child. *Rhythm* averts this pain by giving a sense of order controlling and directing passion. Hence *rhythm* is in place wherever speech is impassioned, and intended at the same time to be pleasurable; and impassioned speech without *rhythm* is, when long continued, unpleasing."—*Abbott & Seeley: Eng. Lessons for Eng. People*, § 91.

2. Rhyme, metre, verse, number.

3. *Physiol.:* The proportion as to time between the action of an organ, an intermittent or remittent disease, &c., at successive periods. Investigations as to the respiratory rhythm, establish first the number of inspirations per minute in normal breathing, and show the greater or less frequency in certain states of health. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

* **rhŷth'-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-er.*] A rhymer, a poetaster, a rhymester. (*Fuller.*)

rhŷth'-mĭc, rhŷth'-mĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικός (*rhuthmikos*); Lat. *rhythmicus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities.

"The *rhythmical* arrangement of sounds not articulated produces music; while from the like arrangement of articulate sounds we get the cadences of prose and the measures of verse."—*Guest: History of English Rhythms*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. *Med.:* Periodical.

rhŷth'-mĭc-ąl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *rhythmical*; *-ly.*] In a rhythmical manner; with rhythm.

* **rhŷth'-mĭcs,** *s.* [RHYTHMIC.] That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.

* **rhŷth'-mĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-ing.*] Making rimes; riming. (*Fuller.*)

* **rhŷthm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-less.*] Destitute of rhythm.

rhŷth-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ῥυθμος (*rhuthmos*) = rhythm, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Any instrument for marking time to movements in music.

rhŷth'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Rhythm (q.v.).

rhŷ-tĭ-, **rhŷ-tĭ-dō-,** *pref.* [Gr. ῥυτίς (*rhutis*), genit. ῥυτίδος (*rhutidos*) = a wrinkle.] Wrinkled.

rhŷ-tĭ-dō-, *pref.* [RHYTI-.]

rhŷ-tĭ-dō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhytido-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Sigillaroids. It has large, hexagonal, tripunctate areoles, and narrow, often transversely striate, ribs.

rhy̆-tĭd'-ŏ-ma, *s.* [Gr. ῥυτίδωμα (*rhutidōma*) = a wrinkle.] [RHYTI-.]

Bot.: The scales produced by the formation of epiphlœum inside the liber or mesophlœum. (*Mohl.*)

rhy̆-tĭd-ŏs'-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhytid(o)-*, and Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, described by Owen in 1884, from the Trias of the Orange Free State. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xl. 333.)

rhy̆-tĭ-glŏs'-sa, *s.* [Pref. *rhyti-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Bot.: A genus of Gendarusseæ. Species very numerous, generally with red flowers. They are from America and Southern Africa. An infusion of the leaves of the American *Rhytiglossa pectoralis* is used for diseases of the chest, or the leaves are boiled with sugar to make a stomachic syrup.

rhy̆-tī'-na, *s.* [Gr. ῥυτίς (*rhutis*) = a wrinkle, in allusion to the rugose nature of the skin.]

1. *Zool.:* A recently extinct genus of Sirenia. Edentulous, mastication being performed by horny oval plates; head very small in proportion to body; tail with two lateral pointed lobes; pectoral limbs small and truncated; skin naked, covered with a thin, hard, rugged, bark-like epidermis. Only one species known, *Rhytina stelleri*, the northern Sea-cow. It was discovered by Steller, a German naturalist in the Russian service, in 1741, and was then extremely abundant round Behring's and Copper Island in the North Pacific. The last was supposed to have been killed in 1768, but "Nordenskiöld obtained information from the natives of Behring's Island which led him to believe that a few individuals may have survived to a much later date, even to 1854" (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 391. Note). The habits of the Rhytina were similar to those of the Manatee, which it greatly exceeded in size, attaining a length of about twenty-five feet. Steller published an excellent account of its anatomy and habits, and quantities of its remains have since been discovered. A nearly perfect skeleton from Behring's Island has been placed in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Post Pliocene of Siberia.

rhy̆-tĭş'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ῥύτισμα (*rhutisma*) = a darn or patch.]

Bot.: A genus of Phacidiacei (Ascomycetous Fungals), growing on the leaves of various trees and shrubs, and producing dark patches or spots on their surface. *Rhytisma aceroides* is found on the sycamore and maple, and *R. salicinum* on willows.

rī'-al, *s.* [Sp.] A real (q.v.).

* **rī'-al,** * **ry-al,** * **ry-alle,** *s.* & *a.* [REAL (2), *a.*] [ROYAL.]

A. *As subst.:* An old English gold coin, of varying value; in the reign of Henry VI., the gold rial was worth 10s.; in the beginning of

GOLD RIAL OF MARY.

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, rials were current at 15s. each, and in the reign of James I., the rose-rial of gold was current at 30s., and the spur-rial at 15s.; a royal.

B. *As adj.:* Royal, regal, noble.

* **rī-al-te,** * **ry-al-te,** *s.* [RIAL, *a.*] Royalty, nobility.

* **rī'-an-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *rian(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being riant; cheerfulness, gaiety. (*Carlyle.*)

* **rī'-ant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *rire* = to laugh.]

1. Laughing, gay, merry, cheerful.

"He was jovial, *riant*, jocose."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 206.

2. Cheerful.

"I rejoice your apartment is so *riant*."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters*, iii. 67.

rĭb, * **ribbe,** * **rybbe,** *s.* [A.S. *ribb*; cogn. with Dut. *rib*; Icel. *rif*; Sw. *ref-been* (= rib-bone); Dan. *rib-been*; O. H. Ger. *rippi*; Ger. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*; prob. from the same root as *rive*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his *ribs*, and closed up the flesh instead thereof."—*Genesis* ii. 21.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A wife, in allusion to Eve.

"How many have we known whose heads have beene broken by their own *rib*."—*Bp. Hall: Solomon's Definition.*

* (2) Anything long and narrow; a strip: as, a *rib* of land.

(3) A curved part on which anything rests for support; specif., one of the extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella or parasol is stretched. They are made of whalebone, steel, or cane.

* (4) (See extract.)

"Thirdly, in setting on your feather, whether it is pared or drawn with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe*, (the *rybbe* is the hard quill which divideth the feather.)"—*Ascham: Schole of Shootinge*, bk. i.

II. *Technically*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Arched and highly elastic bones extending ontwards and forwards from the vertebral column, and forming the lateral walls of the thorax. Normally they are twelve in number on each side, though a small thirteenth rib is sometimes seen. The first seven pairs are affixed to costal cartilages, uniting them to the sternum, whence they are called sternal or true ribs, the remaining five are asternal or false ribs. The three upper asternal ribs are united by their respective cartilages to the rib above them; the two lower, being unattached, are called floating ribs. A rib consists of a head or capitulum, a neck, a tubercle, a body, an angle, and a sub-costal groove. (*Quain.*) Besides protecting the lungs from injury, the raising of the ribs by the external inter-costal and other muscles enlarges the chest for inspiration of air.

2. Anything more or less resembling a rib, in form, position, use, &c.: as—

(1) *Architecture:*

(*a*) A timber arch to support a plastered ceiling.

(*b*) Plain, or variously moulded, clustered, and ornamented moulding on the interior of a vaulted roof.

(*c*) A term sometimes applied to the mouldings of timber-roofs, and those forming tracery on walls and in windows.

(*d*) A curved member of an arch centre. The rib of a bridge or roof may be of iron or wood, having an arched form and springing from abutments. The rib of a centreing is of wood, and forms a part of a frame whose construction depends upon the span and expected weight.

(2) *Bookbind.:* One of the ridges on the back of a book which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament.

3. *Botany:*

(1) A main vein proceeding directly from the base to the apex of a leaf, or to the points of the lobes.

(2) A projecting vein.

4. *Cloth:* A prominent line or rising, as in corduroy.

5. *Mach.:* An angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them: as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket.

6. *Mining:* A pillar of coal left as a support for the roof of a mine.

RIB.

7. *Shipwright.:* One of the curved side timbers of a ship or boat, to which the wooden planking and the interior sheathing is trenailed or pinned. In wooden vessels of considerable size, timber of the required dimensions and form cannot be procured to make a rib of one piece, so it is made in sections scarfed together. These are known as the first, second, and third futtocks, and terminate in the top-timber. In iron vessels, a bar of the proper size is bent into the required form.

"The outer skin was formed of narrow planks fastened to internal frames or *ribs*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 336.

¶ *A rib of ore:*

Mining: An irregular vertical table of metallic matter occurring in a vein of some other mineral.

rib-band, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. A long strip of timber following the curvatures of the vessel and bolted to its ribs to hold them in position and impart stability to the skeleton. A number of these are fastened at different distances from the keel.

2. Square timbers fastened lengthways in the bilgeways, to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outward during launching.

Rib-band lines:

Shipbuild.: Oblique longitudinal sections of the hull.

Rib-band nail:

Shipbuild.: Ribbing-nail (q.v.).

Rib-band shore:

Shipbuild.: A strut to support the frame of a ship while building. Their heads rest against the rib-bands, and their bases on the slip or dock.

rib-vaulting, *s.*

Arch.: Vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it. When the ribs radiate from a central boss or pendant, it is termed fan-vaulting, or fan-tracery vaulting.

rĭb, *v.t.* [RIB, *s.*]

1. To furnish with ribs; to form with ribs, lines, or channels, as cloth.

"Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?" *Sandys.*

2. To enclose, as the body, with ribs; to shut in.

"It were too gross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

3. To plough, so as to leave rib-like ridges, somewhat apart.

* **rī-băd'-ŏ-quĭn,** * **rī-bâu'-dĕ-quĭn,** *s.* [Fr.] [RIBALD.]

RIBADOQUIN.

1. A mediæval engine of war, consisting of a kind of war-chariot fortified with iron spikes, placed in front of an army arrayed for battle. In the fourteenth century they were furnished with small cannons.

2. A powerful crossbow for throwing long darts.

rĭb'-ald, * **rib-aud,** * **rib-aude,** * **ryb-aude,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribauld* (Fr. *ribaut*) = a ribald, a ruffian; connected with O. H. Ger. *hripā*; M. H. Ger. *ribe* = a prostitute; cf. O. Fr. *riber* = to toy with a female; Low Lat. *ribaldus* = a ribald, a lewd person; *ribalda* = a prostitute.]

A. *As subst.:* A low, rough, licentious, and foul-mouth fellow.

"A mad man, a *ribaud*, an adulterer."—*Foxe: Actes*, p. 74.

B. *As adj.:* Low, base, licentious, lewd, profligate.

"A *ribald* king and court
Bade him toil on, to make them sport."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

rĭb'-ald-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ish.*] Disposed to ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"The idle, *ribaldish*, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, i., § 84.

* **rĭb'-ald-roŭs,** * **rib-auld-rous,** * **ryb-aw-douse,** *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ous.*] Containing ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"With *ribaldrous* songs and jests."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 1.

rĭb'-ald-ry̆, * **rib-aud-rie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ribaldere*, *ribauderie*; Sp. & Ital. *ribalderia*; Port. *ribaudaria*.] The talk or language of a ribald; lewdness, obscenity, indecency.

"He was, as usual, interrupted in his defence by *ribaldry* and scurrility from the judgment seat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† **rĭb'-and**, * **rĭb'-ban**, *s.* [RIBBON.]

riband-agate, *s.*

Min.: An agate consisting of parallel bands of chalcedony of various colours.

riband-jasper, *s.*

Min.: A variety of jasper found in the Ural Mountains, in which the parallel bands are of varying or alternating colours.

riband-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Acidalia aversata*, very common in Britain. The larva feeds on the avens, the meadow-sweet, &c.

riband-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Laminaria saccharina.*

* **rĭb'-and**, *v.t.* [RIBBON, *s.*] To adorn with ribands or ribbons.

"A *ribanded* wastcote, and four clean pair of socks."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

* **rĭb'-and-ĭsm**, *s.* [RIBBONISM.]

* **rib-aud**, * **rib-aude**, *s. & a.* [RIBALD.]

* **rib-aud-rie**, *s.* [RIBALDRY.]

* **rib-auld-rous**, *a.* [RIBALDROUS.]

rĭb'-band, *s.* [RIBBON.]

ribbed, *a.* [Eng. *rib*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Furnished with ribs; having ribs.

2. Having rising lines and channels, as corduroy cloth.

3. Inclosed, as the body by ribs; shut in.

"As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in
With rocks unscaleable, and roaring waters."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

II. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf*): Having several ribs; having three or more ribs proceeding from the base to the apex of a leaf, and connected by branching, primary veins of the form and magnitude of proper veinlets.

ribbed-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch consisting of iron or timber parallel ribs springing from stone abutments.

ribbed-mudstones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The lowest beds in the Moffat Strata. They correspond with the inferior part of the Upper Llandeilo.

rĭbb'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rib*; *-ing.*]

1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber-work sustaining a vaulted ceiling; ridges on cloth; veins in the leaves of plants, &c.

2. *Agric.:* A kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughing, and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called ribbing.

ribbing-nail, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A nail with a large round head, with rings to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also called a rib-band nail.

rĭb'-ble, *s.* [Another form of *rabble*, used only in the compounds.]

* **ribble-rabble**, *s.*

1. A rabble, a mob.

2. Indecent or silly talk.

* **ribble-row**, *s.* A list, a series.

"This witch a *ribb'e-row* rehearses
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses." *Cotton.*

rĭb'-bŏn, **rĭb'-and**, **rĭb'-band**, * **rĭb'-ban**, *s. & a.* [Ir. *ribin* = a ribbon, from *ribe* = a flake, a hair, a ribbon; Gael. *ribian* = a ribbon, from *rib*, *ribe* = a hair, a rag, a tassel, a fringe; Wel. *rhibin* = a streak; O. Fr. *riban*, *ruben*, *rubant* (Fr. *ruban*).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, used for ornament or for fastening some part of female attire.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A shred, a rag: as, The sails were torn into *ribbons*.

(2) (*Pl.*): Carriage reins. (*Colloq.*)

"Mr. Tom Abbott on each occasion holding the *ribbons*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fibre:* A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.

2. *Carp.:* A long, thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

3. *Her.:* One of the ordinaries, containing one-eighth part of the bend, of which it is a diminutive.

4. *Metal-working:* A long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring; a thin steel band for a belt or an endless saw; a thin band of magnesium for burning; a thin steel strip for measuring, &c.

5. *Naut.:* The painted mouldings on a ship's side.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ribbonism: as, a *Ribbon* Society.

¶ (1) *Blue ribbon:* A small piece of ribbon of a blue colour on the breast, to indicate that the wearer belongs to the Blue Ribbon Army (q.v.), or at least is a total abstainer.

(2) *Blue Ribbon Army:* A gospel temperance movement, inaugurated by Mr. William Noble on Feb. 10, 1878. The headquarters are at Hoxton Hall, London.

(3) *The Blue Ribbon:* The Order of the Garter.

(4) *The Blue Ribbon of the Turf:* The Derby (q.v.).

(5) *The Red Ribbon:* The Order of the Bath.

(6) *To handle the ribbons:* To drive. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

ribbon-brake, *s.* A form of brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked. One arm is made fast and the other is attached to the short arm of a bent lever, by means of which it may be at once applied to the greater part of the periphery of the wheel, exerting a frictional pressure proportionate to the force applied to the lever.

RIBBON-BRAKE.

ribbon-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.:* *Regalecus banksii*, known also as the Oar-fish. Its length is about twelve feet; colour silvery, with irregular dark lines and spots on the anterior part of the body; dorsal red; snout truncated, mouth edentate, stomach prolonged as a pouch.

2. *Pl.:* The Acanthopterygian division Tæniiformes (q.v.).

ribbon-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Phalaris* (*Digraphis*) *arundinacea*, var. *variegata*. [GARDENER'S GARTERS, 1.]

ribbon-jasper, *s.* [RIBAND-JASPER.]

ribbon-lodge, *s.* An assembly of Ribbonmen, or their place of meeting.

ribbon-map, *s.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-saw, *s.* A band-saw (q.v.).

Ribbon-Society, *s.*

Hist.: A secret society of Irishmen, originated about 1808. Originally an association of Roman Catholics, founded in antagonism to the Orange Society of the northern counties, it soon became an agrarian association, having as its main object the securing of "fixity of tenure." The members were bound together by an oath, had pass-words, signs, &c., and met in lodges. The name was derived from the piece of green ribbon worn as a badge in the button-hole.

"The main object of the *Ribbon Society* was to prevent any landlord, under any circumstances whatever, from depriving a tenant of his land. 'Fixity of tenure,' which has lately been so boldly demanded by the advocates of tenant-right, was then only secretly proclaimed in the lodges of the *Ribbon Society*, and 'fixity of tenure' it was determined to carry out to the death. The second object was to deter, on pain of almost certain death, any tenant from taking land from which any other tenant had been evicted."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

ribbon-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Plagianthus betulinus.*

ribbon-wire, *s.* A strong ribbon containing wire threads; also, wire made into flat strips for commercial purposes.

ribbon-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Hoheria populnea*, of New Zealand.

ribbon-worms, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. [TAPE-WORMS].

2. The Nemathelmintha or Nemertida (q.v.).

* **rĭb'-bŏn**, *v.t.* [RIBBON, *s.*] To adorn with ribbons; to deck out or furnish with or as with ribbons.

"Some o'er thy Thamis row the *ribbon'd* fair,
Others along the safer turnpike fly."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 70.

rĭb'-bŏn-ĭsm, **rĭb'-and-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *ribbon*, *riband*; *-ism.*]

Hist.: The principles of Ribbonmen, or of the Ribbon Society (q.v.).

rĭb'-bŏn-man, *s.* [Eng. *ribbon*; *-man.*] A member of the Ribbon Society. [RIBBONISM.]

"Wild deeds had been enacted by the *Ribbonmen*."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

rī'-bēs̹, *s.* [Dan. *ribs*; Sw. *risp*, *reps*, or from Arab *ribes* = *Rheum Ribes*, a different plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Grossulariaceæ, Grossularia being a synonym of Ribes. (*Lindley.*) The typical genus of Ribesieæ (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Petals, small; scale-like stamens included or nearly so; style erect. Fifty-six species are known, from the north temperate zone and the Andes. Four are British, *Ribes Grossularia*, the Wild Gooseberry [GOOSEBERRY], *R. alpinum*, the Tasteless Mountain Currant, *R. rubrum*, the Wild Currant, and *R. nigrum*, the Black Currant. [CURRANT, B. ¶ (2), (8).] Sir Joseph Hooker places species one under a section Grossularia with the character, "branches spinous, leaves plaited in bud, peduncles one to three-flowered," and the others under Ribesia (q.v.).

rī-bēs̹'-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *ribes* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Ribes. Branches not spinous, leaves plaited in bud; racemes many-flowered. Contains the currants. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) [CURRANT.]

rī-bēs̹-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Grossulariaceæ. (*Endlicher.*)

rī-bēs̹-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Saxifragaceæ. Shrubs. Ovary one-celled; fruit a berry. Type, Ribes (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

rĭb'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *rib*, and *grass.*]

Bot.: The genus Plantago; specif., *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIBWORT.]

* **rib-ibe**, * **ryb-ybe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Music:* A small kind of fiddle; a rebec (q.v.).

2. An old woman; an old bawd.

"Rode forth to sompne a widewe, an olde *ribibe*,
Feining a cause, for he wold han a bribe."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,895.

* **ri-bi-ble**, *s.* [A dimin. of *ribibe* (q.v.).] A small ribibe. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,332.)

rĭb'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rib*; *-less.*] Having no ribs.

"Tickle plenty's *ribless* side."
Coleridge: To a Young Ass.

rĭb'-rōast, *v.t.* [Eng. *rib*, and *roast.*] To beat soundly; to thrash.

"I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all."—*L'Estrange.*

* **rĭb'-rōast**, *s.* [RIBROAST, *v.*] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Suche a piece of filching as is punishable with *ribroast*."—*Marcus Extaticus* (1595).

rĭb'-rōast-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ribroast*; *-er.*] A smart or severe blow, especially with a riding whip.

rĭb'-rōast-ĭng, *s.* [RIBROAST, *v.*] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Administer a sound *ribroasting* to such as were refractory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1882.

rib'-stŏn, *s.* [From Ribston, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips sent to him from Rouen, in Normandy. Two of the pips died, but the third became the parent of the Ribston apple-trees in England. (*Brewer.*)] A fine variety of apple; also called a Ribston-pippin.

ribston-pippin, *s.* [Ribston.]

rib'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *rib*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: *Plantago lanceolata.* [Ribgrass.]
2. *Pl.*: Plantaginaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

-rĭc, *-rĭck, *suff.* [A.S. *rice* = power, kingdom, dominion; Icel. *riki*; Ger. *reich*; Dut. *rijk*; Goth. *reiki*. From the same root as Lat. *rego* = to rule; Eng. *regal, region, right, rich,* &c.] A suffix denoting jurisdiction, or the district over which jurisdiction or authority is exercised, as bishop*ric*, &c. As a termination in proper names it signifies rich or powerful, as Frede*ric* = rich in peace.

rĭc'-çĭ-a, *s.* [Named after P. Francisco Riccio, a Florentine botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ricciaceæ (q.v.). Minute green thalloid plants. Two terrestrial species, *Riccia glauca* and *R. crystallina*, and two aquatic, *R. fluitans* and *R. natans*, are British.

rĭc-çĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ricci(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Crystalworts; an order of Acrogens, alliance Muscales. Small terrestrial herbs growing in mud or swimming and floating in water, their leaves and stems blended into a cellular creeping frond, green or purple beneath. Capsule valveless, sunk in the frond, rarely free, at length bursting irregularly or opening by a terminal pore, and discharging numerous spores without elaters. From Europe, the south of Africa, America, &c. Known genera eight, species twenty-nine. Closely akin to, if not constituting a tribe of, Marchantiaceæ.

rīçe, * rize, * ryce, *s.* [Fr. *riz*; Sp. & Port. *arroz*; Ital. *riso*; Lat. *orysa*; Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*); Pers. *orz*; Arab. *rozz*, or with the article *ar-roz.*] The grain produced by *Oryza sativa*, believed to be a native of southern Asia, though it grows apparently wild along some rivers in South America. It is a marsh plant, and the land on which it is cultivated requires to be artificially irrigated. Sometimes small fields are surrounded by an earthen rampart descending from which one will sink ankle deep in mud. Rice is very extensively cultivated in India, especially in Bengal, in the Eastern Peninsula and Islands, and in China. It constitutes half the cereal crop of Africa. In 1700 it was accidentally introduced into the Southern States of America, and is now largely grown there. To a less extent it is grown in Southern Europe. It probably supports a larger number of the human race than any other cereal, or indeed than any other plant. It contains 85 per cent. of starch, and is considered less nutritious than wheat. Professor Watt says that the husked seeds and the flour are demulcent and diuretic. In India they are sometimes used in diseases of the urinary organs and in catarrh, also as an external application to burns and scalds.

¶ Canada, Water, or Wild Rice is *Zizania aquatica.* [Zizania.] Hungry Rice is *Paspalum exile.* Mountain Rice, a variety of *Oryza sativa*, growing in dry places on Indian mountains. [Paddy.]

rice-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bob-o'-link (q.v.).

rice-dust, rice-meal, *s.* The refuse of rice after cleaning, consisting of the husks, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is used as food for cattle.

rice-field mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Hesperomys palustris.* By some naturalists this species is made a distinct genus, Oryzomys (q.v.).

rice-flour, *s.* Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

rice-glue, *s.* A cement said to be made in Japan by mixing rice-flour with cold water, and then boiling the mixture. It is white, becomes nearly transparent, and is useful for cementing layers of paper together.

rice-grains, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain forms of what may be bright clouds floating in the sun's atmosphere, with a dark background.

rice-meal, *s.* [Rice-dust.]

rice-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of rice. The granules are the smallest of all the commercial starches, varying in size from ·00010 to ·00027 of an inch in diameter, angular in form, and possessing an extremely minute, often imperceptible central hilum. It is used to adulterate pepper and ground ginger.

RICE-STARCH.
(Magnified 200 diameters.)

rice-milk, *s.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

rice-paper, *s.* [Ricepaper.]

rice-pudding, *s.* A pudding made of boiled rice and milk, with eggs and sugar. Currants are often added.

rice-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Oliva (q.v.).

rice-soup, *s.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

rice-tendrac, *s.*

Zool.: *Oryzorictes hova tetradactyla*, an insectivorous mammal described by Grandidier in 1870. In size it is somewhat smaller than a hedgehog, grayish-brown in colour, and having the snout prolonged into a short trunk. The damage it does to the rice-crops is doubtless occasioned by its burrowing in pursuit of worms and insects.

rice-troopial, *s.* The same as Rice-bird (q.v.).

rice-water, *s.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, &c. It is often given in cases of diarrhœa.

Rice-water evacuations:

Pathol.: Evacuations resembling rice-water passed in cholera. More narrowly examined, there are found granular corpuscles, an abundance of water, a little epithelium, vibriones, albuminous flakes floating in a colourless fluid (whence the rice-water appearance), a little biliary matter, and a quantity of salts, especially chloride of sodium. (*Tanner.*)

rice-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: *Calandra oryzæ*, which attacks the rice plant in the Southern States of America. Called also *Sitophilus oryzæ.*

rice-wine, *s.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

rīçe'-pā-pēr, *s.* [Eng. *rice*, and *paper.*]

1. A kind of paper introduced into England about 1803, and named from its supposed material, which was thought to be a sort of dried pulp of rice. It is, however, made of the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*, which grows wild in abundance in the island of Formosa. The stem is cut into lengths of eight or ten inches, and the pith pushed out, much as elders are cleared of pith. This is cut into a continuous spiral ribbon, about four feet long, which is spread out and flattened into sheets. Pictures are painted upon it by Chinese artists.

2. A kind of paper made from rice straw, used in Japan, &c.

rĭçh, * riche, * ryche, *a.* [A.S. *rice* = rich, powerful. (For the change of *c* to *ch*, cf. *pitch*, from A.S. *pic, speech,* and *speak,* &c.) Cogn. with Dut. *rijk*; Icel. *rikr*; Sw. *rik*; Dan. *rig*; Goth. *reiks*; Ger. *reich*; M. H. Ger. *riche*; Fr. *riche*; Sp. & Port. *rico*; Ital. *ricco.*]

1. Abounding in riches, wealth, or material possessions; having a large portion of land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealthy, opulent. (Opposed to *poor.*)

"And Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold."—*Genesis* xiii. 2.

2. Composed of valuable, precious, costly, or rare materials or ingredients; valuable, precious, costly, rare.

"Ther on rede rubies and other *riche* stones."
Piers Plowman, p. 24.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding large quantities of anything valuable; producing ample supplies; productive, fertile, fruitful.

"The gorgeous East with *richest* hand
Pours on her sons barbarick pearl and gold."
Milton: P. L., ii. 3.

4. Well supplied; abundant; well-filled; ample: as, a *rich* treasury.

5. Abounding in qualities pleasing to the senses: as—

(1) Gratifying to the sense of taste; abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, abounding in oleaginous ingredients; as to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, highly flavoured: as, a *rich* pudding, *rich* soup, *rich* pastry.

(2) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of sight; vivid, bright; not faint or delicate: as, *rich* colours.

(3) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet, mellow, harmonious, musical.

"But village notes could ne'er supply
That *rich* and varied melody."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 25.

6. Abounding in humour or wit; highly provocative of mirth or amusement; laughable, comical, funny: as, a *rich* joke.

¶ *The rich*: A rich man or person; rich people collectively.

"The poor is hated even of his own neighbour; but *the rich* hath many friends."—*Proverbs* xiv. 20.

¶ *Rich* is frequently used in the formation of compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as *rich-coloured, rich-fleeced, rich-laden,* &c.

*** rich-left,** *a.* Inheriting great wealth (*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

*** rĭçh,** *v.t.* [Rich, *a.*] To make rich; to enrich.

"Of all these bounds . . .
With shadowy forests, and with champains *rich'd*,
We make thee lady."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

rĭçh-ar'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after L. C. L. M. Richard, the French botanist (1754–1821).]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ. The corm of *Richardia africana*, a beautiful plant with a snowy spathe and golden spadix, was formerly used in medicine. It is the White Arum or Trumpet flower, sometimes cultivated in drawing rooms.

Rĭçh'-ard Rōe, *s.* [John Doe.]

rĭçh-ard-sō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Richard Richardson, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Spermacocidæ. Trailing American herbs. The roots of *Richardsonia rosea* and *R. scabra* have some of the properties of ipecacuanha.

rĭ-çhĕl'-līte, *s.* [After Richelle, Visé, Belgium, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a clear yellow colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2; lustre, greasy to resinous. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime.

rĭçh'-eş, * rich-esse, *s.* [Properly a singular, but now used as a plural. Fr. *richesse* = riches, from *riche* = rich (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *riqueza*; Ital. *ricchezza.*]

* 1. *Orig.*: Used as a singular noun in the same sense as 2.

"The *riches* of the ship is come on shore!"
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. *As a plural:*

(1) That which makes rich or enriches; abundant possessions; abundance of land, goods, or money; wealth, opulence, affluence.

"My *riches* to the earth from whence they come."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

(2) That which is or appears valuable, precious, or estimable; valuable or precious qualities.

"The *riches* of our minds, our virtuous and commendable qualities."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* (3) Abundance.

"In whom we have redemption, through his blood . . . according to the *riches* of his grace."—*Ephesians* i. 7.

*** rich-esse,** *s.* [Fr.] Riches (q.v.).

"After the *richessis* of his glorie."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians* iii.

rĭch'-lȳ, * riche-lich, * ryche-liche, * rĭc-lĭce, *adv.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ly.*]

1. In a rich manner; with riches, wealth, or abundance of goods or estate; with abundant or ample funds or possessions.

"A lady *richly* left."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. In a costly manner; spleudidly, sumptuously.

"And first, brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all
That *richly* furnisht it."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

3. Pleuteously, abundantly, copiously; in plenty or abundance.

"The living God who giveth us *richly* all things to enjoy."—1 *Timothy* vi. 17.

4. Highly, strongly: as, a punishment *richly* deserved.

5. In a laughable or comical manner: as, a story *richly* told.

Rĭch'-mŏnd, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: (1) The capital of Virginia; (2) a town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

Richmond-earth, *s.*

Geol.: An earth or bed near Richmond, in Virginia. It is of Eocene or Miocene age, and is largely composed of diatoms.

rĭch'-mŏnd-ĭte, *s.* [After Richmond, Massachusetts, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Gibbsite (q.v.) in which Hermann states that he found 37·62 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Newer analyses indicate that Hermann's result was obtained from analysis of a wrongly labelled specimen.

rĭch'-nĕss, * rich-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rich or of possessing abundance of wealth, goods, or lands; wealth, affluence, opulence, riches.

2. Abundance of precious, costly, or valuable ingredients or material; preciousness, costliness, value.

"And in the *richness* of the productions of this third kingdom, he flattered himself he had found a full compensation for the insignificancy of those of the other two."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. ii., bk. iv., ch. vii.

3. Abundance, plenty, fulness of supply.

4. Productiveness, fertility, fruitfulness.

"Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,
But Catmus with that vale for *richness* shall compare."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

5. Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities: as, *richness* of food, &c.

6. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the sight; brightness, brilliancy; as, *richness* of colour.

7. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the ear: as, *richness* of tone.

8. The quality of being highly amusing or laughable; comicality, funniness, wit: as, the *richness* of a story or joke.

rĭch'-tĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After Prof. T. Richter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: This mineral as described by Breithaupt appears to be in composition near the Schefferite of Michaelson (q.v.). Crystals acicular; sp. gr. 2·826; colour, isabella-yellow to pale yellowish-brown. Igelström found a similar mineral at Pajsberg, Sweden, which afforded the formula $(MgO,MnO,CaO,KO,NaO)SiO_2$, the alkalis amounting to between 8 and 9 per cent. It is still uncertain whether this species should be referred to pyroxene or hornblende.

rĭch'-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *rich*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: *Pilea pumila.*

rĭc-ĭn-ŏ-lā-ĭd'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(in)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}NO_2$. A product obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ricinelaïdin. It closely resembles elaïdamide, melts at 91-93°, and solidifies at 89°. (*Watts.*)

rĭc-ĭn-ŏ-lā'-ĭd-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ricinelaïdic acid.

ricinelaïdate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{38}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_3$. Ricinelaïdic ether. A crystalline mass, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on an alcoholic solution of ricinelaïdic acid. It melts at 16°, and is slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

rĭc-ĭn-ŏ-lā-ĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *elaidic.*] Derived from or containing ricinelaidin.

ricinelaïdic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$. Palmic acid. Produced by the action of nitrous acid on ricinoleic acid, or by saponifying ricinelaïdin with caustic potash, and decomposing the resulting soap with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white silky needles melting at 50°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, decomposing alkaline carbonates. The ricinelaidates of the alkali-metals are readily soluble in water; the other salts are very insoluble.

ricinelaidic-ether, *s.* [RICINELAIDATE OF ETHYL.]

rĭc-ĭn-ŏ-lā'-ĭd-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(ic)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{39}H_{72}O_7$ (?). A fatty body produced by the action of nitric peroxide on castor oil. It forms small white nodules, melts at 62°, and is insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Boiled with caustic potash it is converted into glycerine and potassium ricinelaïdate. When submitted to dry distillation it yields a dark red spongy residue, and a distillate of œnanthol.

rĭ-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ricin(ine)*; *-ic.*] The same as RICINOLEIC (q.v.).

rĭç'-ĭn-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid found in the seeds of the castor-oil plant. To obtain it, the bruised seeds are repeatedly boiled with water, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to a syrup and treated with alcohol. It forms colourless rectangular prisms insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and benzene, but very soluble in alcohol. When heated it melts to a colourless liquid, and sublimes unchanged between two watch glasses.

rĭc-ĭn-ō-lē'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}NO_2 = C_{18}H_{33}\left.\begin{matrix}O_2\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A crystalline body produced by saturating an alcoholic solution of castor oil with ammonia gas, and heating for forty-eight hours in a salt bath. It forms beautiful white needles, melts at 66°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. By heating with acids or alkalis it is converted into ricinoleic acid and ammonia.

rĭç-ĭn-ō'-lē-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ricinoleic acid.

ricinoleate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{38}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_3$. Ricinoleic ether. A yellowish oil produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of ricinoleic acid, and purifying by washing with water and sodic carbonate. It cannot be distilled without decomposition.

rĭç-ĭn-ō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *oleic.*] Derived from or contained in castor oil.

ricinoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}\left.\begin{matrix}O_2\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Elaïodic acid, ricinic acid. A monobasic acid produced by saponifying castor oil, or the oil of *Jatropha curcas* with potash or soda ley, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It is a pale yellow, inodorous oil, with a disagreeable harsh taste, sp. gr. ·94 at 15°, solidifies at —6° to a granular mass, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. It does not oxidise on exposure to the air, and gives, on dry distillation, œnanthol. All ricinoleates are crystallizable and soluble in alcohol, many of them also in ether.

ricinoleic-ether, *s.* [RICINOLEATE OF ETHYL.]

rĭç-ĭn-ō'-lĭc, *a.* [RICINOLEIC.]

rĭ-çĭn'-ŭ-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *ricinus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Buccinidæ, with a thick tuberculated or spiny shell with callous projections on the lips. Recent species thirty-four, from Southern Asia and the Pacific. Fossil three, from the Miocene of France.

rĭç'-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a tick, (2) *Ricinus communis*, the fruit of which was supposed to resemble a tick.]

Bot.: A genus of Crotoneæ. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, having their leaves alternate, stipulate, palmate, with glands at the apex of the petiole; flowers in terminal panicles, calyx three- to four-parted, petals none, stamens many, polyadelphous; stigmas three, bipartite, feathery; fruit capsular, tricoccous. *Ricinus communis*, the Common Castor Oil plant, or *Palma Christi*, is a large shrub or small tree, indigenous in Arabia and North Africa (and India ?). It is largely cultivated all over the warmer countries. In Europe it becomes an annual. Fifteen or sixteen varieties of the plant have arisen. Prof. Watt (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, iv. 60) reduces them to three sections: (1) small-seeded, (2) large-seeded, (3) a form grown, on account of its leaves, as food for the Eria silkworm. The small-seeded form is grown as a crop, the large-seeded one as a hedge. The seeds furnish castor oil, and are also used by dyers to render colours permanent. Persons camping near a field of the plant are apt to be attacked with diarrhœa. The fresh juice is used as an emetic; made into a poultice with barley-meal it is used in inflammation of the eye. The leaves as a decoction, or as a poultice, are lactagogues and emmenagogues.

¶ *Ricini oleum* is Castor oil (q.v.).

***-rĭck,** *suff.* [-RIC.]

rĭck, * reek, * reke, *s.* [A.S. *hrēac*; cogn. with Icel. *hraukr*; O. Sw. *ruka*, *rugu.*]

1. A pile or stack of corn or hay regularly heaped up, and generally thatched to preserve it from wet.

"A crop so plenteous as the land to load,
O'ercome the crowded barns, and lodge on *ricks* abroad."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 748.

2. A small heap of corn or hay piled up by the gatherer. (*Prov.*)

"In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small *ricks* of them in the field."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 3. A heap, generally.

"So many hills to heap upon a *rick*."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 1,147.

rick-cloth, *s.* A tarpaulin or canvas cloth placed over ricks to protect them from wet.

rick-stand, *s.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or in part of masonry, on which corn-ricks stand or are built, the object being to keep the lower part of the stack dry and free from vermin.

rĭck (1), *v.t.* [RICK, *s.*] To pile or heap up in ricks.

rĭck (2), *v.t.* [WRICK.]

rĭck'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, or the like; or for spars for boat masts or yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

*** rĭck'-ĕt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ricket(y)*; *-ish.*] Somewhat rickety.

"Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xi.

*** rĭck'-ĕt-lȳ,** *a.* [RICKETS.] Ricketty, for which it is perhaps a misprint.

"Weak, *rickettly*, and contemptuous."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 263.

rĭck'-ĕts, *s.* [Prov. Eng. of Dorset and Somersetshire. Mahn connects it either with A.S. *rig*, *hric* = back, spine, or with *wriggian* = to bend; cf. Eng. wriggle; Skeat derives it from Eng. *wrick*, Mid. Eng. *wrikken* = to twist, with the pl. suff. *-ets*, and compares it with A.S. to wring. The Greek looking rachitis is derived from it, and not *vice versâ.*]

Pathol.: Mollities ossium. Softening of the bones owing to the want of lime, shown by curvature of the long bones and enlargement of their cancellous ends, usually appearing between the ages of four and twelve months. Milk and lime-water, and cod-liver oil, with good nourishment, ventilation, and pure air, are the chief requisites for recovery, but this is not always certain.

rĭck'-ĕt-ȳ, rĭck'-ĕt-tȳ, *a.* [RICKETS.]

I. *Lit.:* Suffering from or affected with rickets.

"In a young animal, when the solids are too lax (the case of *rickety* children), the diet should be gently astringent."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, prop. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Shaky; threatening to fall; unsteady tottering.

"There we climbed on top of a *rickety* old coach."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 491.

2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints: hence, feeble or imperfect generally.

"So crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, at length acquire health and proportion."—*Warburton: Works*, i. 145.

rĭc'-kle, *s.* [Eng. *rick*, s.; dim. suff. *-le.*]

1. A little rick or stack; a stook.

2. A heap of stones, peat, &c.

rĭc'-ō-chĕt, *s.* [Fr. = the sport of ducks-and-drakes (q.v.).] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water, or a cannon-ball or bullet from water or the ground; the motion commonly known as ducks-and-drakes; a shot which rebounds from a flat surface.

"My third shot was more effective, although an undoubted *ricochet*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

ricochet-fire, ricochet-firing, *s.*

Mil.: A mode of firing with small charges and small elevation, resulting in a bounding or skipping of the projectile. In firing at a fortification, sufficient elevation is given to just clear the parapet, so that the ball may bound along the terre-plein or banquette without rising far above its level. It is used with effect on hard, smooth ground against bodies of troops or such obstacles as abattis; and also upon water, either with round shot or rifle-balls. It was introduced by Vauban at the siege of Philipsburg, in 1688.

ricochet-shot, *s.*

Gunnery: A bounding or leaping shot, fired at low elevation with small charge.

rĭc'-ō-chĕt, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *ricocher.*] [RICOCHET, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To operate upon by ricochet-firing.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To skim or rebound, as a stone or ball along the surface of water.

"Then *ricochetting*, deposited half the brass shell in the wooden screen."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* 2. *Fig.:* To be made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered.

rĭc'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *rict(us)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the rictus.

"The mouth is open, defended by *rictal* bristles."—*Swainson: Birds*, i. § 55.

* **rĭc'-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *rictura.*] A gaping.

rĭc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the opened mouth.]

1. *Bot.:* The orifice of a ringent or of a personate corolla.

2. *Ornith.:* The gape or opening of the mouth; the mouth.

* **rĭd**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

rĭd, * **redde**, * **ridde**, *v.t.* [A.S. *hreddan* = to snatch away, to deliver; O. Fries. *hredda;* Dut. *redden;* Dan. *redde;* Sw. *rädda;* Ger. *retten*, prob. from A.S. *hrœdh* = quick; M. H. Ger. *hrat, rad.*]

* 1. To free, to deliver, to save.

"That he might *rid* him out of their hands."—*Genesis* xxxvii. 22.

2. To free, to clear, to disencumber. (Followed by *of.* Frequently used reflexively.) [RID.]

"I . . . shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of these rebell'd."
Milton: P. L., vi. 737.

* 3. To drive away, to get rid of, to expel.

"I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land."—*Leviticus* xxvi. 6.

* 4. To get rid of; to do or make away with.

"To lose a friend to *rid* a foe."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

* 5. To dispose of, to finish, to despatch.

"The red plague *rid* you."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 6. To make away with; to destroy by violence.

"You have *rid* this sweet young prince!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

rĭd, *a.* [RID, *v.*] Free, clear. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 38.)

¶ *To get rid of:* To free or clear one's self from.

"Reduce his wages, or *get rid of* her."
Cowper: Truth, 211.

rĭd'-dance, *s.* [Eng. *rid; -ance.*]

* 1. The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away.

"Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of the field."—*Leviticus* xxiii. 22.

2. The act of getting rid of something; the act of ridding one's self of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom, deliverance.

"But rather *riddance* from long languishment."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

¶ *A good riddance:* A fortunate or pleasant relief from a person's company.

rĭd'-den, *pa. par.* [RIDE, *v.*]

¶ Frequently used in composition, as priest-*ridden.* [RIDE, *v.*, B. 4.]

rĭd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rid*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which rids.

rĭd'-dle (1), * **red-els**, * **ryd-els**, * **ryd-del**, *s.* [Prob. with a final *s*, from A.S. *rædelse*, pl. *rædelsan*, from *rædan* = to read, to interpret; Dut. *raadsel*, from *raden* = to counsel, to guess; Ger. *räthsel*, from *rathen.*]

1. A puzzle; a puzzling question; an enigma; a proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning.

"Make a *riddle* what he made so plain."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 140.

2. Anything puzzling or ambiguous; a puzzle.

"I live, yet I seem to myself to be dead,
Such a *riddle* is not to be found."
Cowper: Gulon; Scenes Favourable to Meditation.

rĭd'-dle (2), * **rid-il**, *s.* [For *hriddle*, from A.S. *hridder* = a vessel for winnowing corn; cogn. with Ir. *creathair;* Gael. *criathar;* Corn. *croider;* Bret. *krouer* = a sieve.]

1. A sieve with coarse meshes, made of iron or basket-work, and used in separating coarser substances from the finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, large pieces of ore from the smaller, &c.

"The same are shred and minced so small as they may passe through a sieve or a *riddle*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. ii.

2. *Wire-working:* A board with sloping pins which lean opposite ways, and between which wire is drawn in a somewhat zigzag course, to straighten it.

3. *Founding:* A coarse sieve (half-inch mesh), used to clean and mix the old floor-sand of the moulding-shop.

4. *Hydr.-eng.:* A kind of weir in rivers.

rĭd'-dle (1), *v.t. & i.* [RIDDLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To solve, to explain.

"Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?
Riddle me that."
Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To speak enigmatically, or in riddles.

rĭd'-dle (2), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hridian.*] [RIDDLE (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pass through a riddle, so as to separate the coarser parts from the finer; to sift.

"To *riddle* the coal before sending it to the pithead."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

2. To perforate with balls or shot, so as to make like a riddle.

"Whose hull he *riddled* till it was a perfect sieve."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To use a riddle; to sift or screen materials with a riddle.

"Robin Goodfellow . . . he that *riddles* for the country maides."—*Ben Jonson: Love Restored.*

rĭd'-dlĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who propounds riddles; one who speaks in riddles.

"Thou *riddler*, speak
Direct and clear; else I will reach thy soul."
Home: Douglas, iii. 2.

rĭd'-dlĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who sifts or riddles.

rĭd'-dlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RIDDLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Enigmatical.

"*Riddling* triplets of old time."
Tennyson.

rĭd'-dlĭng, *s.* [RIDDLE (2), *v.*]

Metall. (*Pl.*): The middle size of broken ore which is obtained by sifting.

* **rĭd'-dlĭng-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *riddling; -ly.*] In manner of a riddle; in riddles; enigmatically, obscurely.

"Like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catcheth men, and doth remove
Never."
Donne: Satires, ii.

rīde, * **ryde** (pa. t. * *rid*, * *rood*, *rode*, pa. par. * *rid*, * *riden*, *ridden*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *ridan* (pa. t. *rād*, pa. par. *riden*); cogn. with Dut. *rijden;* Icel. *ridha;* Dan. *ride;* Sw. *rida;* Ger. *reiten;* O. H. Ger. *ritan.* From the same root as *raid, ready*, and *road.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be borne along, on the back of an animal, especially of a horse.

2. To be borne or carried in a vehicle: as, To *ride* in a carriage, a train, &c.; to drive.

3. To be mounted on; to sit astraddle.

"To *ride* on the curled clouds."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. To have skill or ability as an equestrian; to understand or practise horsemanship.

"Wel conde he sitte on hors, and fayre *ride*."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol. 92.)

5. To be supported in motion; to rest.

"The axle-tree
On which heaven *rides*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

¶ A rope is said to *ride* when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.

6. To be borne on or in a fluid.

"A vessel *rides* fast by, but not prepared
For this design."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

7. To support a rider; to move under a saddle; to move when driven or pulled: as, A horse *rides* easy, a carriage *rides* easy.

* 8. To move or dance in a triumphant manner.

"Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

* 9. To have free play; to practise at will.

"Thou hast caused men to *ride* over our heads."—*Psalm* lxvi. 12.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sit, or be supported and borne on; to mount and manage, as a horse.

2. To go over or traverse in riding: as, To *ride* a mile.

3. To do, make, perform, or execute, as on horseback: as, To *ride* a race.

* 4. To manage, treat, or practise on insolently or at will; to tyrannize or domineer over. [RIDDEN.]

"I'll ride your horse as well as I *ride* you."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

¶ 1. *To ride at anchor:*

Naut.: To be anchored; to lie at anchor.

2. *To ride down:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To trample down or overthrow by riding or driving over.

(2) *Naut.:* To bend or bear down by main strength and weight: as, To *ride down* a sail.

3. *To ride easy:*

Naut.: Said when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.

4. *To ride hard:*

Naut.: Said when a ship pitches or labours violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull.

5. *To ride out:* To continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

6. *To ride the high horse:* [HIGH, ¶ (3)].

* 7. *To ride the wild mare:* To play at see-saw. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

rīde, *s.* [RIDE, *v.*]

1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle-horse. (*Prov.*)

3. A road or avenue cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for the exercise of riding; a riding.

"A fox, and a good big one too, was seen crossing a *ride* that runs through the plantation."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

4. A division or district established for excise purposes.

ride-officer, *s.* An excise officer in charge of a ride. [RIDE, *s.*, 4.]

rīde'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ride*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being ridden over; passable on horseback.

"The water was *rideable*."—*Lister: Autobiography*, p. 45.

2. Capable of being ridden.

"I rode everything *rideable*."—*Savage: R. Meadicott*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

rī-deau' (**eau** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr. = a curtain, a rideau.]

Fort.: A small elevation of earth, extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of an enemy, or to give other advantages to a post.

***rī'-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *ridens*, pr. par. of *rideo* = to laugh.] Laughing, smiling.

"A smile so exceedingly *rident*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

rīd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *rid(e)*, v.; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who rides; one who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

"Look what a horse should have, he did not lack, Save a proud *rider* on so proud a back."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 300.

* 2. One who breaks or manages a horse or horses. [ROUGH-RIDER.]

"They are taught their manage, and to that end *riders* dearly hired."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

* 3. A mounted robber or reiver; a moss-trooper.

"In Ewsdale, eight and forty notorious *riders* are hung on growing trees."—*Drummond: Hist. of James V.*

* 4. One who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, &c. Now called a traveller.

"They come to us as *riders* in a trade."
Crabbe: Borough, let. iv.

5. An addition to a MS., as a roll, record, or other document inserted after its first completion on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

"A *rider* was added, which permitted a merchant possessed of five thousand pounds to represent the town in which he resided."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

6. A subsidiary problem in geometry.

* 7. A Dutch coin, so called from being impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27s.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A deposit of ore overlying the principal lode.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A rib within the inner sheathing, bolted through the latter into the main ribs and planking, for the purpose of stiffening the frame. The riders extend from the keelson to the orlop-beams.

(2) A second tier of casks in a hold.

(3) A rope which crosses another and joins it.

3. *Ordn.:* A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side-pieces rest.

rider-roll, *s.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. [RIDER, I. 5.]

rīd'-ēr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rider*; *-less*.] Without a rider; having no rider.

"Herds of *riderless* horses."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

rĭdġe, ***rigge**, ***rig**, ***rug**, *s.* [A.S. *hrycg* = the back of a man or beast; cogn. with Dut. *rug* = a back, ridge; Dan. *ryg*; Sw. *rygg*; Icel. *hryggr*; O. H. Ger. *hrucki*; Ger. *rücken*; Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The back; the top of the back.

"Upon his *rig*." *Havelok*, 1,775.

2. The top of any protuberance.

"The line that forms a *ridge* of the nose is beautiful when it is straight."—*Reynolds: Idler*, No. 82.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An elevation or rise of ground of greater length than breadth.

"Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green, *Ridge* rising gently by the side of *ridge*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

5. An extended elevation of the ground or earth's surface, long in comparison with its breadth; a long crest or summit; an extended line of the earth's surface, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; any long and steep elevation or eminence.

"The frozen *ridges* of the Alps."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A strip of ground thrown up by the plough or left between furrows; a bed or long strip of ground of greater or less width, formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, and divided from each other by open furrows or gutters parallel to each other, which serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.

2. *Anat.:* A prominent border or elevation. Used of a crest or line of bone, also of the superciliary, the occipital, the condylar ridges, &c.

3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Five primary longitudinal elevations on the back of an umbelliferous fruit; the median one, or the carina, the two outermost, the marginal or lateral ridges, and those between them, the intermediate ridges. Sometimes there are also four well-developed secondary ridges alternating with the primary ones.

4. *Carpentry & Building:*

(1) The upper horizontal edge or comb of a roof; the highest part of the roof of a building; specif., the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.

(2) The internal angle or nook of a vault.

5. *Fort.:* The highest part of the glacis proceeding from the interior angle of the covered way.

6. *Farr.:* (See extract).

"*Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities."—*Farrier's Dict.*

ridge-band, *s.*

Harness: That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's back, and, being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart.

ridge-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge; a crown-plate.

ridge-bone, ***rigge-bon**, *s.* The backbone.

"The corrupt blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridge-bone*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. xxi.

ridge-drill, *s.*

Agric.: A drill adapted to sow seed along a ridge which has been listed up, by backing up one furrow against another.

ridge-fillet, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* The fillet between two channels of a pillar.

2. *Founding:* The runner or principal channel.

ridge-hoe, *s.*

Agric.: A form of cultivator for tending crops in drills.

ridge-piece, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

ridge-plate, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

ridge-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A double mouldboard plough, used in throwing land into ridges for certain kinds of crops.

ridge-pole, *s.*

Carp.: The piece of board or timber forming the ridge of a roof; a ridge-piece, or ridge-plate.

"Tied him fast with cords of elm-bark To the *ridge-pole* of his wigwam."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiii.

ridge-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A rope leading from the knighthead to the upper part of the bowsprit-cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

2. The centre rope of an awning.

3. A safety line extended from gun to gun in bad weather.

ridge-tile, *s.*

Build.: A semi-cylindrical tile for covering the comb of a roof. It is twelve inches long, ten inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighs about four and a half pounds. A crest-tile; a saddle-tile.

rĭdġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [RIDGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or form into a ridge; to form or furnish with a ridge or ridges.

"As the ploughman . . . tilleth his land, and breaketh it in furrowes, and sometimes *ridgeth* it up."—*Latimer: Sermon* 4; *On the Plough.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rise in a ridge or ridges.

rĭdġ'-el, **ridġe'-lĭng**, **rĭdġ'-lĭng**, **rĭg-el**, *s.* [A softened form for *riggle*, *rigling*. Scotch *riglan*, from *rig*, in the same sense.] A male animal half castrated.

"And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head."
Dryden: Theocritus, Id. iii.

* **rĭdġe'-lĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *ridge*, s.; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little ridge.

rĭdġ'-ỳ, *a.* [Eng. *ridg(e)*, s.; *-y*.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; having a ridge or ridges.

"Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines, That on the high equator *ridgy* rise."
Thomson: Summer, 647.

rĭd'-ĭ-cūle, ***rid-i-cle**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *ridiculum* = a joke, neut. sing. of *ridiculus* = ridiculous (q.v.); Fr. *ridicule* = ridiculous.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Words or actions intended to express contempt and excite laughter; derision, banter; wit of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter; raillery.

*2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter, and so differing from burlesque, which may excite laughter without contempt. (*Kames.*)

* 3. Ridiculousness.

"They may be elevated as much as you please, and no *ridicule* follows."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Postscr.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Ridiculous.

"This action . . . became so *ridicule*."—*Aubrey.*

rĭd'-ĭ-cūle, *v.t.* [RIDICULE, *s.*] To treat or address with ridicule; to expose to ridicule or contemptuous mirth; to make sport or game of.

"The young who *ridicul'd* his rage."
Grainger: Tibullus, bk. i., el. 5.

rĭd'-ĭ-cūl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *ridicul(e)*, v.; *-er*.] One who ridicules.

"They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent."—*Clarke: Nat. & Revealed Relig.* (Introd.)

* **rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-līze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *ridicul(e)*; *-ize*.] To ridicule; to make ridiculous.

"Lest the false alarmes That words oft strike up, should *ridiculize* me."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

* **rĭ-dĭc-ụ-lŏs'-ĭ-tỳ**, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ity*.]

1. Ridiculousness.

"Look at the *ridiculosity* of ladies' dresses behind."—*Quiver*, 1876, p. 701.

2. Something ridiculous; a joke, a comicality.

"Your pretty sayings and all your *ridiculosities*."—*Bailey: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 64.

rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ridiculus*, from *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Worthy of or calculated to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; ludicrous, absurd.

"Finding nothing *ridiculous* in national peculiarities."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

*2. Risible; inclined to laughter.

"The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii.

rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-loŭs-lỳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ly*.] In a ridiculous manner or degree; ludicrously, absurdly.

"Too frequently becomes *ridiculously* earnest in trifles or absurdity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ridiculous; absurdity.

"The vanity and *ridiculousness* of this trusting in our riches."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

rīd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [RIDE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Employed for riding on: as, a *riding* horse.

2. Used by or intended for a rider.

"A *riding* suit." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

3. Employed to travel on any occasion: as, a *riding* clerk. [RIDING-CLERK, 1.]

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A royal procession. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,375.)

2. A ride or road cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for riding exercise.

"We galloped up and down the green *ridings* for which the forest district is famous."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

3. A ride; a district visited by a ride-officer (q.v.).

riding-bitts, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Two strong upright timbers near the bows of a ship, to which the cable is secured; they extend through two decks, are connected by a cross piece, and braced against the strain of the cable by horizontal standards bolted to the deck beams.

* **riding-clerk**, *s.*

1. A mercantile or commercial traveller.

2. One of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

* **riding-day**, *s.* A day of hostile incursions or raids on horseback.

riding-habit, *s.* The dress worn by females when riding on horseback.

* **riding-hood,** *s.* A hood worn by females when riding or travelling; a sort of cloak with a hood.

* **riding-house,** *s.* A riding-school (q.v.).

riding-interests, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: When any of the claimants in an action of multiple-poinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor, and such claims are called Riding-interests.

riding-knot, *s.* A running knot.

riding-master, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who teaches the art of riding.

2. *Mil.:* A commissioned officer specially appointed to superintend the instruction in a military riding-school.

riding-part, *s.* A protuberance on the inner surface of the joint part of a scissors-blade which forms the touching portion back of the rivet, while the cutting portion is at the point of contact of the edges as they move past each other in closing.

riding-rhymes, *s. pl.* Metre of five accents, each falling on the even syllable, with the lines in rhyming couplets.

riding-rock, *s.* A rock in a water-course, showing where it may be ridden across. (*Southern U. S.*)

riding-rod, *s.* A switch, a riding-stick.

riding-school, *s.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

riding-skirt, *s.* A skirt worn by females when riding on horseback.

riding-whip, *s.* A light whip used when riding.

rīd'-ĭng, *s.* [For *thriding*, the loss of the *th* being due to the misdivision of the compound words *North-thriding*, *East-thriding*, and *West-thriding*, from Icel. *thridhjungr* = the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire, from *thridhi* = third. (*Skeat.*)] One of the three divisions into which the county of York is divided, and known as the North, East, and West *Ridings*. They were formerly under the government of a reeve.

* **rĭ-dŏt'-tō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *reductus* = a retreat.] [REDOUBT, *s.*]

1. A public assembly.

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join in. It is a favorite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves.

"Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*."—*Rambler*, No. 124.

* **rĭ-dŏt'-tō,** *v.i.* [RIDOTTO, *s.*] To frequent ridottos.

"And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
Ridotto'd on the rural plains."
Cowper: Retreat of Aristippus.

rīe, *s.* [RYE.]

riēf (1), *s.* [REIF.] Robbery.

"Dear Smith, the sleest, paukie thief,
That e'er attempted stealth or *rief*."
Burns: To James Smith.

rīēf (2), *s.* [RIFE.] Plenty.

riēf (3), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hreof* = scab, *hreofla* = a leper; Icel. *hrjúgr* = scabby.]

A. *As subst.:* Scurf, scab; the itch.

B. *As adj.:* Scabby, itchy.

riēm, *s.* [Dut. = a thong.] A strip of ox hide, deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used in the Cape Colony for making ropes, &c.

riē'-man-nīte, *s.* [After Herr Riemann, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ALLOPHANE (q.v.).

Ries-ling, *s.* A variety of Rhine wine made from white grapes.

riēt'-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *riet* = a reed, and *bok* = a buck.]

Zool.: *Antilope arundinaceus*, from South Africa. Rather more than four feet in length, and nearly three feet high at shoulder. Horns round, annulated at base. General color dull ashy-gray, sometimes tinged with red on the upper parts; silvery-gray on under-surface.

riēv'-ēr, rēiv'-ēr, *s.* [REAVE.] A robber, a moss-trooper. (*Scotch.*)

rĭ-fa-cĭ-mĕn'-tō (c as çh), *s.* [Ital.] A remaking or re-establishing; specifically applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work, written in one age or country, is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

rīfe, * **rīf,** * **rive,** * **ryfe,** * **ryve,** *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *rífr* = munificent, abundant; *rífligr* = large, munificent; O. Sw. *rif* = rife; O. Dut. *rijf*, *rijve* = abundant.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Prevalent, abundant, prevailing; common, frequent.

"Those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 19.

* 2. Abounding in, filled with, replete.

* 3. Ripe, ready.

* 4. Clear, manifest.

"The tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife* and perfect in my list'ning ear."
Milton: Comus, 202.

B. *As adv.:* Commonly, abundantly, plentifully.

"That even the hate of synnes; that groo
Within thy wicked walls so *ryfe*."
Surrey: Against London.

* **rīfe,** *v.t.* [RIVE.]

rīfe'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rife*, a.; *-ly*.] Prevalently, commonly; abundantly, frequently.

rīfe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, a.; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rife; prevalence, frequency, abundance.

"The *rifenesse* of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to seek for a spotlessnesse above."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 368.

rĭf'-fle, *s.* [Ger. *riffeln* = to groove.] [RIFLE, *s.*]

Metall.: An inclined trough or chute down which auriferous slime or sand is conducted in a gentle stream, which is broken by occasional slats, or by depressions containing mercury, which arrests the gold.

rĭf'-fle, *s.* A slight swirl, eddy, or rapid in a stream. (*Local U. S.*)

¶ *To make the riffle:* To force one's raft or boat through a riffle; hence, to succeed in an undertaking against some opposition. (*Colloq.*)

rĭf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *riffl(e)*; *-er*.] A file with a side so convex as to operate in shallow depressions; used by sculptors, carvers, and gun-stockers.

rĭff'-răff, * **riffe-raffe,** * **rif-raffe,** *s.* [Prop. *rif* and *raf* = every particle, from Fr. *rif et raf*, from *rif* = a piece of plunder; *rifler* = to rifle (q.v.); O. Fr. *raffler*.]

1. Refuse, rubbish, sweepings.

"Long it were to make rehersall of all this *riffraffe*, and almost infinite."—*Foxe: Actes*, p. 536.

2. The rabble.

"Shipping all sorts of sea-faring *riffraff*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

rī'-fle (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *rifler*, a frequent. from Icel. *hrífa* = to catch, to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize and carry away by force; to snatch and carry off.

"He *rifeleth* both boke and belle." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to strip.

"Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, sir, and *rifle* you."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

* **rī'-fle** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [RAFFLE.] To raffle.

"Will any man (not desperate) run into an infected house, to *rifle* for a rich suit?"—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 14.

rī'-fle (3), *v.t.* [RIFLE, *s.*]

1. To groove, to channel; to form or furnish with spiral grooves.

2. To whet, as a scythe with a rifle. (*Prov.*)

rī'-fle, *s.* [For *rifled gun*, from Dan. *rifle* = to rifle, to groove; cf. *rifle* = a groove, a flute: *riffel* = a rifled gun, from *rive* = to tear; Icel. *rífa* = to rive (q.v.); Sw. *rifva* = to scratch, to tear, *reffla* = to rifle, *reffelhössa* = a rifled gun; Ger. *riefeln* = to groove, *riefe* = a groove.]

1. The term applied to any musket or gun-barrel which is grooved so that the projectile may have a rotatory motion on its own axis. The rifling may be polygroove as in the Armstrong and other guns, with only two grooves as in some of the early weapons, with the two grooves with the angles rounded away so as to produce an oval and yet twisted bore as in the Lancaster guns, or with three or more grooves as in most modern weapons. The grooves are of varying size, form, and width, and of different degrees of twist in the length of the barrel itself, that of the Henry rifling being one turn in twenty-two calibres or widths of the bore. The bullet is made to fit the bore either by expansion of the base of the lead bullet, or, as in the early pattern, by having the ball "belted," so that the belt should take the groove and so emerge from the muzzle with a rotatory motion. The utility of the *Magazine rifle*, a firearm having attached to it a magazine or case containing four or more cartridges capable of being fed successively into the barrel, was first demonstrated in the United States Civil War, in which it was brought to some extent into use. It was still more fully demonstrated in 1877 when the Turks, armed with Winchester repeating rifles, constantly repulsed the Russian assaults on the works before Plevna. The Springfield rifle, formerly used by the United States army, was supplanted by the Winchester and other small-bore repeaters, and these are now giving place to the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, also a repeater of small calibre, which throws a pencil-shaped steel projectile a distance of from three to five miles. The European nations have generally adopted magazine rifles.

2. (*Pl.*): A body of troops armed with rifles; as, the Cape Mounted *Rifles*.

3. A strop with a surface of emery for whetting scythes, &c.

"All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body or mind, as the mower's whetstone, or *rifle*, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time*, p. 11.

rifle-ball, *s.* A bullet for firing with a rifle. They are now made cylindrical in shape with a conoidal head, the base being hollow and furnished with a plug, which causes the metal to expand and fit into the rifling of the gun.

rifle-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ptiloris paradisea.* The English name is said to have been given by early settlers in Australia from the resemblance of the color of the plumage of the cock to that of the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. Velvety-black; glossed with purple; feathers of abdomen tipped with a chevron of green bronze; crown of head green; middle pair of tail-quills and triangular patch on throat bluish-emerald. The hen is grayish-brown above, deep buff beneath, each feather with a black chevron.

rifle-corps, *s.*

1. A body of troops armed with rifles.

2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle. [VOLUNTEER, *s.*, II.]

rifle-green, *s.* A very dark green, verging on black.

rifle-pit, *s.* A pit or trench which, together with the excavated earth, forms a defence for a rifleman in an advanced position, where he may pick off the enemy's gunners or defend his own line. Rifle pits are holes dug several feet long and deep. The parapet of earth may be crowned by sand-bags having a loop-hole through which to fire.

rī'-fle-man, *s.* [Eng. *rifle*, s., and *man*.]

1. A soldier or sportsman armed with a rifle. [RIFLE-BRIGADE.]

"The name now has lost nearly all meaning, for the whole infantry are now *riflemen*."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, viii. 260.

2. A member of a rifle corps; a volunteer.

rifleman-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The rifle-bird (q.v.).

"The *rifleman-bird* proper is said to get its food by thrusting its somewhat long bill under the loose bark on the boles or boughs of trees, along the latter of which it runs swiftly, or by searching for it on the ground beneath."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 553.

rī'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rifle* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who rifles, plunders, or pillages; a robber, a plunderer.

"Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce.*

rī'-flĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rifl(e)*; *-ing*.] The system of grooves with which rifles are constructed.

RIFLING.

rĭft (1), ***reft**, ***rifte**, ***ryfte**, *s.* [Dan. *rift*, from *rive* = to rive (q.v.); Norw. *rift*; Icel. *rift* = a breach; Sw. *refva* = a rift, from *rifva* = to tear, to rive.] A cleft; a fissure or opening made by riving or splitting.

"The clouds
From many a horrid *rift*, abortive pour'd
Fierce rain with lightning mix'd."
Milton: P. R., iv. 411.

rĭft (2), *s.* [Cf. *reef* (1), s.] A shallow place in a stream; a ford. (*Prov.*)

rĭft, *v.t.* & *i.* [RIFT (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cleave, to split, to rive.

"Struggling souls by thee are strengthened,
Clouds of fear asunder *rifted*."
Longfellow: Epimetheus.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To burst open; to split; to be riven.

"Your ears
Should *rift* to hear me."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. To belch. (*Scotch.*)

rĭg (1), *s.* [A.S. *hryeg.*] [RIDGE, *s.*]

1. The back of an animal.

2. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

3. A course, a path, a way.

rĭg (2), *s.* [Connected with *rickets* and *wriggle.*]

*1. A wanton uncomely person.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for *rigs* because thus hoyting with the boys, seeing the simplicity of their age was a patent to privilege any innocent pastime."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

2. A strange uncomely feat; a frolic.

"He little guessed when he set out
Of running such a *rig*." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

3. A ridgel.

¶ *To run the rig:* To indulge in practical joking.

"Instead of good sense, polite wit, and genteel repartee, they have a sort of rude briskness, and *run the rig*, as the young templars and spruce wits call this sort of joking."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 196.

rĭg (3), *s.* [RIG (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The peculiar style in which the masts and sails of a ship are fitted: as, square-*rig*, fore-and-aft-*rig*, schooner-*rig*, &c.

2. *Fig.:* Dress; an outfit for any purpose.

***rĭg** (1), ***rigge**, *v.i.* [RIG (2), *s.*] To act wantonly; to play the wanton.

***rĭg** (2), ***rygge**, *v.t.* [Norw. *rigga* = to bind up, to wrap round: cf. Sw. *rigga fia* = to harness a horse.]

1. To furnish or fit with rigging.

"With stays and cordage fast he *rigg'd* the ship."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 331.

2. To furnish with apparatus, gear, or tackling: as, To *rig* a purchase.

3. To dress, to clothe. (Generally followed by *out*, and used especially when the dress is gaudy or odd); to equip.

"Such as in Monmouth Street, or in Rag Fair,
Would *rig* you out in seriousness or joke."
Byron: Beppo, v.

¶ (1) *To rig out a boom* or *spar:*

Naut.: To thrust out a pole or spar upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

"If the Genesta could have *rigged* a jury bowsprit."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

(2) *To rig in a boom:*

Naut.: To draw it in from its position at the end of a yard or bowsprit.

(3) *To rig the market:* To raise or lower prices artificially for one's own private advantage; specif., in Stock Exchange slang, to raise or lower the prices of stocks or shares, as by a combination of speculators, or as when the directors or officers of a company buy up the shares of the company out of the funds of the association.

"*Rigging the market* for preference and debenture stock in collusion with brokers."—*Daily Chronicle*, June 23, 1884.

Rī'-gą, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city and port of European Russia, seven miles from the mouth of the Düna.

Riga-balsam, *s.* A balsam obtained from Styrax Benzoin.

rĭg-ą-doōn', *s.* [Fr. *rigadon*, a word of doubtful origin.] An old lively dance performed by a man and a woman, as the jig is danced in some places.

"Endearing Waltz!—to thy more melting tune
Bow Irish jig and ancient *rigadoon*."
Byron: The Waltz.

***rī-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigatus*, pa. par. of *rigo* = to water.] The act of watering; irrigation.

"Every field that has not some spring or aqueduct to furnish it with repeated *rigations*."—*Swinburne: Travels through Spain*, let. 16.

Rĭ'-ğĕl, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A star of the first magnitude at the left foot of Orion. Called also β Orionis. It is of a bluish colour.

rī-ğĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *rigescens*, pr. par. of *rigesco*, incept. from *rigeo* = to be stiff.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

rĭgg, rĭgge, *s.* [RIDGE, *s.*] A ridge, a back.

"Left Rose the said hurley-house, and the *rigge* belonging to it."—*Scott: Waverley*, p. 165.

***rigge-boon**, *s.* A backbone. (*Chaucer.*)

rĭgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIG, *v.*]

***rĭgged**, *a.* [Eng. *rigg*, s.; *-ed.*] Ridged, humped.

"The *rigg'd* camel." *Hall: Satires*, IV. ii. 94.

rĭgg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rig*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rigs or dresses; specif., one whose occupation is to rig vessels.

"Both vessels had to go into the hands of the *riggers* to be set right again."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

2. *Mach.:* A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. Fast and loose pulleys are so called in English works on machinery.

rĭgg'-ĭng (1), *s.* [RIG (1), *s.*]

1. The back or top of anything.

2. The ridge of a house; a roof. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.)

rigging-tree, *s.* The ridge-piece or ridge-plate of a roof.

rĭgg'-ĭng (2), *s.* [RIG, *v.*]

Naut.: The system of tackle or ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. Standing rigging includes the tackle employed to support the masts, &c., the shrouds and stays. Running rigging includes the ropes used in shortening sail, raising or lowering the yards, &c., such as the halyards, braces, sheets, clewlines, &c.

"To know her by her *rigging* and her trim."
Dryden: Prologue to Conquest of Granada.

***rĭgg'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *rig*, (2), s.; *-ish.*] Wanton, lewd, unchaste.

"The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish* and unmaidenly."—*Bp. Hall.: Contempt.; John Baptist Beheaded.*

rĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [WRIGGLE.] To move one way and the other; to wriggle.

rĭg'-gle, *s.* [RIGGLE, *v.*] (See extract.)

"From the Tyne northwards along the Scotch coast, sand-eels are known as 'horn-eels,' from the protrusion of the under jaw, and along the Sussex coast as '*riggles* or wriggles,' from their action of burrowing into the sand."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

rĭght (*gh* silent), ***rĭgt**, ***ryght**, ***rygt**, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *riht* (a.), *rihte* (adv.), *riht* (s.); cogn. with Dut. *regt*; Icel. *réttr*; Dan. *ret*; Sw. *rät*; O. H. Ger. *reht*; Goth. *raihts*; Ger. *recht.* A participial form from a base *rak-*, *rag-*, whence also Lat. *rectus* (for *reatus*) = right, direct, answering to the pa. par. of *rego* = to rule.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human conduct; in accordance with duty or the standard of truth and justice; rightful, equitable, just.

"Whatsoever is *right*, that shall ye receive."—*Matt.* xx. 7.

2. Fit, suitable, becoming, proper, correct: as, the *right* dress, the *right* expression.

3. Properly done, made, adjusted, disposed, or arranged; orderly, well-regulated.

"Man, like his Maker, saw that all was *right*."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 232.

4. Correctly done or performed; correct: as, The sum is not *right*.

5. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth; correct, true.

"If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—*Locke.*

6. Holding or passing a true or correct judgment; correct in judgment or assumption; not erring, not mistaken.

"You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

7. True, real, genuine; not spurious; not only pretended or supposed; actual, unquestionable.

"Tis the *right* ring." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

*8. Very; truly deserving the name; undoubted.

"I am a *right* maid for my cowardice."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

9. Applied to the side to be worn or placed outward: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

*10. Most direct, or leading in the proper direction: as, the *right* road from one place to another.

11. Not left, but on the other side: as, the *right* hand, the *right* cheek, &c.

12. Hence, most favourable or convenient; fortunate: as, The balance is on the *right* side.

13. Straight; not crooked: as, a *right* line.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. Formed by one line or direction rising perpendicularly to another. [RIGHT-ANGLE.]

2. Rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis: as, a *right* cone, a *right* cylinder.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a right manner; in accordance with the laws of God; according to the standard of truth and justice; justly, equitably: as, To do *right*, to act *right*.

2. According to any rule or art; in order, correctly: as, To do a sum *right*.

3. According to fact or truth; correctly, truly.

"You say not *right*, old man!"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

4. Exactly, just, precisely, actually.

"I will tell you everything, *right* as it fell out."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

5. Fortunately, conveniently; in order and to the purpose.

"If all things fall out *right*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 2.

6. In a straight or direct line; directly.

"Let thine eyes look *right* on."—*Proverbs* iv. 25.

7. In a great or high degree; very, highly.

"I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly."—*Psalm* xxx. 8. (*Prayer-book.*)

¶ In this sense the word is now little used, except in titles; as, *right* honourable, *right* reverend, &c.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is right or in accordance with the laws of God; rectitude in conduct; obedience to laws, human and divine; uprightness; freedom from guilt.

"One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong."
Milton: P. L., xi. 665.

2. That which is right, just, or equitable; justice; an act of justice.

"Do me the common *right* to let me see them."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. The side or party which has justice on its side. (With the definite article.)

"Weak men must fall; for Heaven still guards *the right*." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

*4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth and fact.

"Thou hast spoke the *right*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

5. A just claim, or that which one may justly claim; that which a person may lawfully possess or use, or which may be lawfully claimed of any person; as,

(1) Just claim, legal title, ownership; legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

"Thou art the next of blood, and 'tis thy *right*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,184.

(2) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

"God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of his *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks."—*Tillotson.*

(3) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility: as, A man has a *right* to civility.

(4) Just claim or privilege inherent in or belonging to as a member of a state, society, or community: as, civil and religious *rights*.

(5) That which justly belongs to one.

"To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred."—*Tobit* vi. 11.

(6) Property, interest.

"A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond, 107.

(7) Legal power or authority; power of action: as, The police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.

6. The side opposite to the left.

"Led her to the Soudan's *right*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. viii. 26.

7. The most finished or outward surface, as of a piece of cloth.

II. *Law:* That which the law directs; a liberty of doing or possessing something consistently with law.

¶ *Right* is used elliptically as an expression of approbation, and equivalent to "It is *right* what you say," "You are *right*," "True."

¶ 1. *Bill of rights:* [BILL (2), s.].

2. *By right, by rights:* Rightfully, properly.

3. *In one's own right:* By absolute right; absolutely belonging or granted to one's self: as, peeresses *in their own right*, that is, as opposed to peeresses by marriage.

4. *Petition of right:* [PETITION].

5. *Right and left:* To the right hand and to the left; in all directions.

6. *Right away, right off:* Immediately; at once: as, To do a thing *right off*. (*Colloq. & princip. Amer.*)

7. *Right bank of a river:* The bank on the right hand of a person looking towards the mouth of the river: as, the *right* (or south) *bank* of the Thames.

8. *Right of action:*

Law: A right to commence an action in a court of law.

9. *Right of way:* [WAY, s.].

10. *To do one right:*

(1) To do one justice; to give one his due.

* (2) To pledge in drinking.

"Now you have *done me right*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

11. *To rights:*

* (1) In a direct or straight line.

"These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it."—*Woodward.*

(2) Completely, fully. (*Slang.*)

12. *To set to rights:* To put in order; to arrange; to adjust what is out of order.

13. *Writ of right:* [WRIT].

right-about, *adv.* In or to the opposite direction: as, To turn *right about*. (Used frequently substantively in the phrase, To send to the *right about*, that is, to pack-off, to dismiss, to cause to fly.)

Right about face: A word of command, in obedience to which a quarter-turn to the right is taken.

* **right-affected,** *a.* Rightly disposed.

right-angle, *s.* An angle formed by two lines perpendicular to each other. [ANGLE, s.]

¶ *At right angles:* So as to form a right angle; perpendicularly.

right-angled, *a.*

1. *Geom.:* Having a right angle or angles. A right-angled triangle is a triangle having a right angle. A spherical triangle may have two or three right angles; in the former case it is called a birectangular triangle, and in the latter case it is a trirectangular triangle.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the primary veins of a leaf*): Diverging from the midrib at an angle between 80° and 90°.

Right-angled Cone: [CONE, s., II. 1.].

right-ascension, *s.* [ASCENSION, B.]

right-cone, *s.* A cone whose axis is perpendicular to the base.

right-conoid, *s.* A conoid in which the rectilineal directrix is perpendicular to the plane director.

right-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder whose elements are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

* **right-drawn,** *a.* Drawn in a just cause. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.)

right-hand, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The hand opposite to the left.

2. *Fig.:* An essential aid, assistant, or supporter: as, He is my *right-hand.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Situated or being on or towards the right hand; leading towards the right hand.

"The *right-hand* steed with silver white,
The left, the swarthy hue of hell." *Scott: The Chase*, v.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to one who is an essential aid, assistant, or supporter: as, He is his *right-hand* man.

Right-hand rope: A rope laid up and twisted with the sun.

right-handed, *a.*

1. Using the right-hand more readily and effectually than the left.

2. Characterized by direction or position towards the right hand; dextral (q.v.).

right-handedness, *s.* The quality or state of being right-handed; hence, skill, dexterity.

"The universality of *right-handedness*, as a characteristic of man, has been assumed."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 107.

right-hander, *s.* A blow with the right hand. (*Slang.*)

right-hearted, *a.* Having a right heart or disposition.

right-line, *s.*

Geom.: A straight line.

right-minded, *a.* Having a right mind or disposition; well-disposed.

right-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being right-minded.

right-prism, *s.* A prism whose lateral edges are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

right-pyramid, *s.* A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon, and in which the perpendicular let fall from the vertex on the base, passes throught the centre of the base.

* **right-running,** *a.* Running straight.

right-sphere, *s.* In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.

right spherical-angle, *s.* A spherical angle included between arcs of two great circles whose planes are at right angles to each other.

right-whale, *s.* [GREENLAND WHALE.]

rīght (*gh* silent), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *rihtan*, from *riht* = right.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To restore to the natural position; to set upright. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To make correct from being wrong; to correct; to set right.

3. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong.

"So just is God to *right* the innocent." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To resume an upright or vertical position.

"A ship is said to *right* at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind."—*Falconer.*

¶ (1) *To right a ship:*

Naut.: To restore her to an upright position after careening.

(2) *To right the helm:*

Naut.: To put it amidships, that is in a direct line with the keel.

* **rīght'-ẹn** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [RIGHT, *v.*] To right, to relieve.

"Learn . . . to relieve [in the margin *righten*] the oppressed."—*Isaiah* i. 17.

righteous (as **rīt'-yŭs**), * **right-wis,** * **right-wys,** * **ryght-wis,** * **ryght-wys,** * **ryghteous,** * **ryghtuous,** *a.* [A.S. *rihtwis*, from *riht* = right, and *wis* = wise.]

1. Just, upright, virtuous, incorrupt; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin.

"I am not come to call the *righteous* but sinners to repentance."—*Matthew* ix. 13.

2. Just. (*John* xvii. 25.)

3. Done in accordance with the divine law; just. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 9.)

4. Agreeable to the right; just; equitable; justly deserved: as, a *righteous* doom.

* **righteous** (as **rīt'-yŭs**), *v.t.* [RIGHTEOUS, *s.*] To make righteous. (*Bale.*)

* **righteoused** (as **rīt-yŭsd**), *a.* [Eng. *righteous*; *-ed.*] Made righteous; justified.

righteously (as **rīt'-yŭs-lȳ**), * **right-wise-lie,** * **right-ous-ly,** *adv.* [A.S. *rihtwislice.*]

1. In a righteous manner; honestly; uprightly; in accordance with divine law.

"He that walketh *righteously*."—*Isaiah* xxxiii. 15.

* 2. Rightfully, justly. (*Swift.*)

3. According to desert.

righteousness (as **rīt'-yŭs-nĕss**), * **righteous-nes,** * **rigt-wis-nesse,** * **ryghteous-nes,** * **right-wise-ness,** * **right-wis-nesse,** * **ryght-wis-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *rihtwisnes.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being righteous; purity of heart and conduct; uprightness, integrity, holiness.

"His throne shall be established in *righteousness*."—*Prov.* xxv. 5.

2. Justice; accordance with desert: as, the *righteousness* of a sentence.

II. *Theol.:* Absolute rectitude. It is used of God (Rom. i. 17, iii. 5, x. 3), and of Christ (v. 17), and is described as being imputed without works (iv. 6–11) to those who believe (iii. 22). The Calvinistic doctrine is that the perfect obedience of Christ to his Divine Father's laws constituted his righteousness, that taking the responsibility of the sins of the elect, and blotting them out by atoning for them, his righteousness is imputed to believers and renders them wholly immaculate in the sight of God, as if in thought, word, or action they had been at all times righteous or sinless.

rīght'-ẽr, (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *right*, v.; *-er.*] One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

rīght'-fụl (*gh* silent), * **right-fulle,** * **rygtful, ryght-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *right*; *-full.*]

1. Having the right or just claim; justly entitled; holding or being by right or just claim.

"The *rightful* king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Belonging or owned by just claim; lawfully claimed or held.

"Kept out of his *rightful* inheritance by an ambitious kinsman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Just; in accordance with right and justice; equitable.

"Yet not without his meet applause
Be he that sings the *rightful* cause." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 21.

* 4. Just, righteous.

"The *rightfull* Lycurgus." *Gower: C. A.*, vii.

rīght'-fụl-lȳ (*gh* silent), * **richt-full-iche,** *adv.* [Eng. *rightful*; *-ly.*] According to right, law, or justice; lawfully, legitimately, by right.

"Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not sound: but was *rightfully* in Mortimer."—*Dryden: Preface to Fables.*

rīght'-fụl-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **right-fulnesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rightful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rightful; accordance with right and justice; justice.

2. Moral rectitude; righteousness.

"Thus it falleth to us to fulfille all *rightfulness*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* iii. 15.

* **rīght'-lĕss, rīght'-lĕs** (*gh* silent), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *right*; *-less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Destitute of right; having no right.

* 2. Deprived of one's rights.

"Landless and *rightless*."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ii. 87.

B. *As adv.:* Wrongfully, without just right.

"Whoso enters *rightles*." *Sylvester: The Captaines*, 87.

rīght'-lȳ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right*; *-ly.*]

1. In accordance with right and justice; justly, honestly, uprightly; in conformity with the divine will.

"Each act is *rightliest* done
Not when it must, but when it may be best."
Milton: P. R., iv. 476.

2. Properly, fitly, suitably.

"Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 2.

3. According to truth, reality, or fact; correctly, not erroneously.

"If I heard you *rightly*." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

* 4. Straightly; directly in front.

"Like perspectives, which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.

* 5. Exactly, precisely.

"Whether there delivered I cannot *rightly* say." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 4.

rīght'-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *right; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being right; conformity to rule, standard, or fact; correctness, rectitude, justice, righteousness.

2. Straightness.

"Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **rīght'-wārd** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right; -ward.*] Toward or on the right hand.

"*Rightward* and leftward rise the rocks." *Southey.*

* **right-wise,** * **right-wise-ly,** &c. [Righteous, &c.]

rĭg'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *rigidus* = stiff, from *rigeo* = to be stiff; Fr. *rigide*; Sp. & Ital. *rígido.*]

1. Stiff, stiffened; not easily bent, not pliant.

"A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Stiff and upright; bristling, erect: as, *rigid* spears. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 83.)

3. Precipitous, steep.

"The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills."
Thomson: Spring, 960.

4. Strict and unbending in opinion, practice, or discipline; austere, stern, inflexible. (Opposed to *lax* or *indulgent.*)

"The *rigid* royalists, who had a scruple about sitting in an assembly convoked by an usurper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. Strict; severely just; sharp; not lax.

"All tortures that
A flinty hangman's rage could execute,
Or *rigid* tyranny command with pleasure."
Massinger: Renegado, ii. 4.

* 6. Sharp, cruel, severe.

"What the Sifures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight." *Philips: Cider*, i. 592.

rigid-body, *s.*

Mech.: A body which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces.

rĭ-ĭĭd'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *rigidité*, from Lat. *rigiditatem*, accus. of *rigiditas*, from *rigidus* = rigid (q.v.); Ital. *rigidità, rigidezza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; rigidness.

"*Rigidity* of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of ease or grace.

"Which severe observation of nature by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 56.

* 3. Strictness, severity, austerity, sternness.

II. *Mech.:* Resistance to change of form.

rĭg'-ĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rigid; -ly.*]

1. In a rigid or stiff manner; stiffly; not flexibly or pliantly.

2. With strictness or severity; strictly; inflexibly; with strict observance of rules or discipline.

"Quarantine had been *rigidly* and vexatiously exercised."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

rĭg'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rigid; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness, rigidity.

2. Strictness or austerity of temper; severity.

"We read of some that are righteous overmuch, and such men's *rigidness* prevails with them to judge and condemn all but themselves."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

† **rĭ-ĭĭd'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rigidulus*, dimin. from Lat. *rigidus* = rigid.]

Bot.: Slightly rigid.

rĭg'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *reglet*, from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames: also used in printing to regulate the margin, &c. [Reglet.]

"The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are moulded, are called *rigleta.*"—*Moxon.*

rĭg'-mȧ-rōle, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *ragmanrole* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A long unintelligible story; a succession of confused or disjointed statements; loose disjointed talk or writing; incoherent harangue; nonsense.

"His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call *rigmarole.*"
Byron: Don Juan, i. 174.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of, or characterized by rigmarole; unintelligible, nonsensical.

* **rĭg'-mȧ-rōl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rigmarol(e); -ish.*] Incoherent, unintelligible, disconnected, nonsensical, rigmarole.

"Which in his rambling and *rigmarolish* way he endeavoured to answer."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1885.

rī'-gōl (1), *s.* [Ital. *rigolo.*] A circle.

"This is a sleep,
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

rī'-gŏl (2), *s.* [Regal, *s.*] A kind of musical instrument; a regal.

rĭg'-or, rĭg'-oŭr, *s.* [O. Fr. *rigour* (Fr. *rigueur*), from Lat. *rigorem*, accus. of *rigor* = harshness, from *rigeo* = to be stiff; Sp. & Port. *rigor*; Ital. *rigore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being rigid or stiff; rigidity, stiffness, rigidness.

"If the gangrene be from cold, the part is first benumm'd, then accompanied with a pricking pain, also a redness, which by degrees turneth black, and horrour and *rigour* seizeth upon the patient."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

2. Stiffness or inflexibility of opinion or temper; sternness, stubbornness.

3. Austerity or severity of life; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification of the body.

"This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin."—*Addison: On Italy.*

4. Strictness, severity; exactness, without any abatement, relaxation, or mitigation. (Opposed to *laxness.*)

"Let him have all the *rigour* of the law."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. Severity, harshness, sternness, cruelty, hard-heartedness.

"What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaim'd
By *rigour?*" *Cowper: Task*, ii. 320.

* 6. Violence, fury.

"Therewith upon his crest
With *rigor* so outrageous he smitt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 18.

7. Severity, asperity.

II. *Path. & Med.:*

1. A violent chill or ague-shake.

2. Rigidity, stiffness; as *rigor-mortis* (q.v.).

rigor-mortis, *s.*

Physiol.: The cadaveric rigidity or stiffness of the body which arises within seven hours after death. It begins with the muscles of the lower jaw and neck, then those of the trunk, next those of the arms, and, finally, those of the legs. It ultimately passes off in the same order as it came. It is somewhat variable in its period, sometimes showing itself within half an hour after death, and sometimes being delayed twenty or thirty hours. Its average period of duration is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. This is the most important of the various evidences of death, others which are occasionally relied upon, being apt to prove deceptive.

rĭg'-ŏr-ĭsm, † **rĭg'-oŭr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *rigor, rigour; -ism.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Rigidity in principle or practice; austerity.

"Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism.*"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 69.

2. Severity, as of style, writing, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology:* The system which prescribes that in all cases the safer way—that of obedience to the law—is to be followed. As Jansenist confessors adopted this view, the word rigorism is sometimes used as synonymous with Jansenism (q.v.). Mitigated rigorism is known as Tutiorism (q.v.).

"The line he draws is not, what he probably thought it, an intermediate one between *rigorism* and laxity."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 636.

rĭg'-ŏr-ĭst, † **rĭg'-oŭr-ĭst,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rigor, rigour; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or guided by the principles of Rigorism.

"The opinions of *Rigorist* theologians find almost no place in his writings."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 636.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person of severe or austere principles or practice; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology:*

1. A theologian or confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of Rigorism (q.v.).

"One *Rigorist* lays down that it is a mortal sin to do so."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 639.

* 2. A Jansenist confessor.

"It is not altogether without reason when they [the Jansenists] were branded by their adversaries with the title of *Rigorists.*"—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 772.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs, * **ry-gor-oŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*, from Low Lat. *rigorosus*, from *rigor* = rigor (q.v.); Sp. *rigoroso, riguroso*; Port. & Ital. *rigoroso.*]

1. Characterized by or manifesting rigor; severe, stern, inflexible; allowing no abatement or mitigation.

"And finds him *rigorous* and severe."
Cowper: Divine Love.

2. Marked by rigor or severity; severe, strict, stringent: as, a *rigorous* administration of the law.

* 3. Severe, harsh.

"Who shall attempte me with *rygorous* wordes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxxx.

4. Severe, intense; very cold: as, a *rigorous* winter.

5. Exact, precise, strict; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rigorous; -ly.*]

1. In a rigorous manner; severely; strictly; without abatement, relaxation, or mitigation; sternly, rigidly, inflexibly.

2. Strictly, accurately; with scrupulous exactness.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rigorous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rigorous; severity, strictness, rigor, exactness.

Rĭgs'-dag, *s.* The parliament of Denmark, consisting of an upper house, the Landsthing, and a lower, the Folkething.

rĭgs-da'-lĕr, *s.* [Dan. *rige* = a kingdom, and

RIGSDALER

daler = a dollar.] A coin formerly current in Denmark, value 2s. 2⅓d. sterling.

Rĭg Vē'-dȧ, *s.* [Sansc. *rich* = praise, and *veda* = knowledge, cogn. with Lat. *video* = to see; Gr. οἶδα (*oida*) = I have seen, I know; Mid. Eng. *I wit*; Mod. Eng. *wisdom.*]

Sansc. Literature: The oldest and most original of the four Vedas, and probably the oldest literary composition in the world. In all likelihood it was in course of composition about 1,400 years B.C., but was not committed to writing at that time. It contains no allusion to writing or writing materials, and Max Müller believes that for a long period it was transmitted orally from generation to generation. It consists of 1,017 short lyrical poems, with 10,580 verses. The religion was nature worship, Indra, the Cloud-compeller, being the chief object of adoration, and, after him, Agni (cf. Lat. *ignis*) the God of fire. The Hindoo Triad had not yet arisen. [Veda.] The Rig Veda does not recognize the institution of caste. Beef was eaten. Women held a high position, and some of the hymns were composed by them. The rite of suttee was unknown; the conquest of Indra had only begun, and the Ganges, incidentally mentioned, had not become a sacred stream.

rĭg'-wĭd-dĭe, rĭg'-wood-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *rig* = ridge, and *withy.*] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Used by Burns adjectively as resembling a rigwiddie, and hence, spare, withered, sapless.

"But wither'd beldams auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags wad spean a foal."
Burns: Tam O' Shanter.

rīle, *v.t.* [Roil.]

1. To render turbid, as liquid; to soil. (*Prov.*)

2. To make cross or angry; to vex, to irritate.

"The moor she *riled* me."
Tennyson: Northern Cobbler.

rĭ-lĭĕ'-vō, rĭ-lĭ-ē'-vō, *s.* [Relief.]

rĭll, *s.* [Welsh *rhill* = a row, a trench, a drill, contract. from *rhigol* = a trench, a groove,

dimin. from *rhig* = a notch, a groove; Low Ger. *rille* = a brook, a rill.] A small brook; a streamlet, a rivulet.

"As sunshine, broken in the *rill*,
Though turn'd astray, is sunshine still!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

***rĭll,** *v.i.* [RILL, *s.*] To run in rills or small streams.

"With soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt."
Prior: Callimachus, Hymn 2.

***rĭll'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *rill;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little rill or streamlet.

"Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

rĭm, *rimme, *rym, *ryme, *rymme, *s.* [A.S. *rima* (cf. *sæ-rima* = sea-rim, sea-shore), cogn. with Welsh *rhim, rhimp, rhimyn* = a rim, an edge, *rhimio* = to edge, *rhimynu* = to form a rim.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The extreme edge, border, or margin of anything: as, the *rim* of a kettle, the *rim* of a hat, the *rim* of a glass, &c.

*2. The lower part of the abdomen or belly; the peritoneum or inner membrane of the belly.

"I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The extreme edge of the top.

(2) The circular, notched plate of a capstan or windlass into which the pawls drop.

2. *Vehicles:*

(1) The circular wooden portion forming the periphery of a wheel.

(2) The peripheral portion of a car-wheel attached by spokes or web to the boss or nave.

rĭm-lock, *s.* A lock having an exterior metallic case which projects from the face of the door, differing thus from a mortise-lock.

rĭm, *v.t.* [RIM, *s.*]

1. To form or furnish with a rim; to put a hoop or rim on at the edge.

2. To be or to form a rim round; to border, to edge.

"A length of bright horizon *rimmed* the dark."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 177.

rī'-mą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* A cleft: as, the *rima* of the glottis.

2. *Bot.:* The cleft-like ostiolum of certain fungals.

rĭ-mąu-da'-hąn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Felis macrocelis; about three feet long, or four with the tail, and combining the markings both of the tiger and the leopard. It is found in Sumatra.

rĭm'-bāse, *s.* [Eng. *rim,* and *base.*]

1. *Ordn.:* A short cylinder at the junction of a trunnion with the gun. It is an enlargement or shoulder to the trunnion which forms the journal to the piece in elevating or depressing.

2. *Small-arms:* The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

rĭm'-ble-răm-ble, *a.* [A redupl. of *ramble* (q.v.).] Vague; harum-scarum.

"The greatest part of the task was only *rimble-ramble* discourse."—*The Pagan Prince* (1690).

†rĭm-bŏm'-bō, *s.* [Ital.]

Geol.: A peculiar resonance of the ground when struck during some volcanic or earthquake convulsions.

rīme (1), ***ryme** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hrím;* cogn. with Dut. *rijm;* Icel. *hrím;* Dan. *rilm;* Sw. *rim.* Prob. connected with Gr. κρυμός (*krumos*), κρύος (*kruos*) = frost, κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal (q.v.).] Hoar-frost; frozen or congealed dew.

"In a hoar-frost, that which we call a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prismes exactly figured, but piled without any order, one over another."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. i., ch. iii., § 33.

***rīme** (2), ***rim,** *s.* [Lat. *rima.*] A chink, a fissure, a rift. [RIMA.]

"Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they so contract the *rim* or chinck of their larinx as to prevent the admission of wet or dry ingested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. viii.

rīme (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rung or round of a ladder.

rīme (4), **rhȳme, *ryme,** *s.* [A.S. *rím* = number, computation; cogn. with Dut. *rijm;* Icel. *rima;* Dan. *rilm;* Sw. *rim;* O. H. Ger. *rím, hrím* = number; Ger. *reim;* Fr. *rime;* Sp. & Port. *rima;* Ital. *rima;* Irish *rimh;* Welsh *rhif;* Gr ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = number; Gael. *aireamh.* The spelling *rhyme* is not earlier than 1550. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A correspondence of sound in the final syllable or syllables of two or more words; especially the correspondence in sound of the final syllable or word of one line of poetry with the final syllable or word of another. Three things are essential to a perfect rime:—

(1) Identity in the vowel sound, and, if the words end in a consonant, in the consonants also, as in *try* and *cry, sight* and *light.* Identity of letters is not enough, the identity must be one of sound; thus, *close* and *lose, heath* and *death* are not rimes.

(2) Difference in the consonants preceding the vowel, as *way* and *lay, find* and *mind.*

(3) Similarity of accent, as *sing* and *fling; singing* and *fling* would not be good rimes.

¶ Words like *oar* and *o'er, eye* and *I,* are assonances [ASSONANCE]. Rimes in which the final syllables alone correspond are called single or masculine (male) rimes, as *band, hand;* those in which the two final syllables correspond, the first being accented, are called double or feminine (female) rimes, as *crying, trying.* Triple rimes extend over three syllables, as *scrutiny, mutiny; dutiful, beautiful.*

2. An expression of thought in verse; poetry, verse, metre; a composition, especially a short one, in verse.

"Things unattempted yet in prose or *rime.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 16.

3. A verse or line riming with another.

"If, perhaps, these *rhymes* of mine should sound not well in strangers' ears."
Longfellow: Poetic Aphorisms: Rhymes.

4. A word which rimes or corresponds in sound with another.

¶ *Neither rime* (or *rhyme*) *nor reason:* Applied to anything absurd, foolish, or reckless.

"When, in the why, and the wherefore, is *neither rhyme nor reason?*"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* ii. 2.

rīme (1), **rhȳme, *rhīme, *ryme,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *ríman.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To accord or correspond in the final syllables.

"He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd,* and rattled, all was well."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. To make rimes or verses.

"There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 102.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To put into rime: as, To *rime* a story.

*2. To put or bring into a certain state by making rimes.

"These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* v. 2.

***rime-royal, *rhyme-royal,** *s.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven-lines of ten-syllabled verse, in which the first and third lines rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh.

rīme (2), *v.i.* [RIME (1), *s.*] To freeze or congeal into rime or hoar-frost.

rīm'-ĕr (1), **rhȳm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rime* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who makes rimes; a rhymester.

rīm'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rim(e)* (3), *s.*; *-er.*]

1. A reamer (q.v.).

2. *Fort.:* A pallisade.

***rĭm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rim;* *-less.*] Having no rim; without a rim.

"The other wore a *rimless* hat."
Wordsworth: The Beggars.

rĭmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIM, *v.*]

rĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rim,* v.; *-er.*] A device for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pies, &c.

rī'-mōse, rī'-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rimosus,* from *rima* = a crack.] Full of cracks or chinks; abounding in fissures, clefts, or cracks.

"Our *rimose* and rimpled carcasses."—*Leycester: Olla Podrida,* No. 19.

rī-mōse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rimose; -ly.*] In a rimose manner.

***rī-mŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rimos(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being rimose.

rī'-moŭs, *a.* [RIMOSE.]

rĭm'-ple, *s.* [A.S. *hrímpan* = to wrinkle.] [RUMPLE.] A wrinkle or fold.

rĭm'-ple, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *rimpelen.*] [RIMPLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rimple, to rumple, to pucker

"The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered."—*Wiseman.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become wrinkled, rumpled, or puckered; to ripple (q.v.).

"Roamed by *rimpling* rivers, and woodland pastures wild."
C. Mackay: The Primrose.

rĭm'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *rim,* and *stock.*] A clog-almanac (q.v.).

rī'-mu-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rima* = a fissure.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fissurellidæ. Shell thin, and cancellated with a perforation near the anterior margin. Known British species seven; three from the Lias, and four from the Lower Oolite.

rīm'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rime* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Abounding or covered with rime or hoar-frost; frosty.

"The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy,* or poisonous."—*Harvey.*

rĭn, *v.i.* [RUN.] (*Scotch.*)

rin-about, *s.* One who runs about the country; a vagabond.

rind, *rinde, *rine, rynde, *s.* [A.S. *rinde* = the back of a tree, a crust (of bread); cogn. with O. Dut. *rinde* = the bark of a tree; O. H. Ger. *rinta;* Ger. *rinde.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The outward coat or covering, as of trees, fruit, &c.; skin, husk, bark, peel.

"Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the *rind,*
Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 98.

2. *Bot.:* A structure intermediate between epidermis and bark.

rīnd, *v.t.* [RIND, *s.*] To strip the rind or bark from; to bark, to peel, to decorticate.

rĭnd'-ĕr-pĕst, *s.* [Ger. = cattle plague: *rinder,* pl. of *rind,* = a heifer, a young cow, and *pest* = a pestilence, a plague.]

Animal Pathol.: A malignant and contagious cattle fever indigenous to the Asiatic Steppes and elsewhere in Asia. Unknown in the United States. [CATTLE-PLAGUE, 2.]

"From this point of view a visitation of *rinderpest* or murrain is a national loss, and a matter of public concern."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 214.

rĭn'-dle, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rin* = run; dimin. suff. *-le.* Cf. *runnel.*] A small stream, water-course, or gutter.

***rin-et,** *s.* [RIND.]

rĭn-fŏr-zăn'-dō (z as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as CRESCENDO (q.v.).

rĭng (1), *s.* [A.S. *hring, hrinc;* cogn. with Dut. *ring;* Icel. *hringr;* Dan. & Sw. *ring;* O. H. Ger. *hrinc;* Ger. *ring;* Prov. Ger. *krink, kring;* Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος (*krikos, kirkos*); Eng. *circus* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop: as,

(*a*) A circle or hoop of gold, or other material worn on the finger, or in the ears, or other parts of the body as an ornament.

"A *ring* upon his finger."
Longfellow: Tegner's Drapa.

(*b*) A hoop of metal used as a means of attachment, of the nature of a link, as in the *ring*-bolt, lap-*ring,* the *ring* on a neck-yoke, &c. In other cases, as a means of assembling, as the key-*ring,* split-*ring.* Other applications are obvious: as, a napkin-*ring,* &c.

(2) An inclosed area or space, generally of a circular form: as,

(*a*) An area in which sports or games are held.

"Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring,*
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolytus.

(*b*) The inclosed space within which pugilists fight.

(*c*) The inclosed space in which horses, &c. are exhibited or exercised in a cattle show or market, or at an auction.

"A numerous company gathered round the *rings.*"
—*St. James's Gazette,* Sept. 23, 1885.

(*d*) The space set apart for betting on a race-course.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A circle.

"But life within a narrow *ring*
Of giddy joys comprised."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, A.D. 1792.

(2) A group of persons in a circle; a circle.

"Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

(3) A circular course.

"Making repeated *rings* round her opponent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

(4) A combination of persons for personal ends, as for controlling the market in stocks, or any particular commodity, or for political purposes.

"There was talk of a *ring* and of a conspiracy."—*Daily News*, Oct. 1, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Anything more or less like a ring.

¶ Above the crest of the pubis there is a superficial or abdominal ring, an oblique opening, and an internal or deep abdominal ring, and near them a crural ring.

2. *Arch.:* The list, cincture, or annulet round a column.

3. *Bot.:* One of the annual circular layers in timber.

4. *Comm.:* A measure of staves or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks or 240 pieces.

5. *Geom.:* The area or space between two concentric circles.

6. *Naut.:* The appendage by which the cable is attached to the anchor by means of the shackle on the end of the chain-cable, called the anchor-shackle.

7. *Surv.:* An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, &c., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole on one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface.

8. *Ordn.:* A circle of metal of which there are five kinds, viz., the base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring, and muzzle-ring, but these terms do not apply to most modern ordnance.

¶ (1) *Fairy rings:* [Fairy-rings].

(2) *Newton's rings:* [Newton].

(3) *Nobilis rings:* [Nobili].

(4) *Saturn's rings:* [Saturn].

(5) *The Prize Ring:* Prize-fighting or prize-fighters collectively.

(6) *The ring:*

(*a*) Betting men or bookmakers collectively.

"*The ring* has been hard hit by the success of Plaisanterie."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

(*b*) The Prize Ring (q.v.).

*** ring-armor**, *s.* Armor of ring-mail (q.v.).

ring-barker, *s.* One who cuts the bark of a tree in a ring, so as to destroy the life of the tree.

"Their skeleton nakedness due to the ruthless axe of the *ring-barker*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

ring-barking, *s.* The act or practice of destroying the life of trees by cutting the bark in a ring.

"The questionable practice of thinning the trees by the 'dying by inches' process, known as sapping and *ring-barking*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

ring-bird, *s.* The reed-bunting (q.v.).

ring-bit, *s.*

Manége: A bit having a ring cheek, whether loose or otherwise.

ring-blackbird, *s.* The ring-ousel (q.v.).

ring-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A ring passing through an eye in the end of a bolt which is secured to the deck or side of a vessel or on a wharf. It is used for attachment of a rope or tackle. On each side of a port it is used for hooking the train-tackles by which the gun is manœuvred.

ring-bone, *s.*

Farr.: (See extract).

"*Ring-bone* is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

*** ring-carrier**, *s.* A go-between, so called from his carrying a ring as a token of his mission.

ring-chuck, *s.* A hollow chuck whose grasping end is capable of being contracted by a ring, so as to hold firmly the object to be turned. The screw end fits the mandrel of the lathe-head.

ring-coupling, *s.* [Thimble-coupling.]

ring-course, *s.*

Arch.: The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

ring-dial, *s.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

ring-dog, *s.* An implement for hauling timber, consisting of two dogs connected by a ring through the eyes. [Dog, *s.*]

ring-dotterel, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ægialitis* (in older classifications, *Charadrius*) *hiaticula*. It is much smaller than the Dotterel (q.v.), and is distinguished by its black collar, and its brilliant, gold-coloured eyes. This bird was formerly celebrated in folk-medicine. To be cured of the jaundice it was held to be only necessary to look fixedly at the bird's eyes, with a firm faith in the success of the experiment.

ring-dove, *s.* [Woodpigeon.]

ring-dropper, *s.* One who practises ring-dropping.

"After his punishment, he was, during some years, lost in the crowd of pilferers, *ring-droppers*, and sharpers who infested the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ring-dropping, *s.* A trick practised upon the unwary by sharpers, who pretend to find a ring, or other article of jewellery, made of imitation gold, which they sell to the victim as gold.

ring-fence, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A fence, inclosing in a more or less circular line, an estate or considerable extent of country.

2. *Fig.:* An inclosing line or limit.

ring-finger, *s.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

ring-footed gnat, *s.*

Entom.: *Culex annulatus*, a British species. It frequents houses, and its bite causes greater irritation than that of the House-gnat, *C. ciliaris*.

ring-formations, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain walled or ramparted plains on the surface of the moon, supposed to be non-volcanic, as no central cone is discernible.

ring-formed, *a.* Formed like a ring; circular.

ring-gauge, *s.*

1. *Road-making:* A ring two and a half inches wide in the aperture, used for determining the size of broken stone under the Macadam system of road-making.

2. *Jewell.:* A conical piece of wood or a tapering metallic slip, having marked upon it a series of sizes of rings, according to an established gauge, or actual parts of an inch in diameter.

3. *Ordn.:* A circular steel gauge used in inspecting shot and shell. They are made of two sizes for each calibre, the larger being a trifle more and the smaller a trifle less in diameter than the true calibre of the projectile. All shot received must pass through the larger gauge, but are rejected if they pass through the smaller.

ring-head, *s.* An instrument used for stretching woollen cloth.

***ring-hedge**, *s.* A ring-fence (q.v.).

ring-lock, *s.* A puzzle-lock; a letter-lock (q.v.).

ring-mail, *s.*

RING-MAIL.

Old Arm.: Defensive armour composed of small rings of steel sewn edgeways upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth. It differs from chainmail, in that the rings of the latter are interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. It was worn in the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth centuries.

*** ring-man**, *s.*

1. One connected with the betting- or prize ring; a betting or sporting man.

2. The third finger of the left hand; the ring-finger.

"On the foremost finger and the *ring-man*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 137.

ring-master, *s.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

"The white thong in the *ring-master's* strong and merciless hand."—*Graphic*, June 6, 1885, p. 569.

ring-micrometer, *s.*

Optics: A metallic ring fixed in the field of a telescope, and used to determine differences of declination between stars from the differences of time occupied by them in traversing different chords, either of the inner or outer periphery of the ring; a circular micrometer.

ring-money, *s.*

Numismatics: Money formed like a ring. It was in use in Egypt and some other ancient nations before the coins of ordinary form began. Cæsar (*de Bel. Gal.*, v. 12) is made to speak of "annulis ferreis," "pro nummo," among the ancient Britons at the time of his invasion, but there are two other readings of the passage. Ring-money existed in Sweden and Norway as late as the twelfth century, and is still current in parts of Africa.

ring-necked pheasant, *s.*

Ornith.: *Phasianus torquatus*, from China. Its plumage is extremely brilliant, with a distinct white collar. It breeds freely in captivity.

ring-net, *s.* A net used by entomologists for catching butterflies. It consists of a ring of cane or metal, about fifteen inches in diameter, fixed on the end of a walking stick, and bearing a net of leno, or book muslin, the length of the arm. The net must not end in a point, or the butterflies would get jammed into it and injure the feathery scales of their wings.

ring-ousel, ring-ouzel, *s.* [Ousel, *s.*, ¶.]

ring-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope secured to a ring-bolt in the deck to secure the cable or a purchase, or to check the cable in veering.

ring-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A small, light sail set on a mast on the taffrail.

RING-SAIL.

ring-saw, *s.* A saw having an annular web.

ring-shaped, *a.* Having the shape of a ring; annular.

ring-stand, *s.* A small stand having projecting pins on which to place finger-rings.

ring-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A long piece of rope secured to an after ring-bolt, and the loop embracing the cable through the next, while others in succession nip the cable home to each ring-bolt in succession. It is a precaution in veering cable in bad weather.

*** ring-streaked, * ring-straked**, *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

"He removed the he-goats that were *ring-streaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled."—*Genesis* xxx. 35.

ring-tail, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* An additional sail set abaft the spanker or driver, to extend its area in light winds.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) A ring-tailed eagle (q.v.).

"Many other authors mention the eagle and *ring-tails* in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), ii. 710.

(2) The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). So called from a rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers.

Ring-tail boom:

Naut.: A spar to rig out on the spanker-boom to set the ring-tail.

ring-tailed, *a.* Having the tail marked with a series of rings or ring-like markings.

Ring-tailed cat:

Zool.: The name given by the miners to *Bassaris astuta*, one of the Procyonidæ, occurring in California, Texas, and the higher

RING-TAILED CAT.

regions of Mexico. It is about a yard long, of which the tail occupies one third. The fur is brown, and the tail beautifully ringed. It is easily tamed, and makes an excellent mouser, whence its misleading popular name. Called also Cacomixle.

Ring-tailed eagle:

Ornith.: An immature golden eagle (of from one to two years).

Ring-tailed lemur:

Zool.: *Lemur catta.* [MACACO.]

ring-thrush, *s.* [RING-OUSEL.]

*** ring-time,** *s.* Time for marrying.

"In the spring-time, the only pretty *ring-time.*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 3.

ring-tumbler, *s.*

Locksmith.: An annular-shaped tumbler in a lock.

ring-vortex, *s.* A number of smaller circles placed side by side to form a larger one.

ring-wall, *s.*

Metall.: The inner lining of a furnace.

"They use a sort of half-muffle, called a *ring-wall*, consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln, which protects the ware from the first violence of the flame."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator,* pt. x., p. 205.

rĭng (2), *s.* [RING, (2), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly the sound of metals.

"In vain, with cymbals' *ring,*
They call the grisly king."
Milton: The Nativity.

2. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

"He meant to hang as great and tunable a *ring* of bells as any in the world."—*Fuller.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

2. Particular character when uttered: hence, characteristic sound.

"A kind of youthful vigour, a manly *ring* about his utterances."—*Daily Chronicle,* Oct. 1, 1885.

rĭng (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [RING (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To encircle; to surround with, or as with a ring. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.,* iv. 4.)

2. To fit with a ring, as the finger, or the snout of swine.

"*Ring* these fingers with thy household worms."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

† 3. To wed by a marriage ring.

"I was born of a true man and a *ring'd* wife."—*Tennyson: Queen Mary,* i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hort.:* To cut out a ring of bark from, so as to obstruct the sap.

2. *Manège:* To exercise, as a horse, by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge.

"A fine horse they were *ringing.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen,* ch. vi.

* B. *Intrans.:* To form a circle; to circle, to cluster. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* vi. Introd.)

¶ *To ring a quoit:* To pitch it so that it shall encircle the pin.

rĭng (2), * **ryng,** (pa. t. *rang,* * *rong,* pa. par. *rung*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hringan* = to clash, to ring; cogn. with Dut. *ringen;* Icel. *hringja;* Dan. *ringe;* Sw. *ringa* = to ring; Icel. *hrung* = a din; Lat. *clangor.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body, by striking, or causing to be struck by some body.

2. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

3. To attend on, celebrate, proclaim, or usher in by ringing.

"No mournful bell shall *ring* her funeral."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* 4. To cause to sound loudly.

"*Ring* a hunter's peal."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

5. To utter sonorously; to repeat loudly, often, or earnestly; to proclaim, to celebrate: as, To *ring* one's praises.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic body when struck.

"On the beech's pride, and the oak's brown side,
Lord Richard's axe is *ringing.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 13.

2. To practise the art of making music with bells tuned harmonically.

"Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing.*"—*Holder.*

3. To have a sensation of sound continued; to continue sounding; to tingle: as, My ears *ring* with the noise.

4. To sound, to resound.

"Our fields rejoice, our mountains *ring.*"
Wordsworth: Feast of Brougham Castle.

5. To be filled, as with report, fame, or talk: as, The world *rings* with his praises.

6. To be famous or celebrated; to resound.

"Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings.*"
Milton: Sonnet 15.

¶ 1. *To ring changes upon:*

(1) *Lit.:* To produce alternated or varied peals on.

(2) *Fig.:* To use variously, or in various senses.

"The whole seems to amount to a little more than the *ringing of changes upon* the word necessity."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 429.

2. *To ring down:* To conclude; to end at once: from the theatrical custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

3. *To ring the bells backward:* To sound the chimes in the reverse order. (It was done as a signal of alarm, danger, or fire.)

4. *To ring the changes:* [CHANGE, *s.* ¶].

rĭnged, *a.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Surrounded with, or as with a ring or rings; encircled.

2. Covered with, or as with rings.

"The surface of the water was *ringed* all over."—*Field,* Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Bot.:* Annulated (q.v.).

*** ringed-animals,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Annulosa (q.v.).

ringed-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Boarmia cinctaria.*

ringed-plover, *s.* [RING-DOTTEREL.]

ringed-seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Phoca hispida* (or *fœtida*), the genus Pagomys of Gray. Called also Fœtid Seal, and Fjord Seal.

ringed-snake, *s.*

Zool.: The common English snake, *Tropidonotus natrix* (formerly *Natrix torquata*).

ringed-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Annelida (q.v.).

rĭng'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *ringens,* pr. par. of *ringor* = to gape.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gaping; open wide.

"A monstrous crocodile, with *ringent* lips of leather."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan,* ch. lxxxi.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of an irregular monopetalous corolla*): Properly, having the two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice gaping, as in Lamium. It is distinguished from Personate or Masked in which the two lips are pressed together.

(2) More loosely, the same as PERSONATE.

rĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who rings, especially one who rings chimes on bells.

"A bell without a *ringer.*"
Beaumont: A Sonnet.

2. *Mining:* A crow-bar.

3. *Sporting slang:*

1. A fraudulent contestant in a race or game, usually one entered under an assumed name.

2. A quoit pitched so as to encircle the peg.

rĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RING (2), *v.*]

A. *As. pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Having or giving out the sound of a bell; resonant, sonorous, resounding: as, a *ringing* voice, a *ringing* cheer.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of causing to sound, as a sonorous metallic body; the act or art of making music with bells.

"The *ringing* of a medal . . . is a very common experiment."—*Addison: On Medals,* dial. iii.

2. A ringing sound; the sound as of bells ringing: as, a *ringing* in the ear.

rĭng'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *ringing; -ly.*] In a ringing, sonorous, or resounding manner; with a ring.

"Glove on ground that answers *ringingly*
The challenge of the false knight."
Browning: King & Book, x. 1,157.

*** rĭn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ring* (1), v.; suff. *-le.*] To ring, as hogs.

"Spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 41.

*** rĭng'-lēad,** *v.t.* [Formed from *ringleader* (q.v.).] To act as ringleader to.

rĭng'-lēad-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s., and *leader.*]

* 1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers, &c.

"It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy,* vii. 70.

2. The leader of a faction, or any association of men engaged in any illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

rĭng'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A little ring.

"Who first Ulysses' wonderous bow shall bend,
And through twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xxi. 76.

* 2. A little circle; a fairy ring.

"When fairies in their *ringlets* there
Do dance their nightly rounds."
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

3. A curl, particularly of hair.

"Such wavy *ringlets* o'er his shoulders flow."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey iv. 202.

II. *Entom.:* *Hipparchia hyperanthus,* a British satyr, with sooty-brown wings, having black spots with white centres. Larva feeds on various grasses. The perfect insect appears in July. The Marsh-ringlet is *Cœnonympha darus,* Rothlieb's Marsh-ringlet is the variety *rothliebii,* and the Small Ringlet, *Erebia epiphron;* all three are British rivulet moths.

rĭng'-lĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *ringlet; -ed.*] Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets; worn in ringlets.

rĭng'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s., and *worm.*]

1. *Pathol.:* *Tinea tonsurans,* an affection of the hair, scalp, or chin, usually circular, caused by a white parasitic fungus, *Achorion Lebertii* (*Trichophyton tonsurans*). Ringworm of the beard is known as *Tinea sycosis,* and of the body as *circinatus.* The removal of the hair, and the application of sulphurous acid and glycerine or iodine are among the most effective remedies. [HONEYCOMB-RINGWORM, PLICA.]

2. *Zool.:* The genus Iulus. (*Swainson.*)

ringworm-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Cassia alata.*

rĭnk, *s.* [A variation of *ring* (1), s.; cf. prize-*ring.*]

1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from thirty to forty yards in length, and eight or nine feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played.

"Up the *rink* like John roar."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

2. A sheet of artificially prepared ice for skating on; a smooth floor of asphalt or other material, on which to skate with roller-skates.

rĭnk, *v.i.* [RINK, *s.*] To skate on a rink, especially on one of asphalt, with roller-skates.

rink'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rink*, v.; *-er.*] One who skates on a rink.

rink'-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Rink; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals with various others at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3·46; colour, yellowish-brown; transparent in thin splinters; lustre, vitreous, greasy on fracture surfaces. The mean of five analyses gave: fluorine, 5·82; silica, 29·08; titanic acid, 13·36; protoxides of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, 21·25; yttria, 0·92; protoxide of iron, 0·44; lime, 23·26; soda, 8·98 = 103·11. Lorenzen suggests the formula $2\overset{II}{R}\overset{IV}{R}O_3 + NaFl$ in which $\overset{II}{R}$ = Ce, La, Di, Y, Fe, Ca, and $\overset{IV}{R}$ = Si,Ti.

rinse, * reinse, * ronce, * rense, * rynse, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rinser, reinser* (Fr. *rincer*), from Icel. *hreinsa* = to make clean, to cleanse, from *hreina* = clean, pure; cf. Dan. *rense* = to purify, from *reen* = clean; Sw. *rensa*, from *ren* = clean; Ger. *rein*; Goth. *hrains* = pure, clean.] To wash lightly; to cleanse with a second application of clean water after washing; especially to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid. (Said of hollow vessels.)

"The neighbouring milkmaids occasionally *rinsed* out their cans at the very spot."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rinse, *s.* [RINSE, *v.*] The act of rinsing.

rins'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rins(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which rinses.

rin'-thēre-oŭt, *s.* & *a.* [Scotch *rin* = run; Eng. *there*, and *out.*]

A. *As subst.*: One who runs out of doors; a gadabout; a vagabond.

"The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe amang thae Highland *rinthereouts*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lviii.

B. *As adj.*: Wandering without a home; vagrant, vagabond.

rī'-ō-līte, *s.* [After Del Rio, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as ONOFRITE (q.v.).

rī'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. after Del Rio; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing 13 per cent. of bismuth, for which metal it is worked at Cremenz, Einfischthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

rī'-ŏt, * ri-ote, *s.* [O. Fr. *riote*, a word of doubtful origin; *rioter* = to make a disturbance, to chide; Prov. *riota* = dispute, strife; Ital. *riotta* = quarrel, dispute, riot.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Wanton and unrestrained conduct; uproar, tumult.

2. Revelling; wild, extravagant, and loose feasting or festivity; excess, revelry.

"But, in my absence, *riot* fills the place."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 555.

II. *Law:* A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons unlawfully assembling together of their own authority in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.

"A *riot* is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance in a violent and tumultuous manner."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ *To run riot:*

1. To act or move wildly without control or restraint.

"*Running riot* with fancy and imagination."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 210.

2. To grow luxuriantly, or in rank abundance.

"Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a large festoon,
Ran riot."
Tennyson: Œnone, 99.

¶ Among the memorable riots which have occurred in the United States were the Doctor's Riot at New York (1788); the Native American Riots at Philadelphia, against the Roman Catholics (1844); the Astor Place Riot, against the English actor Macready (1849); the Draft Riots in New York (1863); and the Anarchist Riot in Chicago (1886). In addition there have been numerous riots arising from strikes of workingmen, of which the most destructive were those at Pittsburgh during the railroad strike of 1877, and at Chicago, in 1894.

Riot Act, *s.* Each state of the American Union has what is known as a Riot Act, which requires that a proclamation shall be read to any riotous assembly, requiring them, in the name of the law, to disperse, and cease from unlawful acts.

rī'-ŏt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *rioter*, from *riote* = riot (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To raise a riot, tumult, or sedition; to act riotously.

2. To revel; to go to excess in feasting, drinking, or other dissipation; to act in a wanton and unrestrained manner.

"The soldiers sang and *rioted* on the moor amidst the corpses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To be highly excited.

"No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 252.

† **B.** *Trans.*: To pass or spend in rioting; to destroy or put an end to by riotous living. (*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 391.)

rī'-ŏt-ĕr, * ri-ot-our, * ry-ot-tour, *s.* [Eng. *riot*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who riots; one who revels or goes to excess in feasting or riotous living.

"These *riotours* three, of which I tell . . .
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke."
Chaucer: C. T., 12.525.

2. *Law:* One who is guilty of assembling with others to do an act in an unruly and turbulent manner, and who refuses to retire on being ordered to do so by a magistrate.

"The same day (June 6, 1780) attempts were made by the *rioters* on the Bank and Pay-office."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain*, vol. vii.

rī'-ŏt-ĭng, *s.* [RIOT, *v.*] Riotous, dissipated, or loose conduct or living; dissipation.

"Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness."—*Romans* xiii. 13.

*** rī'-ŏt-ĭse, * rī'-ŏt-ĭze,** *s.* [Eng. *riot*, s.; *-ise.*] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotry.

"The image of superfluous *riotize*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 33.

rī'-ŏt-oŭs, * rȳ-ot-touse, *a.* [O. Fr. *rioteux*, from *riote* = riot (q.v.); Ital. *riottoso.*]

1. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied or characterized by rioting or wanton conduct; wanton, licentious, dissipated.

"Wasted his substance with *riotous* living."—*Luke* xv. 13.

2. Tumultuous; partaking of the nature of a riot or tumultuous and unlawful assembly; seditious: as, a *riotous* assembly.

3. Acting riotously; tumultuous, turbulent, seditious.

"Slew a *riotous* gentleman."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

riotous-assembling, *s.*

Law: The unlawful assembly of a number of persons to the disturbance of the peace. If such persons do not disperse after proclamation by the sheriff, or other law officer, they are accounted guilty of felony. A riotous assembling differs from a riot only in the number of persons assembled together.

rī'-ŏt-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *riotous*; *-ly.*]

1. In a riotous, wanton, licentious, or dissipated manner.

"He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*."—*Ecclus.* xiv. 4.

2. In a riotous or tumultuous manner; in manner of a riotous assembling; tumultuously, seditiously.

rī'-ŏt-oŭs-nĕss, * ri-ot-ous-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *riotous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being riotous.

"Their *riotousness* is condemned by your temperate fare."—*Udal: 1 Peter* iv.

*** rī'-ŏt-rȳ, * ri-ot-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *riot*; *-ry.*] Riot, riotous conduct, rioting.

"Your electioneering *riotry*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 231.

rĭp (1), * rype, * ripe, * ryppe, *v.t.* [Norw. *ripa* = to scratch, to score; cf. Sw. dial. *ripa* = to scratch, to pluck asunder; Sw. *repa* = to scratch, to ripple flax; *repa up* = to rip up; *repa* = a scratch; Dan. *oprippe* = to rip up; Icel. *rifa* = to rive, to tear; *rifa upir* = to rip up. Thus the word is no more than a variant of *rive* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To search out, to examine thoroughly.

"*Rypande* the reynes and hert."
O. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 592.

2. To separate by tearing or cutting the parts; to tear or cut open or off; to rend, to split.

"Sails *ripp'd*, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

3. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

"Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

4. To undo the seams of by cutting the stitches without slitting the fabric.

* II. *Fig.*: To open for examination or disclosure; to search to the bottom, to bring to light, to rake up. (Followed by *up.*)

"I don't like *ripping up* old stories."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, lxx.

rip-saw, *s.* A rippling-saw (q.v.).

*** rĭp (2), * rippe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *rȳpan*; Goth. *raupjan*; O. H. Ger. *roufan.*] To rob, to pillage.

"To *rippen* hem and ræfen."
Ormulum, 10,212.

rĭp (3), *v.i.* [Prob. a variant of *rap* (q.v.).] To swear profanely.

rĭp (1), * ripp (1), *s.* [RIP (1), *v.*] A rent made by ripping; a tear, a rent.

"The curlew being quite dead, with a great *rip* down its back."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

rĭp (2), *s.* [Icel. *hrip.*] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

"Yet you must have a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs the finest you can wish."
Lawson: Secrets of Angling.

*** rĭp (3), ripp (2),** *s.* [A.S. *rip, rȳp*, from *ripan, rȳpan* = to reap (q.v.).] A handful of unthreshed corn. (*Scotch.*)

"Hae, there's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie."
Burns: To the Auld Mare Maggie.

rĭp (4), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *rap* = scab; Dan. *rips raps* = riffraff.]

1. A term of contempt; a base, low, mean, or worthless person; a contemptible creature.

2. An animal of no value, as a worn-out horse; anything of no value.

"Lilliputian peers
With wasted carcases their *rips* bestride."
Pursuit of Fashion.

rī-pär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ripa* = a bank.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the banks of a river.

B. *As subst.*: One who dwells on the banks of a river.

"Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on the river."—*Field*, July 24, 1886.

riparian-nations, *s. pl.* Nations owning opposite banks, or different parts of the banks of the same river. (*Wharton.*)

riparian-proprietors, *s. pl.* Proprietors owning lands bounded by a river or watercourse.

rī-pär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *riparius* = that frequents the banks of rivers.]

Bot.: Growing by water.

rīpe, * rype, *a.* [A.S. *ripe*, prop. = fit for reaping, from *rīpan* = to reap; cogn. with Dut. *rijp* = ripe; *rijpen* = to ripen; Ger. *reif* (O. H. Ger. *rifi*) = ripe, *reifen* = to ripen.]

1. Ready for reaping or gathering; matured sufficiently for use; mature; come to perfection in growth. (Said of things grown and used for food.)

"Preye ye Lord of the *ripe* corn that he sende werk men into his *ripe* corn."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* ix.

2. Advanced or brought to the state of being fit for use; matured: as *ripe* cheese, *ripe* wine.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, plumpness, or the like.

"Those happiest smiles
That played on her *ripe* lip."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

4. Mature.

"The noble dame . . .
Cheered the young knights, and council sage
Held with the chiefs of *riper* age."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 31.

* 5. Fully developed; maturated, suppurated; as, a *ripe* abscess.

6. Complete, finished, consummate: as, a *ripe* scholar.

7. Ready for action or effect; mature.

"The question had long been *ripe* for settlement."
—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

* 8. Fully qualified by gradual progress and improvement.

"At thirteen years he was *ripe* for the university."
—*Fell.*

* **rīpe**, *s.* [Lat. *ripa.*] A bank.

"The right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iv. 110.

* **rīpe** (1), **rype** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [RIPE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become ripe; to mature, to ripen.

"And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

B. *Trans.:* To make ripe; to ripen.

"No sun to *ripe* the bloom."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* **rīpe** (2), * **rype** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *rȳpan.*] To rob, to pillage.

rīpe (3), * **rype** (3), *v.t.* [RIP (1), *v.*] To ransack, to search.

"But we must *ripe* his pouches a bit, and see if the tale be true or no."—*Scott: Guy Mannering.* (Introd.)

rīpe'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ripe*, a; *-ly.*] In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.

"It fits us, therefore, *ripely*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

rīp'-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *rīpian.*] [RIPE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become or grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.

"Apples and grapes gathered before they be *ripe*, and laid on heaps together, will *ripen* well enough afterwards."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 126.

II. *Fig.:* To become ripe or mature; to approach or come to perfection or maturity: as, A scheme *ripens* for execution.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature. (*Pope: Sappho to Phaon*, 9.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To bring to perfection.

"When to *ripened* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego."
Dryden: Virgil; Past. iv. 45.

* **2.** To mature, to fit, to prepare.

"Further *ripened* in the knowledge of God's word."
—*Fox: Actes*, p. 981.

rīpe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ripe*, a.; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being ripe, or come to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity.

"They . . . never come to their maturitie and *ripenesse*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** Full growth.

"Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give."
Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley.

2. Perfection, maturity, completeness.

"A thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

3. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or the like.

* **4.** Fitness, qualification.

"Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 2.

rī-pĭd'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*), genit. ῥιπίδος (*rhipidos*) = a fan, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *ripidolith.*]

Min.: The same as CLINOCHLORE and PROCHLORITE (q.v.).

ripidolite-slate, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of chlorite slate or schist in which ripidolite (q.v.) forms the chloritic constituent.

rĭp-ĭ-ē'-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ripien(o)*; *-ist.*]

Music: A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts.

rĭp-ĭ-ē'-nō, *s.* [Ital. = full.]

Music:

1. An additional or filling-up part. Any part which is only occasionally required for the purpose of adding to the force of a tutti is said to be ripieno.

2. A mixture stop on Italian organs: as, *ripieno di due, tre, quattro, cinque*, &c., a mixture stop of two, three, four, five ranks, &c.

* **rĭp'-ĭ-ēr**, * **rĭp'-pēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (2), s.; *-er.*]

Old Law: One who brought fish to market in inland towns.

"I can send you a speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier*, that rides that way with mackarel."—*Chapman: Widow's Tears.*

* **rī-pōste'**, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *riposta.*]

Fencing: The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

* **rĭp'-pēr** (1), *s.* [RIPIER.]

rĭp'-pēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** One who rips, tears, or rends.

2. A tool for edging slates for roofing.

3. A ripping-tool (q.v.).

II. *Fig.:* A first-class person or thing; specif., of a well-delivered ball in cricket. (*Slang.*)

"He would bowl such a *ripper* that old Mr. Tamplyn . . . gave him a trial for the county."—*London Society*, Oct., 1886, p. 325.

rĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Cutting, tearing, rending.

2. *Fig.:* First-class, capital. (*Slang.*)

"Another *ripping* gallop."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

ripping-bed, *s.* A stone-saw (q.v.).

ripping-chisel, *s.*

Wood-work.: A crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

ripping-iron, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A hook for tearing old oakum out of the seams.

2. An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottoms of ships.

ripping-saw, *s.* A saw for cutting wood lengthwise of the grain.

ripping-tool, *s.* An instrument for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

rĭp'-ple (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A non-nasalised form of *rimple* or *rimpil*, from A.S. *hrympille* = a wrinkle (cogn. with O. Dut. *rimpel* = a wrinkle, *rimpelen* = to wrinkle), from *hrimpan* = to wrinkle; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hrimfan*, M. H. Ger *rimpfen*; Ger. *rümpfen* = to wrinkle.] [RIMPLE, RUMPLE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To assume a wrinkled or ruffled surface, as water when running over a rough bottom; to run in small waves or undulations.

"Rising, *rippling* on the pebbles."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xxii.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom.

"No motion but the water's sound
Rippling against the vessel's side."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl.

rĭp'-ple (2), * **rip-el-en**, *v.t.* [RIPPLE (2), *s.*] To clear or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

rĭp'-ple (3), *v.t.* [A dimin. of *rip* (1) (q.v.).] To scratch slightly.

"Having slightly *rippled* his arm."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 264.

rĭp'-ple (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Weakness or pains in the loins or back. (*Scotch.*)

rĭp-ple (2), * **re-pylle**, *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; suff. *-le*; cf. Sw. *repa* = to ripple flax; Dut. *repel* = a ripple, *repen* = to beat flax; *repelen* = to ripple flax; Low. Ger. *repe*; Ger. *riffel* = a ripple, *riffeln* = to ripple flax.]

1. An instrument, with teeth like a comb, through which flax is drawn to remove the capsules and seeds, when the lint of the plant is to be used.

2. An instrument for removing the seeds from broom-grass. (*Amer.*)

rĭp'-ple (3), *s.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.

"To sink down to the bed of the river without making so much as a *ripple* on its glassy surface."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 10, 1886.

2. *Fig.:* A sound like that of water running gently over a rough bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.

ripple-drift, *s.*

Geol.: An undulated structure often seen in mica schist, probably identical with the ripple-mark (q.v.) of certain sandstones. (*Seeley.*)

† **ripple-grass**, *s.*

Bot.: *Plantago lanceolata.* [RIB-GRASS.]

ripple-mark, *s. pl.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Furrows, on sandstone of all ages, produced by the ripple of the tide on what was once the sandy shore of an ancient sea, or water from eight to ten feet, or, in rarer cases, from 300 to 450 feet deep. Beach ripple may generally be distinguished from ripples due to currents by frequent changes in its direction.

ripple-marked, *s.* Having ripple-marks (q.v.).

* **rĭp'-plĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *ripp(le)*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little ripple.

rĭp'-plĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

rĭp'-plĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rippling*; *-ly.*] In a rippling manner; with ripples.

* **rĭp'-plȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *ripp(le)*; *-ly.*] Having ripples; rippling.

"She steered light
Into a shady, fresh, and *ripply* cove."
Keats.

rĭp'-răp, *s.* [A reduplic. of *rap* (q.v.).]

Civ.-eng.: A foundation of loose stones, thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

rĭpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

* **riptowell**, *s.* [First element = *reap*; etym. of second element doubtful.]

Feud. Law: (See extract).

"*Riptowel* was a gratuity or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary.*

rī-sa'-la, *s.* [Hind.] A troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

rĭs'-al-dar, *s.* [Hind. *rasala-dar.*] The commander of a troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

rīse (pa. t. * *roos*, *rose*, pa. par. *risen*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *rīsan* (pa. t. *rās*, pl. *rison*, pa. par. *risen*); cogn. with Dut. *rijzen*; Icel. *rísa*; O. H. Ger. *rīsan*; Goth. *reisan* (pa. t. *rais*, pa. par. *risans*) in the comp. *ur-reisan* (= A.S. *ārīsan*, Eng. *arise*).] [RAISE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass from a lower to a higher position; to move upwards, to ascend, to mount up: as, Smoke *rises*, a bird *rises* in the air, &c.

2. To change from a sitting, lying, kneeling, or reclining posture to an erect one; to become erect, to stand up.

"*Rise*, take up thy bed and walk."—*John* v. 8.

3. To get up from rest.

"With that he hasted him to *rise*
Anone."
Gower: C. A., vi.

4. *Specif.:* To ascend from the grave; to come to life again. (*Luke* xxiv. 46.)

5. To bring a sitting or session to an end; to adjourn: as, The House *rose* at eight o'clock.

6. To grow upwards; to attain a height; to stand or reach in height; to ascend: as, The tower *rises* to a height of 100 feet.

7. To have an upward direction; to slope upwards.

"Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

8. To reach or attain a higher level by increase of bulk; to swell: as, The tide *rises*.

9. To swell or be raised in the process of fermentation, as dough or the like.

10. To have the appearance or effect of rising; to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.

"He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and the good."—*Mark* v. 45.

11. To become apparent; to come into sight; to make an appearance; to appear: as, Colour *rises* in the cheeks.

12. To become audible.

"A hideous gabble *rises* loud
Among the builders."
Milton: P. L., xii. 56.

13. To have origin, source, or beginning; to arise, to originate; to be produced; to spring.

* 14. To return by revolution.

"Nor would the various seasons of the year,
By turns revolving, *rise* and disappear."
Blackmore: Creation, iv.

15. To increase in force or intensity; to become stronger: as, The wind *rises*; his anger *rose*.

16. To increase in sound or volume; to become louder or stronger: as, The noise *rose*.

17. To increase in value; to become dearer or more valuable; to advance in price: as, Corn *rises*.

18. To increase in amount; to become larger or greater: as, His expenses *rose*.

19. To become brighter or more cheerful: as, His spirits *rose*.

20. To become excited or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; espec. to rebel, to revolt. (Frequently with *up*.)

"Let us *rise up* against Edom."—*Obadiah* i. 1.

21. To set to work; to betake one's self to work. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Nehem.* ii. 18.)

22. To take up a higher social position; to advance in position, rank, dignity, power, wealth, or the like; to be promoted; to thrive.

"Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

23. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase or improve in dignity, power, or interest. (Said of style, thought, or discourse.)

"Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rises*, *rise*."
Roscommon: Essay on Verse.

24. To come by chance; to happen, to occur: as, A thought *rose* to his mind.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* To ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher: as, To *rise* a semitone.

2. *Print.:* To be capable of being safely raised from the imposing stone. (Said of a forme which can be lifted without any of the type falling out.)

B. *Trans.:* To cause to rise.

"An angler *rose* a fish, and, in place of the usual mode, kept on casting over him."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rĭse (1), *s.* [Rise, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of rising; ascent; specif., the rising of a fish to the fly.

"I certainly had not expected a *rise* to my first cast."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Ascent, elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill.

3. The distance through which anything rises; height ascended: as, The *rise* of the river was six feet.

4. Any place raised or elevated above the ordinary level; an elevated place; a rising ground.

"To deck this *rise* with fruits of various tastes."
Philips: Cider, i. 86.

5. Appearance above the horizon.

"From the *rise* to set." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

6. Spring, source, origin, beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream.

7. Increase, advance, augmentation.

"The *rise* of their nominal price is the effect, not of any degradation of the value of silver, but of the *rise* in their real price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

† 8. Advance in rank, honour, dignity, fame, or position; promotion or improvement in social position.

"Wrinkled benchers often talked of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his *rise*.
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 474.

9. Increase of sound in the same key; a swelling of the voice.

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale: as, a *rise* of a tone or a semitone.

11. The height to which one can rise; elevation of thought, mind, language, style, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The elevation of an arch above the springing-line.

2. *Carp.:* The height of a step in a flight of stairs.

3. *Mining:* A perpendicular shaft or winze excavated from below upward.

¶ (1) *Rise of land:* [Upheaval].

(2) *To take* (or *get*) *a rise out of a person:* To get a laugh at his expense; to make him ridiculous. The expression has reference to the rise of a fish to a fly. (*Slang Dict.*)

* **rise** (2), * **risse**, *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *hris.*] A branch, a twig, a shoot, a sprout.

"Ther he under *rise* lith." *Layamon*, 740.

rĭsen, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rise, *v.*]

rĭs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ris(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who rises.

"The ile Ææ, where the pallace stands
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosie hands."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* The upright board of a step.

2. *Mining:* A shaft excavated upward.

3. *Found.:* An opening through a mould, into which metal rises as the mould fills, a head.

* **rishe**, *s.* [Rush, *s.*]

rĭsh'-ĭ (Eng. pl. **rĭsh'-îs**), **rĭk'-hĭ**, *s.* [Sansc. = a sage, a saint.]

1. *Hindoo Mythology:*

(1) *Pl.:* Seven ancient sages credited with the composition of the Vedic Hymns. The rishi of a mantra (q.v.) in any of the Vedas is the sage by whom it was composed or recited. In later times the whole Brahmanical caste pretended to trace their descent from the seven Vedic Rishis, but the Veda itself speaks of Royal Rishis (Rajarshis), who were probably of the Warrior caste.

(2) *Sing.:* Any Brahmanical sage considered to be infallible. (*Banerjee.*)

2. *Hindoo Astron.:* The seventh asterism of Ursa Major, or the sage to whom belongs any one of its seven conspicuous stars.

rĭsh'-tạ, rĭ'-tạh, *s.* [Mahratta, Hind., &c. *ritha* = various species of Sapindus.]

Bot., &c.: (1) *Sapindus emarginatus;* (2) an Indian medicinal oil obtained from the Soap-nut, *S. detergens;* (3) the seed of *Acacia concinna.*

rĭs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *risible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being risible; proneness to laugh.

"How comes lowness of style and the familiarity of words to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without them a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

rĭs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *risibilis* = laughable, from *risum*, sup. of *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; prone to laugh.

"Laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Exciting laughter; laughable, ridiculous.

"A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities."—*Johnson: Preface to his Dictionary.*

3. Belonging or relating to the phenomenon of laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

rĭs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *risible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being risible; risibility.

rĭs'-ĭ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *risib(le); -ly.*] In a risible or laughable manner; laughably.

rĭs-ĭ-găl'-lō, *s.* [Ital.] [Realgar.]

rĭs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rise, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ascending, mounting; moving upwards.

2. Advancing or increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or position: as, a *rising* man.

3. Growing up; advancing towards maturity or adult years: as, the *rising* generation.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to birds when in a position, as if preparing to take flight. [Rousant.]

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who or of that which rises; a mounting up or ascending; ascent; specif., the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.

2. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection.

3. An insurrection, sedition, revolt, or mutiny; an assembling in opposition to government or authority.

"To trust to a general *rising* of the population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. That which rises; as a tumour on the body.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A narrow strake in a boat, beneath the thwarts.

2. *Mining:* The same as Riser, II. 2.

3. *Ship-build.* (*Pl.*): Thick planks supporting the timbers of the decks.

rising-anvil, *s.*

Sheet-metal Working: A double beak-iron.

rising-arch, *s.* A rampart arch.

rising-floors, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: The floor-timbers which rise fore and aft from the plane of the midship floor.

rising-hinge, *s.* A hinge so constructed as to elevate the foot of an opening door, to avoid the carpet.

rising-line, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A curved line on the drafts of a ship, marking the height of the floor-timbers throughout the length, and thereby fixing the sharpness and flatness of a vessel's bottom.

rising-main, *s.* The vertical pipe from a pump in a well to the surface of the ground.

rising-rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A rod in the Cornish steam-engine which rises as the cataract piston descends, by means of levers; it then lifts catches by which the sectors are released, and the weights are enabled to open or shut the equilibrium or exhaust valves.

rising-square, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A square upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the keel.

rising-wood, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A timber worked into the seat of the floor and into the keel to steady the floor-timber.

rĭsk, * **risque**, *s.* [Fr. *risque*, from Sp. *risco* = a steep rock, from Lat. *reseco* = to cut back: *re-* = back, and *seco* = to cut; Ital. *risico, risco, risigo;* Sp. *riesgo* = risk; Low Lat. *risigus, riscus;* Port. *risco* = a rock, risk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hazard, danger, peril; chance of harm or injury. (Frequently in the phrase, *to run a risk*, i.e., to incur a hazard, to encounter danger.)

"Money out at interest runs a greater *risque* than land does."—*Locke: On Lowering the Interest.*

2. *Comm.:* The hazard or chance of loss, as of a ship, goods, or other property; hence, used for the degree of hazard or danger.

rĭsk, *v.t.* [Fr. *risquer;* Sp. *arriscar, arriesgar.*] [Risk, *s.*]

1. To put in risk or hazard; to put to chance; to hazard.

"And, proud to make his firm attachment known,
To save your life would nobly *risk* his own."
Cowper: Truth, 200.

2. To venture on; to dare to undertake: as, To *risk* a battle.

rĭsk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *risk; -er.*] One who risks or ventures.

"What courses other *riskers* took."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

* **rĭsk'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *risk; -ful(l).*] Full of risk or danger; hazardous, risky.

rĭsk'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *risk; -y.*] Full of risk; dangerous, hazardous.

"Such a *risky* matter as that."—*Wilkie Collins: The Moonstone*, pt. i., ch. xxi.

rĭ-sŏr'-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *risus* = laughter, from *rideo* = to laugh.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter.

risorial-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: The *risorius*, usually regarded as a part of the *Platysma myoides* muscle of the cheek which produces smiles. Called also Smiling muscle.

rĭ-sŏt'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from *riso* = rice.]

Cook.: A dish consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.

* **risse**, *pret. of v.* [Rise, *v.*]

rĭs'-sō-ĭte, *s.* [After H. Risso; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Buratite (q.v.).

Rĭs-sō', *s.* [A. Risso, an Italian naturalist; he made the Mediterranean fauna his life-long

study, and published *L'Ichthyologie de Nice* in 1810, and *L'Histoire Naturelle de l'Europe Méridionale* in 1827.] (See compound.)

Risso's grampus, *s.*

Zool.: Grampus griseus. The head is fuller and rounder than that of a porpoise, and its flippers are longer and narrower. Prevailing tint gray, darker above, lighter below, the markings on sides varying considerably. Found on the French and English coasts in summer; probably visiting Africa or America in winter.

ris-sō'-a, *s.* [Risso.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Littorinidæ. Shell minute, white or horny, pointed, many-whorled; aperture rounded, operculum sub-spiral. Known species: recent, about seventy, world-wide in distribution, but especially from the northern hemisphere; fossil, one hundred, from Britain and France, from the Permian of Britain onward. Forbes and Hanley enumerated forty-five real or doubtful recent species as British.

ris-sō'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *risso(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool: A family of Holostomata. (*Tate.*) Often merged in Littorinidæ.

ris-sō-ī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *risso(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Rissoa. Aperture channelled in front. Recent species, sixty-six; fossil, ten, from the Bath Oolite onward.

ris'-sōle, *s.* [Fr.]

Cook.: An entrée consisting of savoury mince of any kind, enclosed in pastry and fried.

rī'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = laughter.] (See compound.)

risus-sardonicus, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of grin on the features in tetanus. It was anciently attributed to the eating of the Sardoa, Sardous, or *Sardonia herba, i.e.*, the Sardonian herb, which had leaves like parsley and was sweet; it may have been a Ranunculus. The sardonic grin is a very unfavourable symptom in lesion of the nerves.

rĭt, rĭtt, *s.* [Prob. the same as *rut* (q.v.).] A slight incision made in the ground with a spade, &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. (*Scotch.*)

rĭt, rĭtt, *v.t.* or *i.* [Rit, *s.*] To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip, to scratch, to cut. (*Scotch.*)

rī'-ta, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, group Bagrina, from the East Indies. The region in front of the dorsal spine is covered with a series of scutes.

rĭ-tar-dăn'-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing slower and slower.

rīte, *s.* [Lat. *ritus* = a custom; Fr. *rit, rite.*] A solemn act of religion; an act performed in divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a form, especially in religion or ceremony; a religious ceremony; a ceremonial.

"Many precious *rites* . . .
Are gone, or stealing from us."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

¶ *Congregation of Rites:*

Roman Church: A Congregation instituted by Sixtus V. towards the close of the sixteenth century. Its object is to promote a general uniformity (consistent, however, with the permission of innumerable differences of detail according to the customs and traditions of different nations) in the externals of divine worship. Secondarily, it deals with the canonisation and beatification of saints, and is then extraordinary. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

* **rīte'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rite*; *-ly.*] In accordance with ritual; with all due rites and ceremonies.

rĭ-tĕn-û'-tō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing more slowly.

* **rith-er,** *s.* [Rudder.]

rĭ-tor-nĕl'-lō, rĭ-tor-nĕlle', *s.* [Fr. *ritornelle*; Ital. *ritornello*, dimin. from *ritorno* = return, *ritornare* = to return.]

Music: Properly a short repetition, as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. The word is now generally used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

"Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refraine, or *ritornello*, at the end of each stave or stanza."—*Bacon: Three Essays on Church Musick*, p. 213.

* **rĭ-trat'-tō,** *s.* [Ital.] A picture. [Retract, *s.*]

"A *ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity herself."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 186.

rĭtt, *v.* or *s.* [Rit, *v.* or *s.*]

rĭt'-tẽr, *s.* [Ger.] A knight; a title given to a knight.

"The *Ritter's* colour went and came."
Campbell: The Ritter Bann.

† **rĭt-tẽr'-ĭc,** *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the physicist Ritter, who, in 1801, first discovered the existence of Actinic rays. An old synonym of Actinic (q.v.).

rĭt-tĭng'-ẽr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Rittinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in small rhombic tables, with native arsenic, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Schemnitz, Hungary. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 1·5 to 3; lustre, sub-metallic to adamantine; colour varying, dull honey-yellow to hyacinth-red, sometimes blackish in parts; streak, orange-yellow. Composition not definitely ascertained, but consists essentially of arsenic, selenium, and silver.

rĭt'-ụ-al, * **rĭt'-ụ-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rituel*, from Lat. *ritualis*, from *ritus* = a rite; Sp. *ritual*; Ital. *rituale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to rites; consisting of rites.

"Instant I bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifice and solemn prayer."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 652.

2. Prescribing or regulating rites.

"The *ritual* laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens or unclean persons."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 453.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book in which the rites and ceremonies of a church, or of any special service, are set down.

2. The manner of performing divine service in any particular church or communion; ceremonial.

"As the apostles assembled to consider whether the Gentile converts were to be holden to any part of the Jewish *ritual*."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

rĭt'-ụ-al-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *ritual*; *-ism.*]

1. The system of ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; ritual.

2. The observance of prescribed rites or forms in religion.

3. A name sometimes used as synonymous with Tractarianism (q.v.), more properly applied to the practices of a section of High Churchmen, who sought to make the revival of Catholic doctrine manifest to the people by ornate ritual, and especially by the adoption of Eucharistic vestments.

"It was out of such circumstances . . . that what was afterwards called *Ritualism* took its rise."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 199.

rĭt-ụ-al-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ritual*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ritualistic (q.v.).

"The second stage of the *Ritualist* movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 199.

B. *As subst.:* A person attached to strict observance of ritual; specif. one who promotes the Catholic revival in the Church of England. (*Lee.*)

"A corresponding movement throughout the country in the direction which the *Ritualists* had taken."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 200.

rĭt-ụ-al-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ritualist*; *-ic.*]

1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to ritual.

2. Pertaining or relating to the ritualists.

rĭt'-ụ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ritual*; *-ly.*] By rites; by or according to any particular rite.

rī'-va, *s.* [Icel. *rifa.*] [Rive, *v.*] A rift, a cleft. (*Orkney and Shetland Islands.*)

* **rī'-vage (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Fr., from *rive* (Lat. *ripa*) = a bank.]

1. A bank, a shore, a coast.

"You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Introd.)

2. A toll paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels thereon.

rī'-val, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rival*, from Lat. *rivalis*, from *rivus* = a stream, a river. "Properly those who dwell on opposite banks of the same river or stream. Such people are under strong temptation to quarrel about water privileges; hence the word rivals came to mean those in competition with each other, and disposed to quarrel even though no river might be near." (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 198.) Sp. *rival*; Ital. *rivale*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who strives to reach or obtain something which another is also seeking to gain, and which only one can possess; a competitor for the same object as another.

"Hath in any, but in her, love-fellowship maintained friendship between *rivals*?"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

2. One who emulates or strives to equal or surpass another in excellence; a competitor, an emulator: as, *rivals* in eloquence.

* 3. An associate, a companion, a comrade.

"If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, the *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Striving or seeking to reach or obtain the same object; emulous; standing or being in competition for the same object.

"You are two *rival* enemies."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* **rival-hating,** *a.* Hating any rival; jealous.

"With *rival-hating* envy, set you on."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

rī'-val, *v.t.* & *i.* [Rival, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand or be in competition or rivalry with another; to strive to reach or gain something before or in opposition to.

2. To strive to equal or surpass; to emulate.

"Awakes the *rivall'd* nightingale."
Thomson: Hymn on Solitude.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be a competitor or rival.

"Burgundy,
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

* **rī'-val-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rival*; *-ess.*] A female rival.

"Oh, my happy *rivaless*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, iv. 153.

* **rī-văl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *rivalité*, from Lat. *rivalitatem*, accus of *rivalitas*, from *rivalis* = rival (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being a rival; rivalry, emulation.

2. Association, equality, copartnership.

"Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars, presently denied him *rivality*."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 5.

rī'-valled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rival, *v.*]

rī'-val-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rival*; *-ry.*] The act of rivalling; a state of competition or emulation; a striving or effort to reach or obtain the same object which another is pursuing, and which only one can possess; an endeavour to excel or surpass another in excellence.

"To muse o'er *rivalries* of yore."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 32.

rī'-val-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rival*; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being rivals; rivalry, competition, emulation.

"A kind of *rivalship* against Thomas Aquinas."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 4·4.

rīve (1), * **ryve** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *rífa* (pa. t. *reif*, pa. par. *rifinn*); cogn. with Dan. *rive*; Sw. *rifva*; to scratch; Dut. *rijven*; O. H. Ger. *riban*; Ger. *reiben*.]

A. *Trans.:* To split, to cleave, to rend asunder forcibly.

"A bolt that should but *rive* an oak."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be riven, split, or rent asunder; to open.

"And now—O! would that earth would *rive*
And close upon me while alive."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 28.

* **rīve** (2), * **ryve,** *v.i.* [Arrive.] To sail to; to come, to arrive.

rīve, *s.* [Rive (1), *v.*] A rift, a split, a rent, a tear.

rĭv'-el, *v.t.* [A.S. *gerifian* = to wrinkle, a frequent. from *rive* (q.v.); Dut. *ruifelen, ruyfelen.*] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, to corrugate, to pucker.

"While every worm industriously weaves
And winds his web above the *rivell'd* leaves."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 596.

***rĭv'-el, *rĭv'-el-ing** (1), ***ryv-el-ing,** *s.* [RIVEL, *v.*] A wrinkle.

"It had no wem ne *ryueling.*"—*Wycliffe: Ephesians,* v.

***rĭv'-ĕl-ĭng** (2), *s.* [RIVEL, *s.*]

***rĭv'-el-ĭng** (3), *s.* [Eng. *rive(r)*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little river; a rivulet, a streamlet, a brook. (Prob. a misprint for *riverling.*)

"Which, as maine floods from smallest currents flow,
Derives her sweets to th' *rivelings* below."
Brathwayte: Nature's Embassie, p. 276.

***rĭv'-el-ĭng** (3), *s.* [A.S. *rifling.*] A rough kind of shoe, formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom, for that reason, the term itself was sometimes applied in contempt.

"Sum es left na thing
Boute his rivyn *riveling.*"
Wright's Political Songs, p. 307.

rĭven, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIVE, *v.*]

***rīv'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rive* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who rives or rends.

rĭv'-ẽr (2), ***riv-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *rivière* = a river. The original meaning was a shore or bank, from Low Lat. *riparia* = (1) the seashore, a bank, (2) a river: prop. fem. of *riparius* = riparian (q.v.); Sp. *ribera* = a shore, a seacoast; Port. *ribeira* = a meadow near the bank of a river; *ribeiro* = a brook; Ital. *riviera* = a sea-shore, a bank, a river.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A large and abundant stream; a copious flow.

"*Rivers* of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law."—*Psalm* cxix. 136.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* A large stream of water flowing over a certain portion of the earth's surface, and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or another river. A river is generally a stream of considerable size formed by the union of several brooks, streams, or rivulets. When several streams join, so as to produce a river of considerable size, this last is called the principal river, and the minor rivers of which it is composed are called its tributaries, affluents, branches, or feeders. The district drained by such a system of streams or rivers is termed a river-basin (q.v.). Rivers generally have their sources in springs, or from the gradual melting of the snow and ice which perpetually cover the summits of the most elevated ranges of mountains. The channel or cavity in which a river flows is called its bed, and the solid land which borders the bed is its banks. The termination of the course of a river, or where it discharges itself into the sea, another river, &c., is called its mouth.

The following table shows the length and area of some of the principal rivers:—

	Length in miles.	Area of Basin. Sq. miles.
Mississippi, with Missouri	4,100	1,290,000
Nile	3,700	1,290,000
Amazon	3,400	2,230,000
Obi	3,200	1,190,000
Yang-tse-Kiang	3,200	689,000
Yenesei	3,200	880,000
Lena	2,900	942,000
Amur	2,800	403,000
Congo	2,600	1,540,000
Niger	2,600	1,060,000

Darwin (*Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. vi.) considered rivers as harbours of refuge for certain fishes, and as standing to the ocean in the same relation as islands do to continents.

2. *Geol.:* Rivers may in some cases be aided in hollowing out their beds by existing ravines and fissures, in others their whole channel is scooped out by themselves. The most rapid movement of the water is at the surface, friction retarding the lower and lateral currents. A velocity of three inches per second at the bottom is sufficient to tear up fine clay, six inches per second fine sand, twelve inches per second fine gravel, and three feet per second stones as large as an egg. Hence the transporting power of a river is enormous, especially when in flood. The material carried forward is deposited in the estuary at the month of the stream, and tends to form a delta (q.v.). Rivers have existed in all geological periods; one is traceable in the Carboniferous rocks of the Forest of Dean.

3. *Law:* Rivers are distinguished as navigable and non-navigable: the former being the property of the state, and subject to state jurisdiction; the latter the property of those through whose lands they flow. Improvements in many of our inland navigable rivers, by means of dams and locks, are now being made by the Government at public expense. The Ohio and some of its tributaries have been greatly improved by this method during the last few years.

river-basin, *s.* [BASIN, *s.*, B. II. 2. (*b*).]

river-bed, river-channel, *s.* The bed, bottom, or channel of a river.

river-bullhead, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Cottus gobio,* the Miller's thumb (q.v.).

river-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Thelphusa (q.v.).

river-craft, *s.* Small craft or vessels which ply on rivers, but do not put out to sea.

river-crayfish, *s.*

Zool.: *Astacus fluviatilis.*

river-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A river-god (q.v.).

"Praying the *river-deity* to let them cross."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 210.

river-delta, *s.* [DELTA.]

river-dolphins, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Platanistidæ (q.v.).

***river-dragon,** *s.* A crocodile. (So called by Milton (*P. L.,* xii. 191), in allusion to Ezekiel xxix. 3.)

river-driver, *s.* A name given by lumbermen to one whose business is to conduct logs down running streams.

***river-ducks,** *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The Anatinæ. (*Swainson.*)

river-god, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A river personified, and worshipped as a deity. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

"Odysseus invokes the river of Scheria; Skamandros had his priest and Sperchelos his grove; and sacrifice was done to the rival of Herakles, the *river-god* Acheloos."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 213.

river-hog, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Potamochœrus, sometimes called Bush-hogs. *Potamochœrus penicillatus* is the Red River-hog.

river-horse, *s.*

Zool.: *Hippopotamus amphibius.*

"They are the *river-horse* and the crocodile, those celebrated inhabitants of the Nile."—*Young: Notes on the Paraphrase of Job.*

river-ice, *s.*

Geol., &c.: Ice floating down a river. It is capable of carrying with it, or moving forward, not merely gravel and pebbles, but boulders of large size.

river-jack viper, *s.*

Zool.: *Vipera rhinoceros,* from West Africa. The head is flat, with a longish horn on each side of the snout. In captivity it is very irritable, and puffs itself out and hisses fiercely when visitors approach the case in which it is confined.

river-lamprey, *s.*

Ichthy: *Petromyzon fluviatilis.*

river-limpet, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ancylus (q.v.).

river-meadow, *s.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Unio (q.v.).

river of death, *s.*

Compar. Religions: An expression frequently met with in anthropological writings, and derived from the fact that, in very many forms of religion, the passage from the present to another state of existence is thought to be effected by the actual crossing of a river. The belief existed in classical times (cf. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 134, 145, with *Od.* μ. 22), and is very widely spread among races of low culture in the present day (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.,* ch. xii., xiii.). Allusions in Christian allegory and hymnology, which seem to embody this notion, probably refer to the passage of the Jordan by the Jews before entering the Land of Promise.

river-plain, *s.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Potamogale velox.*

river-side, *s.* The bank of a river.

river-snail, *s.*

Zool.: *Paludina vivipara.*

river-terrace, *s.*

Geol.: A terrace along the side of a river. There is a steep cliff a few yards high supporting a flat terrace, corresponding in appearance to the adjacent alluvial plain. The terrace is apparently horizontal, but really has a slope corresponding to that of the river. Sometimes two or three such terraces exist one above the other. They are produced by the slow and intermittent upheaval of the land. (*Lyell.*)

river-tortoise, *s.* [MARSH-TORTOISE.]

river-wall, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either (1) to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks; (2) to prevent overflow of the land adjacent; or (3) to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller sectional area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water, *s.* The water of a river, as distinguished from spring-water, &c.

river-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Podostemon. (*Amer.*)

***rĭv'-ẽr,** *v.i.* [RIVER, *s.*] To hawk by a river; to fly hawks at river fowl.

***rĭv'-ẽr-āin,** *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to a river; situated on or near to a river; bordering on a river.

"General Prendergast has made short work of the long-talked of *riverain* defences known as the Menhla position."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 19, 1885.

***rĭv'-ẽr-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *river,* s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little river; a rivulet, a stream.

"Whose violet veins in branched *rivers* s flow."
Drayton. Barons Wars, vi. 56.

***rĭv'-ẽr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *river,* s.; *-hood.*] The quality or state of being a river. (*Hugh Miller,* in *Annandale.*)

***rĭv'-ẽr-īne,** *a.* [RIVERAIN.]

***rĭv'-ẽr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *river;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little river, a stream.

"All her hidden crystall *riverlings.*"
Sylvester: Du Bartas, third day, first week, 183.

rĭv'-ẽr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *river,* s.; *-y.*]

1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

"Branched with *rivery* veins, meanderlike that glide."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

2. Abounding in rivers.

rĭv'-ĕt, ***rev-et,** *v.t.* [RIVET (1), *s.*] [Fr. *river.*]

I. *Literally*

1. To fasten with a rivet or rivets.

"Their greaves and pouldrons others *rivet* fast."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii. 1

2. To clinch; to fasten firmly.

"In *rivetting,* the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the place you *rivet* it upon.—*Moxon.*

II. *Fig.:* To fix or fasten firmly.

"Toil on from watch to watch, bidding my eye,
Fast *rivetted* on science, sleep defy."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

rĭv'-ĕt (1), ***rev-et,** ***ryv-et,** *s.* [Fr., from *river* = to rivet; a word probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Icel. *rifa* = to tack together.] A short bolt with a flat or rose head, employed for uniting two plates or thin pieces of material. The stub end is swaged to prevent its withdrawal. When used for joining pieces of leather, as in making belting, an annular disc, termed a burr, is placed over this end previous to swaging, in order to give a greater bearing. Rivets are cut from round metal rods, and formed by special machinery. In riveting iron plates together, as in boilers, tanks, &c., the rivet is made red-hot, and while a sledge is held against the head, the end is swaged down by striking directly with a riveting-hammer, or a species of die called a snap-head is interposed. In riveting together wooden surfaces, they may be lined with metallic plate, or washers may be placed under the head and the swaged burr, to prevent the indentation of the wood.

"*Rivet* of steel and iron clasp."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 18.

rivet-boy, *s.* The boy employed in the operation of riveting to take the rivets from the furnace.

rivet-cutter, *s.* A jaw tool for cutting off flush the stub ends of rivets or bolts.

rivet-hearth, *s.* A shallow, round fuel-tray, mounted on three legs, and having a circular bellows beneath it for blowing the fire in which rivets are made red-hot.

rivet-joint, *s.* A joint formed by a rivet or rivets.

***rĭv′-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bearded wheat. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 49.)

rĭv′-ĕt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rivet*, v.; *-er.*] One who rivets.

rĭv′-ĕt-ĭng, rĭv′-ĕtt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of fastening with a rivet or rivets.

2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

riveting-hammer, *s.* A hammer for swaging a rivet when in position. It has a long, flat-faced head and a narrow peen.

riveting-machine, *s.*

Boiler-making: A machine in which the operation of riveting boiler or other metallic plates is performed by steam-power.

riveting-set, *s.* A punch with a hollow face, used for swaging the head of rivets.

rĭv′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RIVE (1), *v.*]

riving-knife, *s.*

Coopering: A frow (q.v.).

riving-machine, *s.* A machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain; for hoops, staves, splints, as the case may be.

***rī′-vō,** *interj.* [Etym. doubtful.] An exclamation in Bacchanalian revelry.

"*Rivo!* says the drunkard."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

rī′-vōse, *a.* [Lat. *rivus* = a river.]

Zool., &c.: Having furrows more or less sinuate like the course of a river.

rĭ′-vŏ-tīte, *s.* [After Prof. Rivot, of Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very compact amorphous mineral of a yellowish to grayish-green colour. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·55 to 3·62; fracture uneven, fragile. An analysis yielded: antimonic acid, 42·0; protoxide of silver, 1·18; protoxide of copper, 39·50; carbonic acid, 21·0; lime, a trace, from which the formula $2SbO_5 + 4(CuO,AgO)CO_2$ is calculated.

rĭv′-ŭ-lĕt, *s.* [Lat. *rivulus*, dimin. from *rivus* = a river.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small stream; a brook, a streamlet.

"The shades . . .
Through which me to refresh the gentle *rivulets* run."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 6.

II. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia affinitata.*

rĭv′-ŭ-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rivul(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A mucilaginous substance obtained from a freshwater alga, *Rivula tuberosa.*

***rĭx-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rixatio*, from *rixatus*, pa. par. of *rixor* = to brawl, to quarrel.] A brawl, a quarrel.

***rĭx-ā′-trĭx,** *s.* [RIXATION.] A quarrelsome, brawling woman; a common scold.

rix′-dŏl-lar, *s.* [Dan. *rijksdaalder, rigsdaler*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, from *reichs*, genit. of *reich* = an empire, and *thaler* = a dollar (q.v.).]

1. A silver coin made at the British mint for use in the island of Ceylon. It is valued at 1s. 6d., and is divided into twelve fanams of 1½d. each.

2. A silver coin used at the Cape of Good Hope, divided into eight schillings, and worth about 1s. 6d. sterling.

rĭz′-ŏm, *s.* [RHIZOME.]

Her.: The grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other corn.

rĭz′-zĕred, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Half-dried and salted: as, *rizzered* fish. (*Scotch.*)

rōaçh (1), *** roche,** *s.* [A.S. *reohhe, reohche*; cogn. with Dut. *rog* = a ray; O. Dut. *roch* = a skate; Dan. *rokke* = a ray; Sw. *rocka*; Ger. *roche*; Lat. *raia* = a ray.]

Ichthy.: Leuciscus rutilus, common throughout Europe north of the Alps, and found in great numbers in the Sea of Azov and the Caspian. Colour most brilliant at spawning-time, especially in males. Upper part of body bluish-green, including to black; sides, brighter, sometimes silvery-yellowish; belly silvery-white; ventrals and anals red; dorsal and caudal gray, with red spots, and often with a blackish border. Length about ten inches, but large specimens may measure fifteen. Roach are gregarious, and associate with Bream and Rudd, often breeding with them. They are not much esteemed as food fish in England; in Russia dried roach is a national dish, and the roe of the Caspian Roach is made into caviare, large quantities of which are annually exported.

¶ *As sound as a roach:* Perfectly sound. (Perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *roche* = a rock.)

"The Roach spawns in April and May in Prussia, May in Austria, and June in England, when the scales of the male become rough. The fishes then assemble in weedy places in shoals, and exhibit those lively movements which have given rise to the adage, '*As sound as a roach.*' It is not often safe to depend on mediæval etymology, but it had been supposed that the Roach was incapable of becoming diseased, and was hence named after St. Roch, the legendary Æsculapius."—*Seeley: Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, p. 148.

rōaçh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The upward curve of the foot of a sail, made in order to clear the stays, spars, &c.

rōaçh (3), *s.* [See def.] A cockroach (q.v.).

rōaçh (4), **rōçhe,** *s.* [Fr. *roche* = a rock.]

* 1. A rock. (*Palsgrave.*)

2. Refuse gritty stone, or a bed in position resembling it. The highest bed in the Portland Oolite is called the Roach bed. (*Etheridge.*)

rōad, * rode, * roode, *s.* [A.S. *râd* = a journey, an expedition, a road, from *râd*, pa. t. of *rîdan* = to ride. *Raid* and *road* are thus doublets.]

* 1. An incursion, an expedition, a raid.

"The Scot who will make *road* upon us."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* 2. The act of riding; a journey, a ride.

"With easy *roads* he came to Leicester."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

3. An open way or public passage; a way for passengers; ground appropriated to public traffic, and forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, vehicles, cattle, &c. Roads are variously constructed, according to the state of civilization and resources of the country through which they pass, and according to the nature and amount of the traffic to be provided for by them. [MACADAM, TURNPIKE, STREET.] As a generic term *road* includes highways, streets, lanes, &c. The Romans were the great constructors of roads among the ancients: their roads were pavements resting on a foundation of rough stones consolidated into one mass by liquid mortar or grout. The four great Roman roads in Britain were:—

1. Watling Street; from Kent, by way of London, to Cardigan Bay, in Wales.
2. Ikenild Street; from St. David's, Wales, by way of Birmingham, Derby, and York, to Tynemouth.
3. Fosse Way; from Cornwall to Lincoln.
4. Ermin Street; from St. David's to Southampton.

4. A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore; a roadstead. (Generally in the plural.)

"Peering in maps for ports and *roads*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. A means of access or approach; a path.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private *road*:
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 331.

¶ (1) *By road:* By walking or riding along the highway, as distinguished from travelling by sea or by rail.

(2) *On the road:* Passing, travelling.

(3) *To take the road:* To set out on a journey.

(4) *To take to the road:* To become a highway-robber.

road-agent, *s.* A highwayman. (*Local.*)

road-bed, *s.*

1. *Rail.-eng.:* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests. The substructure of the way consists of the embankment, bridges, piling, ballast, &c., and supports the superstructure, which consists of the rails, ties, chairs, frogs, crossings, &c.

2. *Civ.-eng.:* In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

"The road in England is always well kept, the *road-bed* is often like a rock."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 248.

road-book, *s.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

*** road-harrow,** *s.* A machine for dragging over roads when they are much out of repair, to replace the stones, gravel, &c., disturbed by the traffic.

road-locomotive, *s.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.

road-metal, *s.* [METAL, *s.*, A. II. 1. (1).]

road-roller, *s.* A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

road-runner, *s.*

Ornith.: Geococcyx californianus. Its powers of running are so great that it is often hunted on horseback.

road-scraper, *s.* A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

*** road-steamer,** *s.* A road-locomotive.

road-sulky, *s.* A light vehicle or trap accommodating only one person. [SULKY, *s.*]

road-surveyor, *s.* A public officer whose duty is to supervise the roads in a district, and see that they are kept in good order.

† road-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Plantago, especially *Plantago major*, which grows on hard roads.

road-worthy, *a.* Fit for the road or travelling.

rōad, rōde, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *road*, s. (q.v.), or from Lat. *roto* = to revolve, through Fr. *rôder*, or Sp. *rodear.* Cf. *Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 316.]

A. *Trans.:* To rouse.

"When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they may be raised once."—*Wilson & Bonaparte: American Ornithology* (ed. 1832), iii. 12. (Note.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. (See extract).

"A good retriever . . . who will *road* or follow the foot-scent of game well."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 93.

2. To fly in a body.

"To shoot wildfowl *roding* in, half an hour after sunset."—*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 188.

*** rōad′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *road*; *-less.*] Destitute of roads.

"Marching often across a *roadless* country as fast as sepoys in retreat."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 16, 1886.

rōad′-măn, *s.* [Eng. *road*, and *man.*] A man who works upon the roads.

rōad′-sīde, *s. & a.* [Eng. *road*, and *side.*]

A. *As subst.:* The side or borders of a road.

"By the *roadside* fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!"
Longfellow: Footsteps of Angels.

B. *As adj.:* Situated or being on the side of a road.

"*Roadside* waste, *roadside* pasture, and *roadside* turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

rōad′-stĕad, *s.* [Eng. *road* and *stead.*] The same as ROAD, *s.*, 4.

"Curses the *roadstead*, and with gale
Of early morning lifts the sail."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 12.

rōad′-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *road*; suff. *-ster.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A horse well fitted for travelling, or commonly employed in travelling, specif. applied to a trotter.

2. One who is much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

3. One who rides along the roads instead of following the hounds across country. (*Hunt Slang.*)

"Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. A tricycle or bicycle built more heavily than one for racing purposes, to withstand the wear and tear of travelling on the high road.

"It was a substantial *roadster*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

II. *Naut.:* A vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. (*Smyth.*)

rōad'-wāy, * rōde'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *road*, and *way*.] A highway, a road; espec. the part of a highway used by vehicles, horses, &c.

"Never a man's thought in the world keeps the *roadway* better than thine."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

rōam, * ram-en, * rom-en, *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a theoretical A.S. *rámian* (not found) = to stretch after; hence, to seek, to journey or rove about; cf. O. H. Ger. *rámên, ráman* = to aim at, to strive after. "It can hardly be doubted that the use of the word was largely and early influenced by the word *Rome*, on account of the frequent pilgrimages to it" (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intrans.:* To wander about without any definite purpose, object, or direction; to rove about, to ramble.

"How eager are my thoughts to *roam*
In quest of what they love!"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xlii.

B. *Trans.:* To range, to wander, to rove over.

"Now she *roams*
The dreary waste." *Cowper: Task*, i. 546.

*** rōam,** *s.* [ROAM, *v.*] The act of roaming, roving, or wandering; a ramble.

"The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*." *Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

rōam'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *roam*, v.; *-er*.] One who roams or roves about; a rover, a wanderer, a vagrant.

rōan, * roane, * roen, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *rouën* (Fr. *rouan*), a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *ruano* = roan; Ital. *roano, rovano*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed; now generally used of a mixed colour having a decided shade of red. (Applied to horses or cattle.)

"How shall I answer hue and cry
For a *roan* gelding, twelve hands high?"
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A roan colour; the colour described in A.

2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan colour.

"Proud, prancing on his *roan*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

3. *Leather:* Sheepskin tanned with sumach; the process is similar in its details to that employed for morocco leather, but lacks the graining given to the morocco by the grooved rollers in the finishing. It is used largely for bookbinding and sometimes for shoes.

roan-antelope, *s.*

Zool.: *Ægoceros leucophæus*, from the open plains of South Africa. It is about six feet long, forty inches high at the shoulder; heavily built, with upright mane, long ears, and scimetar-shaped horns; hide black, which colour reflected through the ashy-gray gives the animal its popular Dutch name Blanw-boc (Blue Buck).

rōan, *s.* [ROWAN.]

rōar, * rore, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rárian;* cogn. with M. H. Ger. *réren;* Dut. *reeren*. From the same root as Lat. *latro* = to bark; Sansc. *rá* = to bellow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cry with a loud continued voice; to bellow, as a beast; to shout. (*Jeremiah* ii. 15.)

2. To cry aloud, as in pain or distress.

"Thereat he *rored* for exceeding paine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 17.

3. To make a loud, continued, and confused noise, as the waves, the wind, a crowd of people, or the like.

"I am the Lord thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves *roared*."—*Isaiah* li. 15.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; to shout in laughter.

* 5. To act riotously. [ROARING-BOYS.]

II. *Vet.:* To make a loud noise in breathing. [ROARING, *s.*, 2.]

B. *Trans.:* To shout out loudly; to cry aloud; to call out or proclaim loudly.

"*Roar* these accusations forth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

rōar, * rore, *s.* [ROAR, *v.*]

1. A full loud cry or noise, as the cry of a beast; a shout.

"The *roar* of a whole herd of lions."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. The cry, as of a person in pain or distress.

3. A loud, continued, and confused sound, as of the waves, the wind, a crowd of persons, or the like.

"The ceaseless *roar*
Which rushes on the solitary shore."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 95.

* 4. A tumult.

"Perceiving his enemies dayly to increase vpon him, and all the countries about to be in a *rore*."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 656.

5. A shout or outcry of mirth or laughter.

"Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a *roar*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

rōar'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *roar*, v.; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who roars, shouts, or bawls.

"The *roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and a strong voice."—*Rambler*, No. 14.

* 2. One who acts riotously; a noisy, riotous person.

"A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!"
Massinger: Renegado, i. 3.

* 3. A wave, a billow.

"What care these *roarers* for the name of king?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

II. *Vet.:* A broken-winded horse.

"If a horse is a *roarer* . . . he will usually make a grunting noise when taking a fence."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse*, p. 598.

*** rōar'-ĭe,** *a.* [RORY.]

rōar'-ĭng, * ror-ing, * ror-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ROAR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Shouting, noisy.

2. Characterized by noise or riot; riotous.

"A mad *roaring* time."—*Burnet: Own Time.*

II. *Fig.:* Going on briskly; brisk, active; highly successful: as, a *roaring* trade. (*Colloq.* or *slang*.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loud, continued, or confused noise; a loud cry, as of a beast; a shout, as of laughter. (*Proverbs* xix. 12.)

2. *Veterinary:*

(1) A peculiar sound emitted during respiration by some horses. When of a chronic type, it most frequently arises from a paralysed condition of the dilator muscles of the left side of the windpipe, and is very often hereditary. (*Sidney.*)

"Their horses make much muscle, and *roaring* is almost unknown among them."—*Globe*, Nov. 9, 1885.

(2) The act of breathing loud. [(1)]

¶ *The roaring game:* Curling. (*Scotch.*)

*** roaring-boys,** *s. pl.* An old name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians, who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohawks of later times.

*** rōar'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *roaring; -ly.*] In a roaring manner.

rōast, * rost, * roste, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rostir* (Fr. *rôtir*), from Ger. *rösten* = to roast, from *rost* = a grate, a gridiron, or from Irish *roistin* = a gridiron, *rosdaim* = to roast, *rost* = roast meat; Gael. *rost, roist;* Wel. *rhostio;* Bret. *rosta* = to roast.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cook, dress, or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, &c.

(2) To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, To *roast* coffee.

(3) To heat to excess; to heat violently.

"*Roasted* in wrath and fire." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To banter, quiz, or chaff severely; to tease unmercifully. (*Colloq.*)

"Bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden."—*Bp. Atterbury: Epistolary Corresp.*, ii. 417.

II. *Metall.:* To expose, as metallic ores, to a protracted heat below fusion, in order to expel sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cook or dress meat by roasting.

"He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broile, and frie."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 382.

2. To become roasted or fit for the table by exposure to fire.

rōast, *s. & a.* [ROAST, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* That which is roasted, as a joint of meat; that part of a slaughtered animal which is chosen for roasting, as the shoulder or leg of mutton, sirloin of beef, &c.

"On holy days an egg or two at most,
But her ambition never reach'd to *roast*."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 34.

B. *As adj.:* Roasted: as, *roast* beef.

¶ * (1) *To cry roast meat:* Not to be able to keep one's good fortune to one's self.

(2) *To rule the roast:* To have or take the lead or mastery; to be master or chief. (Prob. for *to rule the roost*.)

"Suffolk, the new-made duke, that *rules the roast*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

roast-beef plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Iris fœtidissima*. [IRIS.]

roast-bitter, *s.* A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of burnt bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic substances.

rōast'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *roast; -er*.]

1. One who or that which roasts.

* 2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.

"We kept a *roaster* of the sucking pigs."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. 1.

rōast'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROAST, *v.*]

roasting-bed, *s.*

Metall.: A floor or bed of refractory substance on which ores are roasted.

roasting-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which ore is heated to drive off the sulphur and other volatile particles.

roasting-jack, *s.*

Domestic: An old fashioned device for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

*** rŏb,** *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *rob*, from Arab. *robb* = a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit.

"The conserve or rather the *rob* that is made of them."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 171.

rŏb, * robbe, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *robber, rober*. The original sense was to despoil the slain in battle, to strip, to disrobe, from O. Fr. *robbe, robe* = a robe; so Eng. *reave* (*bereave*) is formed in a similar manner, from A.S. *reáf* = clothing; O. Sp. *robir;* Sp. *robar;* O. H. Ger. *roubôn, roupon;* Ger. *rauben;* Dut. *roven*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive, strip, or plunder of anything by unlawful force or violence, or by secret theft; to strip or deprive of anything by stealing; to deprive unlawfully.

"Thei *robbiden* hym and woundiden hym and wenten awey."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 30.

2. To plunder, to pillage; to steal anything from.

"Like a thief to come to *rob* my grounds."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 10.

3. To deprive, to strip.

"That all the rest it seem'd they *robbed* bare
Of bounty, and of beautie, and all virtues rare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 4.

* 4. To steal.

"To *rob* love from any."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To steal, to plunder, to pillage.

"Men and women sloub, and *robbed* through the land."
Robert de Brunne, p. 38.

*** rob-altar,** *s.* A sacrilegious plunderer.

rŏb'-ąnd, rŏb'-bĭn, *s.* [For *rope-band*.]

Naut.: A piece of plaited rope, called sennit, used for fastening the head-rope of a sail to the jackstay; a rope-band.

Rŏb'-bęn Īs'-ląnd (*s* silent.) [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the Cape of Good Hope, used as a penal station.

Robben Island-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Coronella phocarum.*

rŏb'-bẽr, * rob-bour, *s.* [O. Fr. *robbeur*.] [ROB, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who robs or steals from another; one who commits a robbery; a thief.

"Who, turning to the *robber* band,
Bade four, the bravest, take the brand."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 21.

2. One who takes that to which he has no right; one who strips or deprives another of anything by violence or wrong.

II. *Law:* One who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or threats, and with a felonious intent.

robber-crab, *s.*
Zool.: Birgus latro. [BIRGUS.]

***rob-berds-man, *rob-bers-man,** *s.* [ROBERDSMAN.]

rŏb′-bĕr-ȳ, *rob-er-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *roberie.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or practice of robbing or of taking anything from another by violence or wrong; a plundering, a pillaging; theft.

"Each place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fil'd with treasure rackt with *robberies.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"The felonious and forcible taking, from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear. (1) There must be a taking, otherwise it is no *robbery.* (2) It is immaterial of what value the thing taken is; a penny as well as a pound, thus forcibly extorted, makes a *robbery.* (3) Lastly, the taking must be by force, or a previous putting in fear; which makes the violation of the person more atrocious than privately stealing. This previous violence, or putting in fear, is the criterion that distinguishes *robbery* from other larcenies."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

rŏb′-bĭn (1), *s.* [Ceylon.]

Comm.: The name given to the package in which Ceylonese, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. (*Simmonds.*)

rŏb′-bĭn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The spring of a carriage. (*Simmonds.*)

rŏb′-bĭn (3), *s.* [ROBAND.]

rōbe, *s.* [Fr., from M. H. Ger. *roub, roup;* O. H. Ger. *raup;* Ger. *raub* = booty, spoil, a garment; cogn. with A.S. *reáf* = spoil, clothing: Icel. *rauf* = spoil; Ital. & O. Sp. *roba;* Sp. *ropa;* Port. *roupa.*]

1. A kind of gown or long loose dress worn over other dress, especially by persons in high position, or engaged in any ceremonial, ordinance, or rite; a gown of state or office, as of judges, priests, &c.; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

"The vests, the *robes,* and heaps of shining gold."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 456.

2. A dressed buffalo skin. A pack of robes is ten skins tied in a pack, this being the state in which they are brought to market.

¶ *Master of the Robes:* An officer of the royal household, whose duty is to order and supervise the robes of the sovereign. Under him are several officers, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page, a brusher, a furrier, a sempstress, a laundress, a starcher, and a standing wardrobe-keeper, at Windsor Castle, St. James's, and Hampton Court palaces, &c. Under a queen the duties are performed by a Mistress of the Robes, who is the highest in rank of the ladies in the service of the queen. (*English.*)

¶ *Gentlemen of the robe* (or *of the long robe*): Barristers.

robe-maker, *s.* A maker of official robes for judges, the clergy, barristers, members of a university, &c.

rōbe, *v.t. & i.* [ROBE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To invest with a robe or robes; to dress with magnificence; to array.

"Lying *robed* and crowned,
Worthy a Roman spouse!"
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 163.

II. *Fig.:* To clothe, to dress, to invest, to cover: as, The fields are *robed* with green.

B. *Intrans.:* To put on robes; to array one's self in a robe or robes.

***rŏb′-ĕrds-măn, *rŏb′-bĕrds-măn, *rŏb′-ĕrts-măn,** *s.* [Said to be named after Robin Hood, the celebrated outlaw of Sherwood Forest.] In the old statutes, a term applied to any bold robber or night thief. In *Piers Plowman* they are termed Roberdes knaves.

"*Robbersmen,* or *Robberdsmen,* were a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes (5 Edw. 3, &c.) . . . of whom Coke says, that Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard I., on the borders of England and Scotland by robbery, burning of houses, rapine and spoil, &c., and that these *Robberdsmen* took name from him."—*Termine: Law Dictionary.*

rŏb′-ĕrt, *s.* [HERB-ROBERT.]

Rŏb′-ĕr-tĭn, Rŏb′-ĕr-tīne, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: One of an order of monks, so named after Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187.

rŏb′-ĭn, *s.* [A familiar dimin. from *Robert.*] [JACKDAW.]

1. The Redbreast (q.v.).

* 2. A trimming on the front of the dress.

"*Robins,* and caps and sheets."
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 237.

¶ (1) *Robin run in the hedge:*

Bot.: Nepeta Glechoma.

(2) *Round-robin:* [ROUNDROBIN].

Robin Goodfellow, *s.* A "drudging fiend," and merry domestic fairy, famous for mischievous pranks and practical jokes. At night-time he will sometimes do little services for the family over which he presides. The Scotch call this domestic spirit a brownie; the Germans, kobold or Knecht Ruprecht. The Scandinavians called it Nissé God-dreng. Puck, the jester of Fairy-court, is the same.

"Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Called *Robin Goodfellow* . . .
Those that Hob-goblin call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Robin Hood, *s.* A celebrated outlaw in the reign of Richard I.; hence, a character in May-day and other games.

robin-redbreast, *s.* [REDBREAST.]

robin-ruddock, *s.* The robin-redbreast.

robin-wake, *s.*
Bot.: The same as WAKE-ROBIN (q.v.).

robin's pincushion, *s.* The bedeguar of the dog rose.

rŏb′-ĭ-nĕt (1), *s.* [Fr.]

Steam-eng.: A term for some of the cocks of the steam-engine, as the gauge, brine, and trial cocks.

***rŏb′-ĭ-nĕt (2),** *s.* [Eng. *robin;* dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A robin-redbreast.

"The mavis, merl, and *robinet.*"
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. viii.

2. *Old Arm.:* A military engine for hurling darts and stones.

ROBINET.

rōb′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROBE, *v.*]

robing-room, *s.* A vestiary; a room where robes of state or ceremony are put on or off: as, a judge's *robing-room.*

rō-bĭn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Robin, a French botanist, herbalist to Henry IV.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Galegeæ. North American trees, bearing deciduous, pinnate leaves, and nodding racemes of white or roseate flowers: calyx with five lanceolate teeth, the two upper approximate; legume many-seeded. *Robinia Pseudacacia,* a native of the United States, is the Bastard or False Acacia, called in America the Locust-tree. It is from fifty to eighty feet high, with loose racemes of fragrant flowers. The leaves, root, and inner bark are sweet. The wood is hard and durable, and used for trenails. In the south of France it is grown to furnish vine props. *R. hispida* is the Rose Acacia of the Southern United States.

2. *Palæobot.:* Found in the European Pliocene.

rō-bĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia); -ic.*] Derived from *Robinia Pseudacacia.*

robinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid found in the root of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* It forms a syrupy mass, but becomes crystalline in contact with absolute alcohol.

rō-bĭn′-ĭ-ĭn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *robini(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter found in the wood of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* Obtained by precipitating the aqueous decoction with basic acetate of lead, and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid.

rŏb′-ĭn-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{30}O_{16}$. A yellow colouring matter found in the blossom of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* To extract it, the recently-gathered flowers are boiled in water, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue repeatedly exhausted with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in delicate straw-yellow crystals having a silky lustre, melts to a yellow liquid at 195°, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, but dissolves readily in alkalis and alkaline carbonate. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark brown by ferric chloride, and it reduces cupric oxide in a boiling alkaline solution.

robinine-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}O_6$ (?). A sweet brown syrup, obtained by heating robinine with dilute acids. It does not crystallize, smells of caramel when heated, and yields with nitric acid a large quantity of picric acid.

rō′-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot., &c.: Wood for shipbuilding, from a Bignoniad, *Catalpa longissima,* and *Platymiscium platystachyum,* one of the Dalbergieæ.

***rŏb ŏ′ dā′-vȳ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rob,* s.] A drink so called.

"Sherry nor *Rob-o'-Davy* here could flow."
Taylor, the Water-poet.

***rŏb′-ŏr-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *roborans,* pr. par. of *roboro* = to make strong, from *robur* = strength.]

A. *As adj.:* Strengthening.

B. *As subst.:* A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

***rŏb′-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *roboratus,* pa. par. of *roboro* = to make strong.] To make strong; to give strength to; to strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"Ancient privileges . . . which herein are *roborated* and confirmed."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge,* ii. 36.

***rŏb-ŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *roboratio.*] [ROBORATE.] The act of strengthening, confirming, or establishing.

***rŏ-bŏr′-ĕ-an, *rŏ-bŏr′-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *roboreus,* from *robur* = strength, also an oak.] Made of oak; strong.

rō′-bŭr, *s.* [Lat. = (1) hardness, strength, (2) the common oak, *Quercus robur.*] (See etym. and compound.)

Robur Caroli or **Carolinum,** *s.*

Astron.: King Charles's Oak, a southern constellation, formed by Halley in 1676 from a portion of Argo Navis.

rō-bŭst′, *a.* [Fr. *robuste,* from Lat. *robustus* = strong, from O. Lat. *robus;* Lat. *robur* = strength; Sp. & Ital. *robusto.*]

1. Possessed of great strength; strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular, vigorous.

"A *robust,* boisterous rogue knockt him down."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § iii., let. 22.

2. Indicating great strength and vigour.

"His *robust,* distended chest."
Young: Paraphrase of Job.

3. Sound, vigorous: as, *robust* health.

4. Requiring vigour or strength: as, *robust* employment.

* 5. Violent, rough, rude.

"Romp-loving miss
Is hard'd about in gallantry *robust.*"
Thomson: Autumn, 529.

***rō-bŭst′-ĭoŭs (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *robust; -ious.*]

1. Robust, strong, vigorous, stout, sturdy.

"These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 568.

2. Rough, boisterous.

"The men do sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious* and rough coming on."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iii. 7.

***rō-bŭst′-ĭoŭs-lȳ (i as y),** *adv.* [Eng. *robustious; -ly.*] In a robust manner; with force or vigour; stoutly, sturdily, roughly, boisterously.

"If they come in *robustiously* . . . are received for the braver fellows."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

***rō-bŭst′-ĭoŭs-nĕss (i as y), *rō-bŭst′-u-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *robustious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being robust; robustness; muscular strength; vigour.

"That *robustiousness* of body."—*Sandys: State of Religion,* sig. a. 2.

rō-bŭst′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *robust; -ly.*] In a robust manner; with great strength or vigour.

rō-bŭst'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *robust*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being robust; muscular strength or vigour: the condition of the body when in full flesh and sound health.

"Beef may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

* **rō-bŭst'-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *robust*; *-ous*.] Robust. (*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.)

rŏc, rukh, *s.* [Arab. *rukh*; see def.]

Arab. Mythol.: A huge white bird, one claw of which is as big as the trunk of a large tree, and capable of carrying off an elephant and devouring it. Adolf Erman suggests that the fossil tusks of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, which have a faint resemblance to the bill of a gigantic bird, created the idea of the roc, which would then technically be a myth of observation.

rŏc'-am-bōle, † **rŏk'-am-bōle**, *s.* [Fr. *rocambole*; Ital. & Sp. *rocambola*; Sw. *råckenboll*; Ger. *rockenbolle* = rye-bulb: *rocken* = rye, and *bolle* = bulb, because it is bulbous and grows among rye.]

Bot. & Hort.: (1) *Allium Scorodoprasum*, a plant with bulbs like garlic, but with the cloves smaller. It is used for the same purposes as the shallot, garlic, &c. A native of Denmark, not much cultivated in England. (2) *Allium Ophioscorodon*, from Greece. Sometimes the two are considered to be identical.

rŏc-çĕl'-la, *s.* [Port. *rocca* = a rock. Named from the place of growth.]

Bot.: A genus of Usneidæ. Dull gray lichens, with a peltate disc, open from the front, and seated on a carbonaceous stratum. They grow on rocks by the sea. *Roccella tinctoria* is the Archil, Orchil, or Orchella lichen. *R. fuciformis*, used, like the former, for a dye-plant, is less valuable. They occur in the extreme south of England.

rŏc-çĕl-lăn'-ĭl-ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *roccell(ic)*; *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide*.]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{42}N_2O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{17}H_{30}O_2)'' \\ (C_6H_5)_2 \\ H_2\end{matrix}\right\} N_2$.

Phenyl-roccellamide. A crystalline body obtained by heating roccellic acid with an excess of aniline, distilling, and treating the black residue, left in the retort, with alcohol. It forms colourless laminæ, melts to a colourless liquid at 53°, is insoluble in water, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid, but soluble in alcohol.

rŏc-çĕl'-lĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *roccell(a)*; *-ic*.] Contained in, or derived from plants of the genus Roccella.

roccellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{32}O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{17}H_{30}O_2)'' \\ H_2\end{matrix}\right\} O_2$. A fatty acid discovered in 1830 by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria*, and other species of the same genus. It crystallizes in white rectangular four-sided plates, or in short needles, melts at 132° to a colourless liquid, is tasteless, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. It is very slightly affected by reagents, but it decomposes carbonates. The roccellates of the alkali metals are soluble in water. The barium salt, $C_{17}H_{30}Ba''O_4$, is a bulky white powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. The silver salt, $C_{17}H_{30}Ag_2O_4$, obtained by precipitation, is a white amorphous mass, which darkens on exposure to light.

roccellic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{30}O_3$. A faintly yellow, neutral oil, obtained by heating roccellic acid to between 220° and 230°, mixing the brown mass with dilute soda-ley, and treating with ether. It dissolves easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

rŏc-çĕl'-lĭn-ĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$ (?). A crystalline substance extracted from *Roccella tinctoria* by hydrochloric acid and boiling alcohol. It forms a mass of silky needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

* **rŏch**, *v.t.* [Fr. *roche* = a rock.] To harden like a rock.

"Thee winter's coldness · thee river harde like rock · eq."
Stanyhurst: Conceites, p. 136.

* **rŏche** (1), *s.* [Fr.] A roach.

* **rōçhe** (2), *s.* [Fr.] A rock.

roche-alum, *s.* [ROCK-ALUM.]

roche-lime, *s.* Quicklime.

roches-moutonneés, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Projecting eminences of rock which have been smoothed and worn into the shape of flattened domes by a glacier passing over them. They are called *moutonneés* because their small rounded bosses resemble the backs of a flock of sheep.

Rō-çhĕlle', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified sea-port of France, the capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure.

Rochelle-powder, *s.* [SEIDLITZ-POWDER.]

Rochelle-salt, *s.* [SODIO-POTASSIC TARTRATE.]

rŏçh'-ĕt (1), * **rŏtçh'-ĕt**, *s.* [Fr. *rochet*, from O. H. Ger. *roch*, *hroch* (Ger. *rock*) = a coat, a frock: cf. Ir. *rocan* = a mantle, a cloak; Gael. *rochall*.]

ROCHET.

1. An ecclesiastical garment of fine white linen, differing from the surplice in being shorter, and open at the sides. It was formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but is now worn by bishops under the chimere.

"The *rochet* is also derived from the albe . . . As the surplice is an augmentation of the albe, so the *rochet* is a diminution of the same . . . being shorter, and either with tighter sleeves, or without sleeves. It is well known that the clergy and bishops were required formerly by the decrees of Synods to wear their albes constantly; hence the *rochets*, which were merely reduced albes, were introduced from reasons of commodity . . . They were also worn by cantors and canons, also by choir children."—*Pugin: Gloss. Eccles. Ornament & Costume.*

* 2. A bishop.

"Wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

* 3. A loose round frock or upper garment, the original of the ecclesiastical vestment.

* **rŏçh'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *roche* = a roach; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A kind of fish, by some taken for the roach, by others for the piper-fish, one of the gurnards.

"Of *rochets*, whitings, or common fish."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

* **rŏçh'-ĕtte**, *s.* [ROCHET (1), *s.*]

roçh'-ĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from Fr. *roche* = a rock (q.v.).] (See compound.)

roching-cask, *s.* A wooden cistern, lined with lead, in which alum is crystallized after having been previously dissolved in water or by the action of steam.

rŏch-lĕd'-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After Herr Rochleder; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resinous substance originally extracted by alcohol from melanchyme (q.v.). Colour, reddish-brown; transparent to translucent; melting point, 100°. Composition: carbon, 76·79; hydrogen, 9·06; oxygen, 14·15 = 100. Found also in large masses in the lignite of Zweifelsreuth, Eger, Bohemia.

rŏck (1), * **rocke** (1), * **rok**, * **rokke** (1), *s.* [Icel. *rokkr* = a distaff; Sw. *rock*; Dan. *rok*; O. H. Ger. *roccho*; M. H. Ger. *rocke*; Ger. *rocken*. Prob. from Dan. *rokke* = to rock (q.v.).] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax, wool, &c., is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

"With her *rocke*, many a knocke
She gave him on the crowne."
Sir T. More: Serjeant & Frere.

rŏck (2), * **rocke** (2), * **roche**, * **rokke** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *roke*, *roche*, *roc*, from Irish & Gael. *roc* = a rock; Bret. *roch*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter which constitutes the earth's crust, as distinguished from clay, sand, gravel, peat, &c.

"Down his wan cheek a briny torrent flows,
So silent fountains, from a *rock's* tall head."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 19.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) A stone of any size; a pebble. (*Colloq* or *humorous*.)

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A cause or source of peril or disaster (from vessels being wrecked on rocks): as, This is the *rock* on which he split.

(2) A defence; a means of safety or protection; an asylum, a refuge. (*Scriptural*.)

"They remembered that God was their *rock*."—*Psalm* lxxviii. 35.

(3) A kind of hard sweetmeat.

(4) The same as ROCK-PIGEON (q.v.).

"Being a bit slow in firing a fast *rock* escaped him."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

II. *Geol.*: Any portion of the earth's crust, coherent or incoherent, any sedimentary stratum or any dyke or overlying mass of volcanic or plutonic mineral matter. The older writers drew a distinction between rocks and soils. Both are now regarded as rocks. So are blown sand, silt, mould, and peat; though the last is soft, spongy, and of vegetable origin. Were the vegetable character to exclude it, coal would have to be omitted too. Most rocks, originally soft, have become hard and compact by losing their moisture, and being subjected to pressure. As a rule a rock is not a bed of some simple mineral. In most cases there are crystals cemented together by imperfectly crystalline or amorphous matter, or there is a mixture of angular and rounded grains, also bound together by mineral matter. [MINERAL.] Viewed as to composition, there are three leading classes of rock: Siliceous or Arenaceous, some formed of loose sand, others of hard sandstone, with all intermediate grades; Argillaceous rocks, *i.e.* rocks of clay, or more specifically having one-fourth alumina to three-fourths silica; and Calcareous rocks composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, some of them proved, and most of the others suspected, to be originally composed of various organisms. Viewed as to their origin, Lyell long recognized four kind of rocks: Aqueous or Sedimentary, Volcanic, Metamorphic, and Plutonic (all which see). A fifth category has now been superadded, viz., Aërial or Æolian, formed by the action of wind. Aqueous, Æolian, and Metamorphic rocks are, as a rule, stratified; Volcanic and Plutonic rocks generally unstratified: the last two are called igneous. Some stratified rocks are unfossiliferous, others fossiliferous. For the stratigraphical or chronological order of the latter, see Fossiliferous. Much light has recently been thrown on the composition and origin of rocks, by subjecting thin sections of them to microscopic examination. [GEOLOGY.]

¶ Rock-cork = *Mountain-cork*; Rock-milk = *Mountain-milk*; Rock-soap = *Oropion*; Rock-oil = *Petroleum*.

¶ *On the rocks*: Quite out of funds; in want of money

rock-alum, *s.*

Min.: Sometimes applied to the massive form of alum. [Cf. Rock Salt.]

rock-basin, *s.*

Geol.: (1) A hollow, shaped more or less like a basin, in a rock. It may have been scooped out by a glacier; (2) A basin in a rock produced apparently by the movement of gravel, &c., driven forward by water. They occur sometimes in rocks to which the sea has access, and sometimes in granite or other rocks of mountain regions.

rock-bird, *s.*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): The genus Rupicola (q.v.).

rock-bound, *a.* Hemmed in, or surrounded with rocks: as, a *rock-bound* coast.

rock-butter, *s.*

Min.: Impure efflorescences oozing from some alum shales in various localities, having the consistency of butter. Analyses show relations to Halotrichite (q.v.), with which species Dana places them.

rock-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: *Cavia rupestris*, found near the upper waters of rivers in the rocky districts of Brazil. It is about thirteen inches in length.

rock-cist, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Helianthemum.

rock-cod, *s.* A cod caught on a rocky sea-bottom. They are considered to be of better flavour than fish from a sandy bottom.

rock-cook, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Small-mouthed Wrasse, *Labrus exoletus.* It is about four inches long, and is taken occasionally in the Crab-pots on the Cornish coast.

rock-cress, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Arabis (q.v.); * (2) *Crithmum maritimum.*

rock-crowned, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks: as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crystal, *s.*

Min.: The limpid varieties of quartz (q.v.).

rock-demon, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A demon supposed to inhabit dangerous rocks, often identified with the rocks themselves.

"An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 208.

* **rock-doe,** *s.* The female chamois. (*Grew.*)

rock-dove, rock-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Columba livia. [COLUMBUS.]

rock-drill, *s.* A tool for boring rock by a chisel movement or rotary motion.

rock-fire, *s.*

Pyrotech.: An incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish. Used for setting fire to ships, buildings, &c. It is composed of three parts resin, four sulphur, ten nitre, one regulus of antimony, and one turpentine.

rock-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: (1) The Black Goby; (2) a name given to various species of Wrasse (q.v.).

* **rock-free,** *a.* Free from or without rocks.

"Whose shores, me thought, on good advantage stood,
For my receit, *rock-free*, and fenc'd from wind."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vii.

* **rock-goat,** *s.* A goat which makes its home among the rocks; a wild goat.

rock-harmonicon, *s.*

Music: An instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer.

* **rock-hearted,** *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-honey, *s.* Honey made by bees having their nests or abodes among the rocks. (Cf. *Psalm* lxxxi. 16.)

"Then summer lengthen'd out his season bland,
And with *rock-honey* flow'd the happy land."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

rock-hopper, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"In this scrub one of the crested penguins, probably *Eudyptes chrysocoma*, called by the sealers in common with other species of the genus Eudyptes, the *rock-hopper*, has established a rookery."—*C. Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, ii. 180.

rock-kangaroos, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Petrogale (q.v.).

rock-leather, *s.* The same as ROCK-CORK (q.v.).

rock-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Selaginella convoluta.

rock-limpet, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Patella (q.v.). [LIMPET.]

rock-lychnis, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Viscaria (q.v.).

rock-manakin, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Rupicola (q.v.).

rock-maple, *s.*

Bot.: Acer saccharinum.

rock-meal, *s.*

Min.: A white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched.

rock-moss, *s.*

Bot: A lichen, *Lecanora tartarea.* [CUDBEAR.]

rock-oil, *s.* (See PETROLEUM.]

rock-pigeon, *s.*

1. The Rock-dove (q.v.).
2. (*Pl.*) Sand-grouse (q.v.).

rock-plant, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): Plants growing on or among naked rocks. Most have diminutive roots and derive their chief support from the air through their leaves and stems. Examples: Lichens, Mosses, &c., various houseleeks (Crassulaceæ), &c. The latter are often cultivated in rockeries for their fine flowers.

rock-rabbit, *s.*

Zool.: Hyrax capensis. [HYRAX.]

"The South African Hyrax is termed by the colonists Klip Das, or *Rock-rabbit*, and is found in considerable plenty . . . on the sides of the Table mountain."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 760.

rock-rat, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Petromys (q.v.).

* **rock-ribbed,** *a.* Having ribs of rocks. (*Bryant.*)

rock-roofed, *a.* Roofed or arched over with rock.

rock-rose, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Cistus; (2) the genus Helianthemum; (3) *Convolvulus Dorycnium;* (4) (*Pl.*) the order Cistaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rock-ruby, *s.* A name given by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a tinge of blue.

rock-salt, *s.*

Geol.: Salt deposited as a geological stratum. An immense deposit of solid rock-salt is found on Petit Anse Island, Louisiana. The most famous mine in the world is that at Wieliczka, Galicia, which has been worked for centuries. Beds occur also in England, Austria, Poland, Russia, Spain, &c. The salt of New York and Michigan is obtained from brine, due to solution of rock-salt by the flow of underground waters. Rock-salt arose probably by the slow evaporation of sea-water in shallow gulfs or bays separated from the ocean by sand bars over which the waves occasionally broke, the thickness being produced by the slow subsidence of the land surrounding the gulf.

rock-samphire, *s.*

Bot.: Crithmum maritimum.

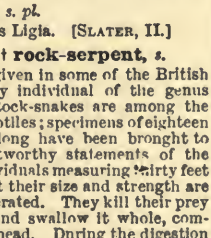
† **rock-serpent,** *s.* [ROCK-SNAKE.]

rock-shaft, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A shaft with tappets which raise the levers of the puppet-valves in a certain class of steam-engines.

2. The shaft, with levers, used for working the slide-valves, the notch of the eccentric rod dropping into a stud fixed in one of the levers; the links of the slide-valve spindle being attached to the opposite lever on the same shaft.



ROCK-SHELTER.

rock-shelter, *s.*

Anthrop.: A natural opening in a rock, utilized by man for temporary shelter or permanent residence. In some slight degree, the custom still survives in Périgord, masonry being added to render the residence more healthy and comfortable.

"The very many observations which we have been able to make in the caverns and *rock-shelters* of Périgord."—*Lartet & Christy: Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 56.

rock-slaters, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Ligia. [SLATER, II.]

rock-snake, † **rock-serpent,** *s.*

Zool.: A name given in some of the British possessions to any individual of the genus Python (q.v.). Rock-snakes are among the largest of living reptiles; specimens of eighteen and twenty feet long have been brought to Europe, and trustworthy statements of the occurrence of individuals measuring thirty feet are on record; but their size and strength are often much exaggerated. They kill their prey by constriction, and swallow it whole, commencing with the head. During the digestion the animal is lazy and unwilling even to defend itself when attacked.

"*Rock-snakes* are mostly arboreal, and prefer localities in the vicinity of water, to which the animal resorts for the purpose of drinking. They move, climb, and swim with equal facility."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 144.

rock-staff, *s.* The lever of a forge-bellows or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-tar, *s.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple, *s.* A temple cut out of the solid rock, as at Ellora and other places in Hindustan.

rock-thrush, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Petrocincla (q.v.).

rock-tripe, *s.* [TRIPE DE ROCHE.]

rock-violet, *s.*

Bot.: Chroolepus Jolithus.

rock-wood, *s.* The same as FOSSIL-WOOD, 2.

rock-work, *s.*

1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks.
2. A natural wall or mass of rock.
3. A rockery (q.v.).

rŏck (3), *s.* [Roc.]

rŏck (1), * **rokke,** *v.t. & i.* [Dan. *rokke* = to rock, to shake, allied to *rykke* = to pull, to tug, from *ryk* = a pull, a tug; cf. Ger. *rücken* = to move by pushing; *ruck* = a pull, a jolt, a jerk; Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath. It differs from *swing* in that the latter expresses the vibratory motion of something suspended, and from *shake* in denoting a slower and more uniform motion.

"He took her in his arms, and *rocking* her to and fro, In faith, mistress, said he, it is high time for you to bid us good night for ever."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

2. To shake.

"The god whose earthquakes *rock* the solid ground."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 68.

3. To move backwards and forwards in the arms, chair, cradle, &c., in order to induce sleep.

"*Rocked* to rest on their mother's breast."
Shelley: The Cloud.

4. To abrade the surface of a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [CRADLE, *s.*, B. 5.]

"There were secrets in the *rocking* of the copper plate which were only known to Englishmen."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1884.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To lull, to quiet.

"Sleep rock thy brain!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be moved backwards and forwards.

"The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps."—*Phillips: Cider*, i.

rŏck (2), *v.t.* [ROCK (2), *s.*] To throw stones at; to stone. (*Amer.*)

rŏck'-ạ-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *rock*, v., and *away*.]

Vehicles: A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated carriage, with full standing top.

rŏck'-ē-lāy, rŏck'-lāy, *s.* [See def.] A roquelaure (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

rŏck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rocks.

"His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept!"
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 228.

2. A rocking-horse, or -chair.
3. A low skate with a rounding sole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Furniture:*

(1) A curved piece into which the two legs on the same side of a rocking-chair are inserted.

(2) A curved piece underneath a child's cradle.

2. *Engr.:* A cradle. [CRADLE, *s.*, B. 5.]

3. *Metall.:* A trough in which particles of ore are separated from earth by agitation in water. [CRADLE, *s.*, B. 4.]

4. *Chem.:* The congelation of a liquid is assisted by a slight agitation of its particles, which is effected in the ordinary process of freezing ice-cream by imparting an alternating semi-rotation to the vessel containing it.

5. *Steam-eng.:* A rock-shaft (q.v.).

rocker-cam, *s.*

Mach.: A vibrating cam.

rocker-shaft, *s.* [ROCK-SHAFT.]

rŏck'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s. ; *-ery.*] An artificial mound of fragments of rocks, stones, and earth, raised in gardens or pleasure-grounds, for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns, &c.

* **rŏck'-ĕt** (1), *s.* [ROCHET, (1).]

rŏck'-ĕt (2), * **rok-at,** *s.* [Fr. *roquette,* from Ital. *ruchetta,* dimin. from *ruca* = garden-rocket, from Lat. *eruca* = a sort of colewort.]

Bot.: A name given to various Cruciferæ: (1) the genus Hesperis (q.v.), and specif. *Hesperis matronalis,* the Italian species, cultivated since 1597 in English gardens; (2) the genus Diplotaxis (q.v.) (*Sir J. Hooker*); (3) the genus Eruca, and specif. *Eruca sativa* (*Loudon*); (4) *Sisymbrium Irio.*

rŏck'-ĕt (3), * **rok-ette,** *s.* [O. Ital. *rocchette* = a bobbin to wind silk on, a rocket, dimin. from *rocca* = a distaff or rock; so named from its long, thin shape, somewhat resembling a bobbin for winding silk; Dan. & Sw. *raket:* Ger. *rackete, rakete.*]

1. A cylindrical tube of paper or metal filled with a compressed mixture of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, which on being ignited, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes; as

(1) *In war:* A military rocket is a projectile made and filled like a common rocket, but with a case of sheet-iron or Atlas metal, and a hollow head containing powder, thus forming a "shell." The sizes in use in the service are the 9-pounder and 24-pounder. Formerly they were guided by the usual long rocket-stick screwed into a socket in the iron base of the case, but latterly this has been done away with, and the gas in issuing from the three vents impinges on three semicircular shields, causing the rocket to rotate, and steadying it.

(2) For saving life at sea, by conveying a line to a stranded vessel.

(3) As signals, or for mere pyrotechnic display.

(4) For killing whales. [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

2. The lever by which a blacksmith's bellows are inflated.

* 3. A tilting-spear, having its point covered, so as to prevent injury.

"Redy to iuste, and to abyde all comers curtesly to ron with *rokettes.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. clxxiii.

rocket-bird, *s.* (See extract.)

"In the mango topes were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitræa paradisi*), generally yclept the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

rocket-case, *s.* A stout case of card-board or cartridge-paper for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets.

rocket-harpoon, *s.* [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

rŏck'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rocket* (3); *-er.*] A term applied to a bird, as a pheasant, which, when flushed, rises rapidly straight up in the air.

"It is nonsense to say that a *rocketer* is easily disposed of."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

rŏck'-ĕt-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *rocket* (3); *-ing.*] Rising straight up in the air, as a rocketer.

"I standing with some gentlemen, saw a *rocketing* pheasant, missed clean with both barrels, come down a duster with the third."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

rŏck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rocky* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

rŏck-ĭng, rŏck'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (1), s.; *-ing.*] A country evening party, so-called from the practice once prevalent of the females taking their *rocks* with them and spinning. (*Scotch.*)

"On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin.*"
Burns: Epistle to A. Lapraik.

rŏck-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ROCK (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which rocks; the act or state of moving or swaying backwards and forwards.

2. The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road. (*Prov.*)

3. The motion of a steel mill on a copper cylinder intended for calico-printing, when the pattern of the mill is to be repeated on the copper a number of times at intervals.

4. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [ROCK (1), *v.,* A. I. 4.]

rocking-chair, *s.* A chair mounted on rockers, so as to allow a backward and forward oscillation.

rocking-horse, *s.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, for the use of children.

rocking-shaft, *s.* [ROCK-SHAFT.]

rocking-stone, *s.* A stone so balanced on a natural pedestal that it can be moved backwards and forwards without its equilibrium being permanently disturbed. Some rocking-stones seem to have been produced by the deposition of a huge slab of rock borne across an expanse of sea by a glacier, and which was detached on the shallowest part of a shoal when the iceberg took the ground. Upheaval afterwards raised it to its present position. Some rocking-stones have been made artificially, in imitation of those which have originated naturally. Popular opinion in Scotland and Iceland formerly supposed rocking-stones to be inhabited by a demon. Called also Logau or Loggan.

rocking-tree, *s.*

Weaving: The axle from which the lay is suspended.

* **rŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-ish.*] Somewhat rocky.

"His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 714.

rŏck'-land-īte, *s.* [After Rockland, New York, where found; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SERPENTINE (q.v.).

rŏck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of or free from rocks.

"I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

rŏck'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rock; -ling.*]

Ichthy: A popular name for any species of the genus Motella (q.v.).

"The pelagic ova of the grey gurnard, the *rockling,* and the lesser weever show oil globules."—*Field,* Dec. 26, 1885.

rŏck'-ȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *rock* (1), v.; *-y.*] Shaky, insecure, unsteady; hence, unfortunately, awkwardly. (*Slang.*)

"Let him keep the fact of things having gone *rocky* with him as dark as he can."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 28, 1885.

rŏck'-ȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-y.*]

1. Full of rocks; abounding with rocks.

"What could I do, alas! encompassed round
With steepy mountains and a *rocky* ground?"
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, ii.

2. Made or consisting of rocks or stone.

"The *rocky* pavement glittered with the show."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 249.

* 3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard, stony, obdurate, hard-hearted, hard as a rock.

"Thy *rocky* and wreck-threatening heart."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 590.

Rocky Mountain, *a.*

Geog. & Zool.: Belonging to, characteristic of, or having its habitat in the Rocky Mountains, which stretch from the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in the Arctic Ocean, to the Anahuac mountains of Mexico.

Rocky Mountain Locust:

Zool.: Caloptenus spretus. It is very destructive to fruit crops in the west and north-west of the United States.

Rocky Mountain Pika:

Zool.: Lagomys princeps, a small rodent about six inches long, grayish-brown above, yellowish-brown on sides, grayish below. The American Indians call it Little Chief Hare, a circumstance which influenced Sir John Richardson, who first described the animal, in his choice of a specific name.

rō-cō'-cō, *s.* [Fr., from *rocaille* = rock-work, from the character of the style.]

Art: A florid, debased kind of ornament, which succeeded the style adopted by Louis XIV. and XV., and which exaggerated the main features and peculiarities of that fashion It is chiefly remarkable for the lavish abundance of its details, which are thrown together without propriety and due connection. Scroll and shell ornaments abound; sometimes rock-work pavilions, birds and fishes, combined with enormous flowers. The term is sometimes employed to denote a bad taste in design and ornament generally. (*Fairholt.*)

* **roc-o-lo,** *s.* [ROQUELAURE.]

ro-cou, *s.* [ROUCOU.]

* **roc-quet,** *s.* [ROCHET (1).]

rŏd, * **rodde,** *s.* [The same word as *rood* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long, slender stem of any woody plant, especially when cut and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight, slender stick; a cane.

"And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a *rod,* and he die under his hand; he shall be surely punished."—*Exodus* xxi. 20.

2. Hence used more or less figuratively for—

(1) An instrument of punishment; punishment, chastisement.

"And a public school I really saw
Where the *rod* was never used."
Praed: Utopia.

(2) A kind of sceptre or badge of office.

"The *rod* and bird of peace and all such emblems."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

(3) A long, slender, and tapering wand or stick, or two or more such sticks joined end on end for fishing; a fishing-rod.

(4) Hence, used for the act or art of fishing.

"There is indeed a 'new world' opened to the lover of gun and *rod* from the old lands across the sea."—*Scribner's Magazine,* August, 1877, p. 506.

(5) A fisher; one expert with the fishing-rod; a rodster.

"The late Sir F. Sykes, a first-rate *rod,* was run out and broken, with one hundred yards on the same spot, but a few days before."—*Fishing Gazette,* Jan 30, 1886.

(6) A scale of wood or metal employed in measuring distances.

(7) An enchanter's wand; a wand possessing the power of enchantment. (*Milton: Comus,* 816.)

3. A unit of lineal measure used in land surveying. It is equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.

* 4. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe, a race. (*Psalm* lxxiv. 2.)

II. *Mach., &c.:* A straight, slender piece of wood or metal, as the ramrod, wiping-rod, rifling-rod, used by gunsmiths and armourers; the coupling-bar or lengthening bar of a drill-stock; a boring-bar, a connecting-rod, &c.

¶ (1) *Rods and cones of the retina:*

Anat.: Elongated cylindrical rods, and short thick cones, situated between the external membrane and the pigmentary layer of the retina.

(2) *Rods of Corti:*

Anat.: Two sets of stiff, rod-like bodies, the inner and outer rods of Corti, within the epithelium covering the basilar membrane of the ear. Together they constitute the Organ of Corti.

(3) *To kiss the rod:* [KISS, *v.* ¶ (4).]

rod-chisel, *s.* A chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal.

rod-coupling, *s.*

Well-sinking: A device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring Artesian or oil wells, &c., so as to form a continuous shaft.

rod-fisher, *s.* One who fishes with a rod, an angler.

"It proved a most remunerative mode of fishing and, because a greater number of flies could be worked on the line, a more injurious one to the *rod-fisher* than the ordinary lath could possibly be."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

rod-fishing, *s.* Angling with a rod and line.

"*Rod-fishing* is permissible until the end of October."—*Globe,* Sept. 2, 1885.

rod-holder, *s.* A rod-fisher.

"They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or *rod-holders.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. xii., p. 356.

rod-iron, *s.* Rolled, round iron for nails, fencing, &c.

* **rod-knights,** *s. pl.* Servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. (*Cowel.*)

rod-planer, *s.* A special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work.

rŏd'-dŏn, *s.* [ROWAN.] (*Scotch.*)

* **rŏd'-dy̆,** *a.* [Eng. *rod*; *-y.*] Full of rods or twigs.

rōde, *pret. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

rōde, *v.t. & i.* [ROAD, *v.*]

rō'-dent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *rodens*, pr. par. of *rodo* = to gnaw.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Gnawing.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the order Rodentia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An animal that gnaws; specif., any member of the order Rodentia (q.v.).

rodent-ulcer, rodent-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: An ulcer generally appearing first in a small and irritable pimple about the eyelids, the malar bone, upper lip, scalp, rectum, vulva, or uterus. It is irritable, and spreads when scratched, till at last it leads to frightful disfigurement. It rarely appears before the fiftieth year of life. Excision will sometimes extirpate it permanently.

rō-dĕn'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *rodens*, pr. par. of *rodo* = to gnaw.] [RODENT.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of terrestrial, diphyodont, placental mammals, rarely arboreal or natatorial, of small size; two long curved incisors in each jaw, growing from persistent pulps. No canines; molars and premolars rarely more than four in each jaw. Feet usually pentadactylous, armed with claws; hallux, when present, not differing from other digits. The incisors are adapted for continuous gnawing, and their action is assisted by the longitudinal position of the condyle of the lower jaw, in consequence of which the jaw can be moved backwards and forwards. They are divided into two sub-orders: (1) Simplicidentata, which never have more than two incisors in the upper jaw; and (2) Duplicidentata, which, when adult, have two rudimentary behind the normal incisors in the upper jaw.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest remains are from the Upper Eocene of Europe and America; but as all the remains of the Rodentia can either be classed in, or are closely related to existing families, their first appearance must be sought for much farther back in time.

rō-dē'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Named after H. J. A. Rodet, a French botanist, 1810–75.]

Bot.: A genus of Achyrantheæ. The natives of India eat the bright crimson berries and also the young shoots, the latter fried in ghee.

rŏd'-ĭ-yas, *s. pl.* [Native name.]

Anthrop.: A section of the native population of Ceylon. [VEDDAH.]

rŏd' ŏ-mĕl, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose; μέλι (*meli*) = honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. (*Simmonds.*)

* **rŏd'-ŏ-mŏnt,** *s. & a.* [Fr., from Ital. *Rodomonte.*] [RODOMONTADE.]

A. *As subst.:* A vain boaster, a braggart, a bully.

"St. Jude argues with the *rodomonts* of his time." —*Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.

B. *As adj.:* Boasting, boastful, bombastic, braggart.

rŏd-ŏ-mŏn-tāde', *s.* [Fr. *rodomontade*, from Ital. *rodomontada* = boasting, brag. Called after *Rodomonte*, the brave but boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. He is called *Rodamonte* in Bolardo's *Orlando Inamorato.*] Vain-boasting, brag, bluster, rant.

* **rŏd-ŏ-mŏn-tāde',** *v.i.* [RODOMONTADE, *s.*] To boast, to brag, to bluster, to rant.

* **rŏd-ŏ-mŏn-tād'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e)*; *-ist.*] A blustering braggart, an empty boaster.

* **rŏd-ŏ-mŏn-tā'-dō,** *s. & a.* [RODOMONTADE, *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* Boasting, brag, bluster, rodomontade.

B. *As adj.:* Blustering, boastful, braggart.

* **rŏd-ŏ-mŏn-tā'-dŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e)*; *-or.*] A braggart, a boaster.

"The greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain." —*Guthrie: Geography; Spain.*

† **rŏd'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rod*; suff. *-ster.*] An angler, a rod-fisher.

rŏd'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *rod*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: *Lœtia Guidonia*, a Jamaica plant.

rōe (1), * **ro,** *s.* [A.S. *rāh*, *rāh-deor*; cogn. with Icel. *rá* = a roe, *rábukkr* = a roebuck; Dan. *raa*, *raabuk*; Sw. *rå* = a roe, *rå-boch* = roebuck; Dut. *ree* = a roe, *reebok* = roebuck; Ger. *reh*, *rehbock.*]

1. A roebuck (q.v.).

2. The female of the hart.

rōe (2), * **roan,** * **rowne,** *s.* [Prop. *roan*, the *n* being dropped from the erroneous idea that it was a plural suffix, as in *oxen*, *shoon*, &c.; Icel. *hrogn*; Dan. *rogn*; Sw. *rom*; Ger. *rogen.*]

1. The spawn or sperm of fishes. (That of the male is termed *milt* or *soft roe*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*).

2. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roe-stone, *s.* [OOLITE.]

rōe'-bŭck, roo-bukke, *s.* [ROE (1).]

Zool.: *Capreolus caprea*, an elegant, small, and almost tailless deer, still surviving in the woods of Westmoreland and Cumberland and in Scotland, and common in the north of Europe and Asia below the snow-line.

roebuck-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Rubus saxatilis.*

* **rōed,** *a.* [Eng. *roe* (2); *-ed.*] Filled or impregnated with roe.

rœ-mĕr'-ĭ-a (or œ as e), *s.* [Named after Dr. J. Rœmer, Professor of Botany at Landshut, in Germany, who died A.D. 1820.]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. Annual herbs with yellow juices, much-divided leaves, two sepals, four petals, two to four lobes of the stigma, a linear two- to four-valved capsule, and many seeds.

rœ'-mĕr-īte (or œ as e), *s.* [After A. Rœmer, of Clausthal; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystalline to granular masses at the Rammelsberg mine, Goslar, Hartz.

Roent'-gĕn's method, *s.* [After Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, Professor of Physics at the University of Wurzburg, Germany.]

Roentgen rays, *s.*

Photog.: A hitherto unknown manifestation of force or energy, recently discovered by Professor Roentgen, reported by him to the Medico-Physical Society of Wurzburg on December 4, 1895, and since verified by numerous investigators throughout the scientific world. This manifestation is a result of the action of the secondary electric or induction current upon highly exhausted vacuum tubes, and is entirely distinct from the so-called "cathode rays" produced by this current within such tubes and first described by Crookes as "radiant matter" and more lately and fully studied by Hirtoff, Hertz and Lenard.

The most notable quality of the Roentgen rays—or, as he terms them, of the X-rays—is the ability to penetrate considerable thicknesses of substances heretofore considered opaque to all known forms of light, besides which they are also capable, either before or after such penetration, of acting actinically upon ordinary photographic plates and of producing fluorescence in certain chemical compounds. And, as the permeability of various substances to these rays depends largely, though not altogether, upon their respective densities, it is therefore possible to make upon sensitive photographic plates outline- or shadow-pictures of objects entirely hidden from normal sight, or to render these visible by interposing a fluorescent screen between them and the eye. Thus shadowgraphs or skiagraphs have been made of metal articles enclosed in wooden boxes, of coins, &c. in purses, of the bones in the living body, &c. (see illustrations), and by means of the skiascope these same objects become immediately visible to the observer.

It is interesting to note the degree of transparency of various common substances. Cork and paper are very transparent; so is water and several other fluids, but not so much so as cork. Wood, ebonite, vulcanite and animal flesh are readily penetrated and for considerable thicknesses; one observer has secured good results thorough eight inches of wood and Nikola Tesla has recently obtained a good skiagraph of the ribs, clavicle, scapula, &c. of the living adult. Of the metals, Roentgen reports platinum as the most opaque and aluminium the most transparent of those examined; the latter being about 200 times more permeable than the former. Lead is three and zinc six times as permeable as platinum. Salts of metals are about as transparent as their respective metals. Glass is comparatively opaque to the rays, having about the same degree of permeability as aluminium. The true nature of the rays is still uncertain and the subject of much discussion. It is known that they pass in straight lines and apparently have their origin on the surface, and not within the vacuum (Crookes') tubes from which they emanate. They are perfectly invisible to the human eye, and only manifest their results, so far as we now know, by producing fluorescence or by acting on photographic emulsions. Inasmuch as ultra-violet light has the power of producing fluorescence and of penetrating to a degree certain substances ordinarily considered opaque, some have thought that the Roentgen rays are similar in nature to light. But Roentgen himself did not think that this could be so, inasmuch as he was unable to refract, reflect or polarize the rays by any methods he was able to employ, and he suggests the possibility of their being due to longitudinal instead of the transverse vibrations in the ether—an entirely new form of force-transmission. However, Tesla has very recently succeeded in deflecting the rays by means of zinc and other metals, and it is possible that they still may be found to obey the laws of ordinary light and to be due to transverse ether vibrations of peculiar wave length and frequency. It is also as yet unknown whether they have any other source than the vacuum or Crookes' tubes, but the writer and others have succeeded in obtaining skiagraphs and other photographic effects by means of sunlight and by artificial light through aluminium plates one millimeter in thickness, as well as through vulcanite and other opaque substances. The immediate future will doubtless be prolific of much information concerning this new and wonderful discovery. (*Seneca Egbert, M.D., April 10, 1896.*)

rœp'-pĕr-īte (or œ as e), *s.* [After W. T. Rœpper, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of chrysolites (q.v.), containing much of the protoxides of iron, manganese, and zinc.

* **rofe,** *pret. of v.* [RIVE.]

rō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rogationem*, accus. of *rogatio* = an asking, from *rogatus*, pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Sp. *rogacion*; Ital. *rogazione.*]

* 1. *Rom. Law:* The demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.

* 2. A supplication; a litany.

rogation-days, *s. pl.* The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension-day, so called probably from the use of special rogations or litanies on those days.

rogation-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygala vulgaris.*

Rogation-Sunday, *s.* The Sunday preceding Ascension-day.

rogation-week, *s.* The week in which the Rogation-days occur.

* **rō'-ga-tŏr-y̆,** *a.* [Lat. *rogat(us)*, pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Seeking information; engaged in collecting information.

rogatory-letters, *s. pl.*

Law: A commission from one judge to another requesting him to examine a witness.

rō'-gĕn-stein, *s.* [Ger. *rogen* = roe, spawn, and *stein* = stone.]

Geol.: A marly limestone, of Oolitic structure, found in the Bunter (Lower Trias) of Germany.

* **rō-ġĕr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* A kind of wig.

* **rogge,** *v.* [Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.] To shake, to rock.

rŏgue, * roge, *s.* [A word of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *rucas* = pride, arrogance; Fr. *rogue* = arrogant, proud, saucy, rude; Bret. *rok, rog* = arrogant, proud.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tramp, a vagrant.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal. (Applied especially to males.)

3. A term of slight affection or tenderness.

"You sweet little *rogue*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. A wag; a sly fellow.

"You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly *rogue*." *Cowper: Truth*, 201.

5. A wild elephant, living a solitary life, and remarkable for its vicious temper. (*Tennent.*)

6. A horse of an uncertain temper, and not to be depended on.

7. A plant which falls short of a standard required by gardeners, nurserymen, &c. (*Darwin.*)

II. *Law:* A sturdy beggar; a vagabond, a vagrant. They were formerly liable to be punished by whipping, and having the ears bored with a hot iron.

rogue-money, *s.* An assessment on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, prosecuting them, and maintaining them in prison. (*Scotch.*)

rogue's march, *s.* A tune played when a bad character is drummed out or discharged with disgrace from a regiment or ship of war.

rogues' gallery, *s.* A collection of portraits of criminals, preserved by the police authorities for purposes of identification.

rogue's yarn, *s.* A worsted thread laid up in the middle of each strand of British dockyard rope to prevent theft. A different colour is used in each dockyard, in order to trace the maker of rope which proves defective.

*** rōgue,** *v.i.* & *t.* [ROGUE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander about as a tramp; to live the life of a vagrant or vagabond.

"If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. To act the rogue; to play roguish tricks.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To call a rogue; to denounce or brand as a rogue or cheat.

"To *rogue* and ridicule all incorporeal substance."—*Cudworth: Intell. System.*

2. To uproot or destroy, as plants which fail to come up to a required standard.

rōg'-uĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rogue*; *-ry.*]

* 1. The life of a vagrant or tramp; vagabondism.

"To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*."
Donne: Elegy 3.

2. Knavish or dishonest tricks; cheating, fraud.

"A firm more senseless than the *roguery*
Of old aruspicy and augury."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

3. Waggery; mischievous or arch tricks.

rōgue'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rogue*; *-ship.*]

1. The qualities of a rogue; roguery.

2. A roguish personage.

"I would lose a limb to see their *rogueships* totter." *Beaum. & Flet.: Night Walker*, iii.

rōg'-uĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rogu(e)*; *-ish.*]

* 1. Vagrant, wandering, vagabondish.

2. Knavish, fraudulent, cheating, dishonest.

3. Waggish, arch; slightly mischievous.

"He was, to weet, a little *roguish* page." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 28.

rōg'-uĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *roguish*; *-ly.*] In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly, mischievously, wantonly.

"His heir *roguishly* wasteth all."—*Grainger: On Eccles.*, p. 303.

[rōg'-]uĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roguish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being roguish; knavishness, archness, cunning.

*** rōg'-uȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *rogu(e)*; *-y.*] Roguish, knavish, wanton.

"A shepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying, 'A wolf,' and fooling the country with false alarms."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

rō'-hĭn, rō'-hĭn-a, *s.* [Hind. *rohan*; Beng. *rohina.*]

Bot.: *Soymida febrifuga.*

rōh-tē-ĭch-thȳ-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rohteichth(ys)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ; anal very short, with not more than six branched rays; dorsal behind ventrals; mouth without barbels; pharyngeal teeth in triple series. There is but one genus, Rohteichthys, with a single species (*Rohteichthyina microlepis*), from Borneo and Sumatra.

rōh-tē-ĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [First element *rohtee*, a barbarous word coined by Sykes for a genus of Cyprinidæ now lapsed, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.] [ROHTEICHTHYINA.]

*** roi-al,** *a.* [ROYAL.]

*** roigne,** *s.* [Fr. *rogne* = itch, scab.] A scab, a mange, scurf. [RONION.]

*** roignous,** *a.* [Fr. *rogneux.*] [ROIGNE.] Scabby, mangy, rough.

roil, * roile, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *roeler*, a form of *roler* = to roll (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To render turbid, as by stirring or shaking up the sediments.

"The spring . . . has just been *roiled* by a frog or musk-rat."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 69.

2. To excite to a certain degree of anger; to annoy, to rile. (*Prov.*)

"His spirits were very much *roiled*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 69.

3. To perplex. (*Prov.*)

* B. *Intrans.:* To roam about; to roam, to romp.

"Were wont to rome and *roile* in clusters."—*Stanyhurst: Descript. of Ireland*, p. 21.

*** roil, * roile,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Flemish horse.

roil'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *roil*, v.; *-y.*] Turbid, muddy; having the sediment stirred up.

"Its currents too *roily* from the shower for fly-fishing."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 38.

*** roin,** *s.* [ROIGNE.]

*** roin'-ĭsh,** *a.* [ROYNISH.]

*** roint,** *v.t.* [AROYNT.]

*** roist, * royst,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *ruste* = a rustic, from Lat. *rusticum*, accus. of *rusticus* = rustic (q.v.).] [ROISTER, *v.*] To bluster, to swagger, to bully.

"I have a *roisting* challenge sent." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 2.

*** roist'-ẽr,** *v.i.* [Fr. *rustre*, another form of O. Fr. *ruste* = a rustic.] [ROIST.] To bluster, to swagger, to act the bully.

"Among a crew of *roist'ring* fellows." *Swift.* (*Todd.*)

*** roist'-ẽr, * royst'-ẽr,** *s.* [ROISTER, *v.*]

1. A bully, a swaggerer, a blustering, noisy fellow, a rake.

"He went to the royal court, laid aside his books, and for a time, so long as his money lasted, became a *royster*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

*** roist'-ẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *roister*; *-er.*] A bold, blustering, noisy fellow; a roister.

*** roist'-ẽr-lȳ,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *roister*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like a roisterer; blustering, swaggering, violent.

"They [women] delighted altogether in the garb and habit and *roisterly* fashions of men."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 35.

B. *As adv.:* In a blustering, bold, or bullying fashion.

rŏk'-am-bōle, *s.* [ROCAMBOLE.]

*** roke, * rokke,** *v.i.* or *t.* [ROCK (1), *v.*]

*** rōke (1),** *s.* [ROOK.]

*** rōke (2),** *s.* [REEK.]

1. Mist, damp, fog, smoke.

2. A vein of ore.

rōke'-age (age as ĭg), rō'-kee, *s.* [N. Amer. Ind. *rookhie* = meal.] Indian corn, parched, pounded up, and mixed with sugar. Called also yokeage. (*Amer.*)

rŏk'-ĕ-lāy, *s.* [A corrupt. of *roquelaure* (q.v.).] A short cloak.

"And my mother's auld mutch and my red *rokelay*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvi.

rŏk'-ẽr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. *rock* (2), s.; *-er.*] The same as ROCKLING (q.v.).

*** rō-kĕtte',** *s.* [ROCKET.]

*** rokke,** *s.* [ROCK, *s.*]

rŏk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rok(e)* (2), s.; *-y.*] Misty, foggy, damp, cloudy.

rō-lăn'-dra, *s.* [Named after David Rolander, a pupil of Linnæus who travelled to Surinam.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rolandreæ. Only known species *Rolandra argentea*, the Silver-leaved Rolandra, from the West Indies.

rō-lăn'-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rolandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Vernoniaceæ.

rōle, *s.* [Fr. = a roll, a scroll, a character in a play, from Lat. *rotulus* = a wheel.] A part or character represented on the stage by an actor; hence, any part or function played by any one, a character or part assumed.

"He was one of those men of extraordinary ambition and vanity, who must play a great *rôle* of some sort in their generation."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 891.

¶ *Title rôle:* The part or character in a play which gives its name to the play: as, Hamlet, in the play of *Hamlet*; Macbeth, in that of *Macbeth*, &c.

rōll, * roll-en, * roule, * rowle, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), from Low Lat. *rotulo* = to roll, to revolve, from Lat. *rotula*, dimin. of *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollar, arrollar*; Port. *rolar*; Ital. *rotolare*; Dut. & Ger. *rollen*; Dan. *rulle*; Sw. *rulla.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to impel forward by turning over and over on a supporting surface.

"And they said, We cannot, until all the flocks be gathered together, and till they *roll* the stone from the well's mouth."—*Genesis* xxix. 8.

2. To move anything on its axis.

3. To move in the arc of a circle.

"*Rolling* his greedy eyeballs in his head." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 368.

4. To wrap round on itself by rolling; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by rolling.

"Grind red lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

5. To inwrap; to bind or wrap up in a bandage or the like.

"Comming out of the water, she *rowleth* herselfe into a yellow cloth of fourteene braces long."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 220.

6. To press or level with a roller; to spread out or level with a rolling-pin or roller: as, To *roll* a field.

* 7. To revolve; to turn over and over in one's mind.

"Ful oft in herte he *rolleth* up and doun
The beautee of thise florelus new and bright."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,771.

8. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, rolling motion: as, A river *rolls* its waters to the sea.

* 9. To utter; to give utterance or expression to in a prolonged, deep sound.

"Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies." *Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lv. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or be moved along a surface by revolving; to rotate or revolve as on an axis; to turn over and over.

"*Rolling* in dust and gore." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 460.

2. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution: as, Years *roll* on.

3. To move or turn on wheels: as, The carriage *rolled* along.

4. To turn; to move in a circle; to revolve.

"The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

5. To ride in a carriage.

"The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May *roll* in chariots."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

6. To be formed into a cylinder or ball.

7. To spread out under a roller or rolling-pin: as, Dough *rolls* well.

8. To be tossed about from side to side; to rock, as in rough water.

"The case of a vessel *rolling* at sea among waves."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 99 (1873).

9. To move in alternate swells and depressions, as waves or billows.

"Icy seas, where scarce the waters *roll*." *Pope: Windsor Forest*, 389.

10. To tumble or fall over and over.

"Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd"
Milton: P. L., vi. 594.

* 11. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

"Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What diff'rent sorrows did within thee *roll*."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 830.

12. To wallow, to tumble: as, A horse *rolls*.

13. To emit a long, deep sound like the roll of a drum, &c.

"All day long the noise of battle *rolled*."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

* 14. To wander, to roam.

"Man shal not suffer his wif go *roule* aboute."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,826.

* 15. To be enrolled.

"In the last list, I presume, you *roll*."—*Foote: The Liar*, i. 1.

¶ (1) *To roll a drum:* To beat a drum so as to produce a sound like that of a rolling body. [ROLL, *s.*, 12.]

(2) *To roll over:* To kill, to shoot.

"It is sheer nonsense to say . . . that it is a simple task to *roll* rabbits *over* dead as they shoot across a narrow drive."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rŏll, * rolle, * roule, * rowle, *s.* [In some senses directly from the verb to *roll* (q.v.), in others from O. Fr. *rolle, roule* (Fr. *rôle*) = a roll, from Low Lat. *rotulum*, accus. of *rotulus* = a roll, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollo, rol, rolde;* Port. *rolo;* Ital. *rotolo, ruotolo, rullo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

* 2. That which rolls; a flow in alternate rising and falling. (*Thomson: Autumn*, 17.)

* 3. That which rolls, or is made or used for rolling; a roller.

"Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Something made or formed by rolling; something formed into or resembling a cylindrical body formed by rolling.

"Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung."
Addison.

5. A document which is or may be rolled up.

"Behold, an hand was sent unto me; and, lo, a *roll* of a book was therein."—*Ezekiel* ii. 9.

6. Hence, an official document generally.

"Search was made in the house of the *rolls*."—*Ezra* vi. 1.

7. A register, a list, a catalogue, a category.

"I am not in the *roll* of common men."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

8. A quantity of cloth, &c., rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form: as, a *roll* of silk.

9. A small piece of dough rolled up into a cylindrical form before being baked: as, a French *roll*.

10. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

* 11. A large, thick curl: as, To wear the hair in *rolls*.

12. The beating of a drum so rapidly that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage rolling along a rough pavement; any prolonged, deep sound.

"And it passed, like a glorious *roll* of drums."
Longfellow: Slave's Dream.

¶ A roll on the kettle-drum is produced by alternate single strokes of the sticks; on side-drums the roll is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous *tremolo*. (*Grove.*)

* 13. Round of duty; particular office, function, or duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

"In human society, every man has his *roll* and station assign'd him."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A brass wheel, engraved on the edge, for hand embossing or gilding where a continuous line or pattern is to be impressed upon the cover or back of a book.

2. *Build.:* A strip with a rounded top laid over a roof at the ridge or at lateral joints, to raise the sheet lead at those points.

3. *Engr.:* The cylindrical die in a transferring-press.

4. *Metall.:* One of a pair, or series of rollers arranged in pairs, between which ores are crushed.

5. *Metal-working:* One of the pair of cylinders between which metal is passed to draw it into a bar, or to flatten it out into a sheet. [ROLLING-MILL.]

6. *Paper-making:* A cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub.

7. *Wool-working:* A carding of wool, delivered broadside from the cards, and somewhat compacted in the process. Rolls are prepared for hand-spinning.

¶ (1) *Master of the Rolls:* [MASTER, ¶ 10].

(2) *Rolls of Court and other bodies:* The parchments (kept in rolls) on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the particular body, and which constitute the records of such public body.

(3) *The Rolls:* A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain immunities, and hence called the Liberty of the Rolls: the name being derived from the *rolls* or records deposited in its chapel.

roll-about, *a.* Fat and podgy, so as to roll about when walking.

roll and fillet, *s.*

Arch.: A rounded moulding with a square fillet on its face. It is common in the Early Decorated style, and passes by various gradations into the ogee (q.v.).

roll-blotter, *s.* A roller around which sheets of blotting-paper are fastened, and a handle in whose forks the ends of the roller axis are journaled.

roll-box, *s.*

Spinning: In the jack-frame, the rotary can or cylinder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

roll-call, *s.* The act of calling over a list of names, as of students, soldiers, &c.

roll-joint, *s.* A sheet-metal joint in which the parts are rolled upon one another and pressed tight.

roll-lathe, *s.*

Mach.: A lathe for turning off rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, and for other purposes.

roll-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding used in Gothic architecture, the upper half of which extends over the lower half, as if it were formed of a thick substance rolled up.

* **rōll'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *roll*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rolled.

rōll'-ēr, * rowl-er, *s.* [Eng. *roll*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rolls; specif., a cylindrical body turning on its axis, and used for various purposes, as for smoothing, crushing, levelling, spreading out, or the like.

(1) A heavy cylindrical implement, of wood, stone, or (most frequently) of metal, set in a frame, and used for crushing clods, compressing and smoothing the surface of grass fields, or the like, levelling the surface of roads, paths, walks, &c.

"A level lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

(2) A rolling-pin (q.v.).

2. That upon which something may be rolled up: as, the *roller* of a window-blind.

3. That in which anything may be rolled; a bandage; specif., a long, broad bandage used in surgery.

"Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

4. That upon which anything is rolled, so as to diminish friction.

(1) A round piece of wood, &c., put under a heavy weight. [II. 4.]

(2) The wheel of a roller-skate.

(3) The wheel or castor of a table, chair, or the like.

* (4) A go-cart.

"He could run about without a *rowler* or leading-strings."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, ii. 50.

5. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen after the subsidence of a storm.

"Under favourable conditions he may run in immediately behind a *roller*, and by quick work keep well ahead of the following one, and so reach the beach in safety."—*Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1880, p. 396.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal-working:* A circular object in a machine acting as a carrier, a cutter, a die, an impression-cylinder, or a flattener.

2. *Music:* The studded barrel of the musical box or chime-ringing machine.

3. *Naut.:* A cylindrical anti-friction bar which revolves as a hawser or rope traverses against it, and thus saves the rope from wear.

4. *Ordn.:* A cylinder of wood, used as a winch in mounting and dismounting guns.

5. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the family Coraciadæ. Their popular name is derived from their habit of turning somersaults in the air, like a Tumbler Pigeon. Called also Roller-bird. [CORACIAS.]

"A most remarkable feature in the distribution of this family is the occurrence of a true *roller* (*Coracias temminckii*) in the island of Celebes."—*Wallace: Geog. Distrib. Anim.*, ii. 313.

6. *Print.:* [INKING-ROLLER].

7. *Saddlery:* The broad, padded surcingle used as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in its proper position, generally made of twilled web with leather billets and chapes.

8. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The family Tortricidæ (q.v.). Called also Short-tails and Short-tailed Burrowing Snakes.

¶ *Ground Rollers:*

Ornith.: The genus Atelornis, from Madagascar. Their flight is very weak, and they come out only at dusk.

roller-barrow, *s.* A barrow mounted on a wide roller so as to cause no injury to the grass.

roller-bird, *s.* [ROLLER, *s.*, II. 5.]

roller-bolt, *s.* The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

roller-bowl, *s.*

Wool: A device at the delivery end of a wool-carding machine, for rolling the slivers detached by the doffing-knife from the longitudinal band-cards of the doffing-cylinder. The rolling compacts the slivers into cardings or rolls, which are delivered upon an apron, and are removed to the slubbing-machine, where they are joined endwise and receive a slight twist.

roller-die, *s.* A die of cylindrical form, used in transferring steel-plate engravings for bank-note printing, and also the patterns to the rolls used in calico-printing.

roller-gin, *s.*

1. A gin in which the cotton is drawn away from the seed by pinching-rollers, in contradistinction to the saw-gin (q.v.).

2. *Hoisting:* A gin provided with a roller on which the rope winds, and with a ratchet and pawl to sustain the weight.

roller-lift, *s.*

Print.: A small wheel to raise the rollers from the ink surface in a machine.

roller-mill, *s.* A machine for crushing or grinding grain or other substances between horizontal rollers, each having a positive motion; also, a mill in which such machines are used.

roller-mould, *s.*

Print.: A mould in which composition inking-rollers are cast.

roller-skate, *s.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

roller-stock, *s.*

Print.: The frame upon which composition rollers are cast.

rōll'-eȳ, *s.* [Prob. from *roll*, v.]

Mining: A large truck in a coal-mine, holding two corves as they arrive on the trams from the workings. A number of rolleys are coupled together and hauled by a horse to the bottom of the engine-shaft.

rolley-way, *s.*

Mining: A tramway in a mine.

rŏl'-ĭck, *v.i.* [A dimin. from *roll*, v. (q.v.).] To move or play about in a careless, merry fashion; to swagger, to be jovial.

rŏl'-lĭck-ĭng, *a.* [ROLLICK.] Swaggering, jovial, merry.

"He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set."—*Theodore Hook: Jack Brag.*

rōll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ROLL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

"These fixed up high behind the *rolling* wain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 499.

2. Waving, undulating; rising and falling alternately.

"Beyond, the country gradually changes from flat to *rolling* prairie."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

3. Making a continuous noise like the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of artillery.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving or being moved by turning over and over; revolution, rotation; the act of levelling or smoothing with a roller.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of flattening the pack of gathered signatures by hammering or passing through the rolling-press.

2. *Metall.:* The process of drawing out or flattening metal by passing between rollers.

rolling-barrel, *s.* A barrel in which the ingredients for making gunpowder are pulverized. It has an axis at each end, on which it rotates, and a door for the introduction and removal of materials.

rolling-chocks, rolling-cleats, *s. pl.*
Naut.: Jaws on a yard to steady it against the mast when a ship rolls.

rolling-coulter, *s.* A sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plough, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil to divide the furrow-slice from the land.

rolling-frame, *s.*
Dyeing: The frame with rollers by which cloth is drawn through the dye-beck.

rolling-friction, *s.* The resistance which a rolling body meets with from the surface on which it rolls.

rolling-hitch, *s.*
Naut.: A hitch round a spar, log, or cask, so that a pull upon the rope will roll the same.

rolling-mill, *s.* A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. By it the iron, which is heated and balled in the puddling furnace, is made into bars or sheets. It consists of rollers, journaled in pairs in metallic boxes in the iron standards or cheeks, and capable of being set toward or from each other by means of set-screws. The grooves in the rolls are so made as to be coactive in giving the required form to the heated iron passing between them. The face of each roller has a series of grooves gradually decreasing in size towards one end. The iron is passed through each in succession, being thus gradually reduced in size and increased in length. By this operation two objects are effected: (1) the scoriæ and other impurities are expelled, and (2) the required form, whether of plate, bolt, or bar, is given to the metal.

rolling-pendulum, *s.* A cylinder caused to oscillate in small excursions on a horizontal plane. It was designed as a time-measurer, but is of no practical value.

rolling-pin, *s.* A wooden cylinder having a projecting handle at each end, by which dough is rolled into sheets suitable for pie-crust, &c.

rolling-plant, *s.* [ROLLING-STOCK.]

rolling-press, *s.*
1. *Bookbind.:* A machine introduced as a substitute for hammering. [BEATING, C. II. 1.]

2. *Print.:* The copperplate printing-press in which the plate and bed pass beneath a roller by means of rotation applied to the latter.

rolling-stock, rolling-plant, *s.*
Rail.-eng.: The carriages, waggons, vans, locomotives, &c., of a railway.

"All the *rolling-stock* being reserved for the exclusive transport of troops and military material."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

rolling-stone, *s.*
1. *Lit.:* A stone so placed that at intervals it is displaced from its resting-place, and rolls.

2. *Fig.:* A person who cannot settle in any situation or employment, but is perpetually moving about.

¶ *A rolling stone gathers no moss:* A person always moving about does not find a home, household convenience, memorials of friendship, or even money, &c., accumulating around him.

"The *stone* that is *rolling* can *gather no moss*,
For master and servant oft changing is loss."
Tusser: Points of Huswifery, 20.

rolling-tackle, *s.*
Naut.: A tackle which keeps a yard over to leeward when the ship rolls to windward. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard, and to a lashing on the mast near the slings.

rŏl lĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Rollin, a professor in Paris.]
Bot.: A genus of Anoneæ. Known species about twenty, nearly all from Brazil. The natives use the wood of *Rollinia multiflora*, which is like lance-wood, for making spears.

rŏl'-lŏck, *s.* [ROWLOCK.]

rō̆l'-ȳ-pōl-ȳ, * rōl-lȳ-pōl'-lȳ, * rol-ly-poo-ley, * row-ly-pow-ly, * rou-ly-pou-ly, *a.* & *s.* [A redupl. of *roll* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*
1. *Lit.:* Shaped like a rolypoly; round, podgy.

"Squashy *rolypoly* pudding, with all the jam boiled out and the water boiled in."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.:* Unstable, unsteady.

B. *As substantive:*
* 1. A game in which a ball rolled into a certain place won.

"Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance?"—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

2. A sheet of paste, spread over with jam, and rolled into a pudding.

* 3. A vulgar fellow.

"These two *rollypoolies*."
Dekker: Satiromastix, iii. 116.

* **rŏm'-age (age as ĭg),** *v.t.* [RUMMAGE.] To search, to rummage.

"Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

* **rŏm'-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [ROMAGE, *v.*] Bustle, turmoil.

"Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

Rō-mā'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Romaïque*; Mod. Gr. *Romaikē*, from Lat. *Roma* = Rome.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Modern Greek vernacular language, or to those who speak it.

B. *As subst.:* The vernacular language of Modern Greece; the language spoken by the uneducated and the peasantry, so called from being the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. It is a corruption of ancient Greek, the characters used being the same.

rō-mal', *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *rūmâl* = a handkerchief, a towel.]
Fabric: An Indian silk fabric.

Rōm'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Romanus*, from *Roma* = Rome; Fr. *Romain*; Sp. & Ital. *Romano*.]

A. *As adjective:*
I. *Literally:*
1. Pertaining or relating to Rome or the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion.

3. Applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from italic; also to numerals expressed in letters, and not in the Arabic characters.

II. *Fig.:* Resembling the Roman people; hence, noble, distinguished, brave, patriotic.

"Burke, in whose breast a *Roman* ardour glow'd."
Canning.

B. *As substantive:*
1. A native or inhabitant of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.

"This man is a *Roman*."—*Acts* xxii. 26.

2. A Roman Catholic.

"Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the *Roman* judaize, in his devotions?"—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 137.

3. A Roman letter or type, as distinguished from an italic letter.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans:*
New Test. Canon: The first in arrangement (not in date) of St. Paul's Epistles. It was written from Corinth (cf. xvi. 23 with 1 Cor. i. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 20) on his third missionary journey, apparently in the spring of A.D. 58, a year after the First, and half a year after the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and a few months after the Epistle to the Galatians (cf. Rom. xv. 25, 26 with Acts xix. 21, xx. 1–3, xxi. 15). In writing it he employed an amanuensis, Tertius (Rom. xvi. 22), and sent it by the hand of Phebe, a servant to the church at Cenchrea, the port of Corinth (verse 1). When Paul penned it he had never been to Rome (Acts xix. 21; Rom. i. 10–13, &c.), and had not, therefore, directly founded its church. Among those present on the day of Pentecost, there were "strangers of Rome, Jews, and proselytes" (Acts ii. 10). If, as is possible, some of them returned home after seeing the miracle, and listening to the impassioned preaching of St. Peter, they may have been the first to sow the seeds of Christianity in the metropolis, and Peter have been the indirect founder of the Roman Church. The tradition that he founded it more directly, A.D. 41, originated with Jerome, who died A.D. 420, and is difficult to reconcile with Acts xv. 7–11, and Gal. ii. 1–9. It is remarkable that St. Paul makes no allusion in his epistle to any pastor of the Roman Church, as if it had not been organized under ecclesiastical officers. The Church seems to have been partly Jewish (ii. 14–17, vii. 1), and partly Gentile (i. 6, 13, xi. 13). The epistle opens with an introduction in which Paul declares his apostleship (i. 1–7), commends the faith of the Roman Christians, whom he earnestly desires to visit (8–13), proclaims that he is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ (14–17), and then glides almost insensibly into the most systematic treatment of Christian doctrine and practice to be found in the New Testament. Trying the Roman and other parts of the Gentile world by the light of nature (19–20), he shows how fearfully corrupt the heathens then were, and how destitute of excuse for their conduct (18–32). The Jew is next shown to have flagrantly violated the Divine law revealed to him, and it is proclaimed that all the world stands guilty before God (ii., iii. 1–19). Justification is in no case to be obtained by the "deeds of the law" (20), but is granted freely by God's grace to those who have faith in the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ (23–31). After showing that the same principle was in force in the times of Abraham and of David (iv.), he enumerates some of the blessings which faith brings in its train: as, peace (v. 1), patience, experience, hope, and eternal life (2–21). Nor does the doctrine of free grace encourage its recipients to carelessness of moral practice. Paul and other believers are dead to sin, and are spiritual men continually in conflict with it (vi., vii., viii. 1–15). Led by the Spirit of God, admitted to the privileges of sonship, aided in prayer by the Spirit of God, they shall never be separated from the love of Christ, and through him shall be more than conquerors (16–39). The doctrine of the Divine sovereignty is next treated of with respect to nations and individuals, passionate desire being expressed for the salvation, ultimately to take place, of the Jewish people (ix.–xi.). Then follow practical exhortations with respect to Christian conduct in the several relations of life—as to friends, to enemies and persecutors, to the Roman civil authorities, to the church in general, and to weaker brethren in particular (xii.–xv. 13). After intimating more minutely than before his own intended movements (14–33), and sending many salutations from himself and his companions (xvi. 1–23.), he closes with a benediction (24–27). No eminent critic has disputed the genuineness of the epistle, which is acknowledged even by Baur. It is first alluded to by Clement of Rome, A.D. 95, by Ignatius, by Polycarp, by various Gnostics, by Justin Martyr, by the writer of the epistle to Diognetus, &c., till finally Irenæus, about 185, refers to it by name. [PAULINE THEOLOGY.]

Roman-alum, *s.* An alum extracted from the volcanic rocks of the solfaterra near Naples, and containing more alumina than the common alum.

Roman-architecture, *s.*
Arch.: The Composite order. During the first centuries of the Roman state the buildings erected are to be ascribed to the Etruscans, Etruscan art forming the basis of Roman architecture; subsequently, in the time of the Scipios, the taste for Grecian art was mingled with it. Greek architects were soon introduced into Italy; and thus Roman architecture, like Roman art in general, conformed as nearly to the Grecian as the Roman genius permitted it to do. The reticulated masonry [OPUS-RETICULATUM] is peculiar to Roman architecture. It consists of square cuneiform stones or tiles, with the broad ends facing outwards, and arranged in lines, which do not run horizontally, but intersect each other like

net-work. The base and the corners of these walls consist of horizontal layers of square-stone, and there are sometimes intersecting belts of the same kind of material in the middle of the network itself. Amongst all the forms which the Romans borrowed from foreign sources, the art of vaulting, which they learnt from the Etruscans, was that which they most skilfully adapted and developed, and rendered the most distinctive expression of the peculiarity of their own style. Two modes of construction consequently appear side by side in Roman architecture, viz., the Italian arch and the Grecian column.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Roman-balance, *s.* An instrument for weighing, consisting of a lever having arms of unequal weight on the respective sides of its point of suspension, and a bob which traverses the longer and graduated limb.

Roman-candle, *s.* A species of firework consisting of a tube partially filled with alternating perforated stars and small charges of gunpowder. Fire communicated to the upper end ignites the charges successively, which throw out the stars until all are discharged.

Roman Catholic, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Roman Catholics. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Church Hist. (Pl.):* The adherents of the Church which is Roman in its centre and catholic in its circumference. The word Catholic, meaning Universal, was used in early Christian and mediæval times for the great ecclesiastical organization with which the vast mass of Christians were connected. When the Reformation took place, the Protestants refused to admit that the Church which they had left was entitled to call itself Catholic, and prefixed the adjective Roman, whilst its adherents claimed the designation Catholic without any limiting adjective. All admit it to be catholic in the sense of being the largest Church in Christendom, and all other episcopal Churches acknowledge the validity of the orders of its clergy. The number of Roman Catholics in the world has been estimated at 152,000,000, which is far too low; at 213,518,063, at 214,370,000, and at 218,000,000. Taking the second of these estimates, the distribution of Roman Catholics over the world is believed to be: in Europe, 150,684,050; Asia, 8,311,800; Africa, 2,656,205; America, 51,422,566; Australia and the adjacent islands, 443,442, making a total of 213,518,063.

The radical difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics lies in their conception of the Church. The latter hold that the Roman Church is *the* Church of the New Testament, with authority to define articles of faith, and that all bodies not in communion with her are either heretical or schismatic. Protestants' views differ widely—from that of the High Churchman who, while denying the universal jurisdiction of the Pope, admits that as Bishop of Rome he is *primus inter pares*, to that which considers him the Man of Sin and the Antichrist of Scripture. From this fundamental difference all others necessarily follow. Roman Catholics hold the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass (q.v.), Seven Sacraments [SACRAMENT, *s.*, II. 2.], the necessity of Confession [PENANCE], the existence of a Purgatory (q.v.), the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the Infallibility of the Pope.

2. *Law:* [EMANCIPATION, PENAL-LAWS, ¶ 1, RECUSANT.]

Roman Catholicism, *s.* The system, principles, doctrines, or rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

Roman-cement, *s.* A compound of pozzuolan and lime.

Roman-collar, *s.*

Eccles.: A collar made of a parallelogram of lawn or fine linen, bound at the edge and stitched. It is worn by clerics and priests over a black, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet stock. It is of quite modern date, and was originally only the shirt-collar turned down over the stock.

Roman-law, *s.* The Civil law; the system of jurisprudence of the ancient Roman Empire.

¶ Roman law, like every other law, originated in custom. Its first great stage of development was reached in the publication by the Decemviri of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 451. These were supplemented rather than superseded under the republic and the empire. Under the former, enactments made in the *Comitia Centuriata* and the *Comitia Tributa*, the *Senatus Consulta*, and the Magisterial Edicts, and, under the latter, the *Imperial Constitutiones* had the force of law. Finally the Justinian Code, A.D. 529, gave symmetry to the whole. The Roman law has more or less affected the legislation of all European countries.

Roman-literature, *s.*

Literature: For nearly 500 years from the accepted date of the foundation of Rome its people had no literature, and when at length they attempted to supply the great want, they wrote in Greek, and in a servile manner followed Greek models. Ennius, who was born B.C. 249, laid the foundation of a genuine Latin literature. It gradually developed, culminating in the Augustan age. Cicero flourished B.C. 60; Cæsar, 54; Cornelius Nepos, 44; Virgil and Horace, 28; Livy and Ovid, 14. About A.D. 180 the Roman literature began to decline, and by 539 it was in the last stage of decay.

Roman-ochre, *s.* A pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow colour, transparent and durable. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-colour painting. The colouring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter.

Roman-school, *s.*

Art: The style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaelle exhibit this school in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school.

Roman-type, *s.*

Print.: The ordinary printing type as opposed to italic (q.v.).

Roman-use, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The order of the Mass as offered in the Roman Church, and preserved from an earlier use in the missal. [SARUM-USE.]

Roman-vitriol, *s.* Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

Roman-white, *s.* A very pure white pigment.

rō-mănçe', ro-maunce, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *romans, roman, romant* = (1) Roman, (2), the Roman language, (3) romance, from Low Lat. *romanice* = in a Roman manner or tongue, from Lat. *Romanus* = Roman (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *romance;* Ital. *romanzo;* Fr. *romance* = romance, *roman* = a romance.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tale in verse, told in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal, as the tales of the court of Arthur, of Amadis of Gaul, &c.; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe; a fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

"If what is called a metrical *romance*, in its most extensive acceptation, be properly defined a fabulous narrative or fictitious recital in verse, more or less marvellous or probable, it may be fairly concluded that this species of composition was known at a very early period to the Greeks, and, in process of time, adopted from them by the Romans."—*Ritson: Romances*, vol. i.

2. A sort of novel, especially one dealing with surprising or marvellous adventures usually befalling a hero or heroine; a tale picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society.

"To love an altar built,
Of twelve vast French *Romances*, neatly gilt."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 36.

3. A fiction, a lie, a falsehood.

4. Romantic ideas or actions; a tendency of the mind towards what is romantic, mysterious, or wonderful; an intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious in literature.

5. A simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love story; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or descriptive of the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, being chiefly founded upon the Latin, as spoken in the provinces subject to Rome. The Romance (or Romanic) languages include the French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian.

rō-mănçe', *v.i.* [ROMANCE, *s.*]

1. To tell romantic or extravagant stories; to draw the long bow.

2. To be romantic: to behave romantically or fancifully; to build castles in the air.

rō-mănç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -er.*]

1. One who romances; one who invents or tells extravagant stories; a liar.

2. A writer or composer of romances.

"The fictions of the Arabs were adopted by the Troubadours and first Gothic *romancers*."—*Mickle: The Lusiad*, bk. ix.

rō-măn-çē'-rō, *s.* [Sp.] A general name for a collection of national ballads or romances.

† **rō-mănç'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -ical.*] Resembling or having the character of the romances of the middle ages; romantic.

rō-mănç'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -ist.*] A writer or composer of romances; a romancer.

"The charge, which had Voltaire for its patron, that 'Gil Blas' was a plagiarism of previous Spanish *romancists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1885.

* **rō-măn'-çŷ,** *a.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -y.*] Romantic.

"An old house, situated in a *romancy* place."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 118.

Rō-mạn-ēşe', *s.* [ROMAN.] The language of the Wallachians, spoken in Wallachia, Moldavia, and parts of Hungary.

rō-mạn-ĕsque' (que as k), * **rō-mạn-ĕsk',** *a. & s.* [Fr. *romanesque.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc [B. 1.]

2. Pertaining to or denoting the style of architecture and ornament so called, prevalent during the later Roman Empire.

3. Embodying romance; representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance; presenting fantastic and imaginary representations, as of animals or foliage.

4. Pertaining to romance; romantic.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

2. (See extract).

"*Romanesque* [is] a general term for all the debased styles of architecture which sprung from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

3. A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed.

romanesque-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A general term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth centuries. Of these there are two divisions: (1) The debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh centuries, and including the Byzantine modifications of the Roman, and (2) the late or Gothic Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, comprising the later Byzantine, the Lombard, and the Rhenish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The former is a pretty close imitation of the Roman, with modifications in the application and distribution of the peculiar features; the latter is Gothic in spirit, having a predominance of vertical lines, and various other new features. [RHENISH-ARCHITECTURE.]

rō-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [ROMAN.]

1. Pertaining to the Roman languages or dialects, or to the nations or races speaking them; romance.

"The Italic branch is represented among living languages only by the *Romanic* dialects, so called as being all descended from the dialect of Rome, the Latin."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

*** Rō'-mạn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Roman; -ish.*] Pertaining to Romanism; Roman, popish.

"Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*** Rō'-mạn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Roman; -ism.*] The tenets and teachings of the Church of Rome; Roman Catholicism.

"Thus Papists have the common faith . . . and their own proper *Romanism*, to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets."—*Brevint: New Wales to Salvation*, p. 5.

† Rō'-mạn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Roman; -ist.*] An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic. (*Fox: Actes*, p. 241.)

*** rō'-mạn-īze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *Roman; -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To Latinise; to fill with Latin words or idioms.

"He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them."—*Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use Latin words or idioms.

"So aptly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech. (See extract under ROMAN, B. 2.)

*** rō'-mạn-īz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *romanize; -er.*] One who romanizes; one who converts or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.

rō-mănsch', rō-mănsh', rôu-mănsch', *s.* [For *Romanish*, from *Roman* (q.v.).] A dialect spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland. It is based on, or corrupted from the Latin.

*** rō-mănt', * rŏ'-mănt, * ro-maunt,** *s.* [Fr. *roman*, the *t* being excrescent, as in tyrant, &c.] A romance.

"The Latin tongue, as is observed by an ingenious writer, ceased to be spoken in France about the ninth century, and was succeeded by what was called the *romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and bad Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called *romans* or *romants*, though this name was at first given to any piece of poetry."—*Percy: Reliques*, iii. 21.

rō-măn'-tĭc, * rō-măn'-tĭck, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*; Sp. & Ital. *romantico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to romance; partaking of the nature of romance; marvellous, extravagant, fanciful, wild.

"I cannot but look on an indifferency of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantick* fancy."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

2. Given to extravagant or fanciful ideas; fanciful.

"Far more than people of *romantic* dispositions will readily admit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Pertaining to romances, or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, fictitious, imaginary, ideal, chimerical.

"Fiction's fair *romantic* range."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

4. Wildly picturesque; full of wild, fantastic, and striking scenery: as, a *romantic* landscape.

romantic-school, *s.*

Literature:

1. A school of poetry founded in Germany, about 1808, by the brothers Schlegel.

2. A similar school in France, represented by Victor Hugo, Dumas, and some novelists. [ROMANTICISM.]

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *romantic; -al.*] Romantic.

"This theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. ii.

† rō-măn'-tĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *romantical; -ly.*] In a romantic manner; fancifully, wildly, extravagantly.

*** rō-măn'-tĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *romantic; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being romantic; specif. applied to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms, which originated in Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.

"His style may be described as a mixture of the classical and the romantic, its classicism being that of Mendelssohn and its *romanticism* that of Schumann."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

2. That which is romantic; romantic feeling, actions, or expressions.

rō-măn'-tĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *romantic; -ist.*] One who supports or is imbued with romanticism.

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *romantic; -ly.*] In a romantic manner; romantically.

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *romantic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being romantic.

rŏm'-ạ-nȳ, rŏm'-ạ-nĭ, rŏm'-ma-nȳ, *s.* [Gipsy *Rom* = a man, a husband; connected by Paspati with the name of the Indian god Rama, while Miklosich identifies it with Sansc. *doma, domba* = a low-caste musician.]

1. A gipsy.

2. The language spoken by gipsies. (It is nowhere to be found pure now, being in every case much corrupted by intermixture with the languages of the nations among whom the gipsies have lived.)

"Whether *Romani* is derived from Indi. Marathi, &c., can only be determined by minute investigations, which, long neglected, are now being carried on by various Orientalists. They have at least established that *Romani* stands in the relation of a sister, not a daughter, to the seven principal Indian dialects."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 614.

rō-mănz'-a (z as tz), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A romance (q.v.).

rō-mănz-ĭ-ê'-rĭ (z as tz), *s. pl.* [Ital. = romancists.] A school of Italian poets, who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, and especially those relating to Charlemagne and his knights. Ariosto is the chief poet of the school.

rō-mănz'-ō-vīte (z as tz), *s.* [After Count Romanzov; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A brown variety of essonite (q.v.), from Kimito, Finland.

*** rom-aunt,** *s.* [ROMANT.]

*** rom-bel,** *s.* [RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumour.

rŏm-bōw'-līne, *s.* [RUMBOWLINE.]

*** rōme,** *v.i.* [ROAM.]

*** rōme,** *s.* [ROOM.]

rōme'-ĭne, rōme'-īte, *s.* [After the crystallographer, Romé de l'Isle; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons, mostly very minute, with various others at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont. Hardness, about 5·5; sp. gr. between 4·714 and 4·675; colour, hyacinth-red and honey-yellow. Compos.: antimony, 62·24; oxygen, 16·32; lime, 21·44 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $3RO,SbO_3,SbO_5$.

rōme'-kĭn, rōm'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking-cup.

*** rōme'-pĕn-nȳ, * rōme'-scŏt, * rōme'-shŏt,** *s.* [A.S. *Rome-scott, Rome-feoh, Rómpœnning, Rómpœnig.*] [SHOT (2), *s.*] The same as PETER-PENCE (q.v.).

Rō'-mĭc, *s.* An adaptation of the Roman alphabet, devised by Henry Sweet, and so named by him "because based on the original Roman values of the letters."

Rōm'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Rom(e); -ish.*] Pertaining or belonging to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church. (Used with a slightly contemptuous force, as the *Romish* church, *Romish* ritual, &c.)

*** rōm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Rom(e); -ist.*] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

"The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

rŏmp, *s.* [ROMP, *v.*]

1. A rude, awkward, forward girl, fond of boisterous or rough play.

"First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps*, led on by Gen'ral Clive."
Churchill: The Rosciad.

2. Rude or rough play or frolic.

"Only, like a child, to be on the *romp* again immediately."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

rŏmp, *v.i.* [Another form of *ramp* (q.v.).] To play about rudely, noisily, and boisterously; to frisk about; to indulge in romps.

"I found the creature *romping* and rolling in full liberty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

rŏmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROMP, *v.*]

rŏmp'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *romping; -ly.*] In a romping manner; like a romp; romphishly.

rŏmp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *romp; -ish.*] Given or inclined to romping.

"The *romp-ish* audacity with which this merry company of maidens boarded and took possession of the ship."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

rŏmp'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rompish; -ly.*] In a rompish manner; like a romp.

rŏmp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rompish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rompish; a disposition to indulge in rough or boisterous play.

"She would immediately snatch off my perriwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a kimbow, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 187.

rŏm'-pu, rŏm'-peĕ, *s.* [Fr. *rompu*, pa. par. of *rompre* (Lat. *rumpo*) = to break.]

Her.: Applied to an ordinary when broken, parted asunder, or fracted: as, a chevron or bend *rompu*.

*** rŏn-daçhe',** *s.* [Fr.]

Old Arm.: A large circular shield for foot-soldiers, entirely covering the upper part of the body, with a slit at the top for seeing through, and another at the side to pass the sword through.

ronde, *s.* [Fr.]

Typog.: A kind of round, cursive character in imitation of French writing, similar to our old Chancery engrossing hand.

This line is set in Ronde.

rŏn'-deau (eau as ō), rŏn'-dō, *s.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *rond* = round.]

1. A poem written in iambic verse of eight or ten syllables, and in thirteen lines; it must have but two rhymes. It contains three stanzas, the first and third of which have five lines each, and the second three; there is also a refrain, consisting of the first word or words in the first line, added, without rhyming with anything, to the end of the eighth line and of the thirteenth line. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. *Music:*

(1) A piece of music vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation, as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

"*Rondo* form differs from sonata or symphonic form, in that the first part is not marked for repeat. The original subject does not modulate, but reappears in its key-chord at the close of the first period, and again after the modulation of the second subject, so that it must be heard three times."—*Stainer & Barrett: Musical Dictionary.*

(2) A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

rŏn'-dĕl, *s.* [O. Fr., from *rond* = round; Sp. *rondel;* Ital. *rondello.*]

1. A poem in fourteen lines, properly of eight syllables. There should be but two rhymes throughout; those in the first, fourth, fifth, ninth, and twelfth lines, and those of the second, third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh lines should correspond. The seventh and eighth, and thirteenth and fourteenth lines are repetitions of the first and second. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. Something round; a rondle.

3. The same as RONDEAU, 1.

*4. *Fort.:* A small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.

rŏn-dĕ-lē'-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s.* [Named after Wm. Rondelet, M.D. (1507-1566), a naturalist of Montpellier.]

1. *Bot.:* A large genus of Hedyotidæ. Shrubs with white, yellow, blue, pink, roseate, or scarlet flowers: mostly from the hotter parts of America. The bark of *Rondeletia febrifuga* is given at Sierra Leone in fevers.

2. *Perfumery:* A perfume, named from *Rondeletia odorata*, found in Mexico and Cuba, but not really prepared from that plant.

rŏn-dĕlle', *s.* [RONDLE, II. 3.]

*** rŏn-dĕur',** *s.* [Fr.] Rondure (q.v.).

rŏn'-dle, rŏn'-dĕl, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel*, from *rond* = round (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Anything round; a circle.

2. The step of a ladder; a round, a rung.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The same as RONDEL, 3.

2. *Her.:* A roundel (q.v.).

"Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours."—*Peacham.*

3. *Metall.:* A round plate or disc. The term is applied to the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed from the crucible or cistern from time to time as it congeals, in order to obtain the metal in a form suitable for farther treatment instead of in a solid mass. Spelled also rondelle. Copper thus treated is known as rose copper from its red colour.

rŏn′-dō, *s.* [RONDEAU.]

***rŏn′-düre,** *s.* [Fr. *rond* = round.] A circle.

"With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 21.

***rone,** *pret. of v.* [RAIN, *v.*]

rōne, *s.* [From the same root as *run;* cf. *runnel;* Prov. Eng. *rune,* and Prov. Ger. *roune* = a channel.] [RHONE.] (*Scotch.*)

***rong,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RING, *v.*]

***rŏng,** *s.* [RUNG, *s.*] A rung or round of a ladder.

"So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder."
—*Bishop Andrews: Sermons,* p. 561.

***rŏn′-ĭŏn (ĭ as y), *rŏn′-yŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *rogne* = scab, mange, itch, from Lat. *robiginem,* accus. of *robigo* = rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

"Out of my door, you witch, you polecat, you *ronyon.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

ront, *s.* [RUNT.]

rood, ***rode, roode,** *s.* [The same word as *rod* (q.v.). A.S. *ród* = a rod, a gallows, a cross; cogn. with O. Fris. *rode;* O. S. *róda* = gallows, cross; Dut. *roede* = a rod, a perch, a wand; O. H. Ger. *riuti* = a rod of land; Ger. *ruthe;* Lat. *rudis* = a rod, a staff.]

* 1. A cross.

"Heo brogte oure Lord Jhesu to dye on the *rode.*"
Robert of Gloucester, 61.

2. A cross or crucifix; specif., a representation of the crucified Saviour, or, more generally, of the Trinity, placed in Catholic churches over the altar-screen, hence termed the rood-screen. The rood consisted of the three persons of the Trinity, the Son being represented as crucified. Generally figures of the Virgin and St. John were placed at a slight distance on each side of the principal group, in reference to John xxix. 26.

"'Now, by the *rood,* my lovely maid,
Your courtesy has erred,' he said."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 22.

3. A rod, pole, or perch. [ROD, *s.,* I. 3.]

4. A unit of superficial measurement, the fourth part of a statute acre, and equal to 40 square perches or poles, or 1,210 square yards.

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every *rood* of ground maintained its man."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

rood-arch, *s.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed there.

rood-beam, ***rode-beem,** *s.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

"[He] lith ygrave under the *rode-beem.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,078.

rood-cloth, *s.*

Eccles.: A black or violet cloth with which the rood was covered during Lent.

***rood-free,** *a.* Exempt from punishment.

rood-loft, *s.* A gallery over the entrance to the choir of a church, at the front of which the rood or crucifix was placed. It was composed of open tabernacle-work, in wood or stone, and was approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. [AMBO.]

rood-saints, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Images of the Virgin and of St. John, the beloved disciple, placed on each side of the crucifix.

rood-screen, *s.* An ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and often supporting the rood or crucifix.

rood-tower, rood-steeple, *s.* The tower or steeple built over the intersection of a cruciform church.

***rood-tree,** ***roode-tre,** *s.* The cross.

"I leue and trust in Christes felth,
Which died vpon the *roode-tre.*"
Gower: C. A., ii.

roō′-dē-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *rood* = red, and *bok* = a buck.]

Zool.: Cephalopus natalensis, the Natal Bush Buck. Colour bright bay, with short conical horns. It inhabits the thick brushwood of the forests about Natal and the country to the eastward.

roōd′-peĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rood,* and *peer* (?).]

Bot.: Phoberos Ecklonii. (*Amer.*)

roōd′-ў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rank in growth; coarse, luxurious.

roōf, ***rhof,** ***rof,** ***roofe,** *s.* [For *hroof,* from A.S. *hróf* = a roof; cogn. with O. Fris. *hrof;* Dut. *roef;* Icel. *hróf* = a shed under which ships are built or kept; Russ. *krov* = a roof.]

1. *Arch.:* The uppermost member of a building; the cover of any house or building, irrespective of the material of which it is composed. The simplest form of roof consists merely of inclined rafters, abutting at their upper end, and attached to a fixed bearing at the lower ends. Roofs are of various kinds, and are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are composed, as iron roofs, wood, slate, tile, or thatch roofs, &c., or (2) by the form and mode of construction, as gable-roofs, flat, lean-to, hip, curbed, ogee, mansard, &c. The span is the width between supports. The rise is the height in the centre above the level of the supports. The pitch is the slope of the rafters.

"How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous *roof.*"
Congreve: Mourning Bride, ii.

2. *Carp.:* The timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of a building are supported. It consists of the principal rafters, the common rafters and the purlins. (See these words.) The two varieties of roofing in use are King-post roofs and Queen-post roofs. (See these words.)

3. *Mining:* The part above the miner's head; that part lying immediately upon the coal.

4. Anything corresponding with or resembling the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace, an oven, a carriage, coach, &c.; an arch; the interior of a vault; a ceiling.

"The *roof* of the chamber."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

5. Hence, fig., a canopy or the like.

"The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

6. A covering or shelter generally.

"Heaven's arch is oft their *roof,* the pleasant shed
Of oak and plain oft serves them for a bed."
Drummond: Speech of Caledonia.

* 7. A house in general.

"Within this *roof*
The enemy of all your graces lives."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

8. The upper part of the mouth; the palate.

"Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

roof-guard, *s.*

Build.: A contrivance for preventing snow from sliding from a roof. It consists usually of a continuous series of horizontal slates, slightly raised above the roof-cover and supported by uprights. (*Amer.*)

roof-tree, *s.*

1. The beam in the angle of a roof.

2. Hence, used for the roof itself.

"Does all that lies in his power to make you happy during your lengthened stay under his capacious *roof-tree.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Oct. 5, 1882.

¶ *To your roof-tree:* A toast expressive of a wish for the prosperity of one's family, or of all under his roof. (*Scotch.*)

roof-truss, *s.* The framework of a roof, consisting of thrust and tie pieces.

roōf, *v.t.* [ROOF, *s.*]

1. To cover with a roof.

2. To arch over; to cover. (*Milton: P. R.,* ii. 293.)

3. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

"Here had we now our country's honor *roof'd*
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

roōf′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *roof,* v.; *-er.*] One who roofs or covers with a roof.

roōf′-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [ROOF, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof.

3. The roof itself; hence, used figuratively for shelter.

roōf′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *roof; -less.*]

1. Having no roof.

"Thither I came, and there—amid the gloom . . .
Appear'd a *roofless* hut."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Having no roof or shelter; unsheltered.

roōf′-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *roof;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little roof or covering.

***roōf′-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *roof; -y.*] Having roofs.

"Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iii. 634.

rook (1), *s.* [A.S. *hróc,* cogn. with Icel *hrókr;* Dan. *raage;* Sw. *roka;* Irish & Gael. *rocas;* O. H. Ger. *hruok;* M. H Ger. *rouck* = a rook; Ger. *ruchert* = a jackdaw. A word of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *roc* = to croak (q.v.); Lat. *raucus* = hoarse.]

1. *Ornith.: Corvus frugilegus,* an eminently gregarious bird, inhabiting cultivated wooded districts, and apparently preferring to build and breed near the abodes of man. They are very widely distributed, and are probably nowhere more common than in England, Ireland, and the south of Scotland. The adult male is from eighteen to twenty-two inches long; plumage black, glossed with purple on the upper parts, lower surface of wing- and tail-quills lustrous, dark grayish-black; legs, toes, and claws black. Base of beak, forehead, lores, chin, and throat bare, but the cause of this nudity is not known. Some assert that the feathers are abraded as the bird digs in the ground for food; others, that it is a natural peculiarity. The female is rather less than the male, and her plumage is not so brilliant. White and other varieties often occur. Their nest is about two feet in diameter; eggs four to six in number, bluish-green, blotched with brown. (See extract.)

"The balance between injury or benefit derived from *Rooks* by agriculturists is a question which general opinion seems to have settled by considering that the damage, though often great, is much more than outweighed by the services rendered in the destruction of millions of grubs of the cockchafer, the chovy, the several species of wireworm, and the larvæ of crane-flies."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 29.

2. *Fig.:* A cheat, a swindler; one who plucks pigeons; a sharper. [PIGEON, *s.,* I. 2.]

"Such wits as he are, to a company of reasonable men, like *rooks* to the gamesters, who only fill a room at the table, but are so far from contributing to the play, that they only serve to spoil the fancy of those who do."—*Wycherley: Country Wife,* i. 1.

rook-pie, *s.* A pie made of young rooks.

† **rook** (2), ***roke,** *s.* [Fr. *roc,* from Pers. *rokh* = a rook at chess.]

Chess: One of the pieces in chess placed at the four corners of the board. It can move the whole extent of the board in lines parallel to its sides. Also called a Castle.

rook (3), *s.* [RICK.]

rook (1), *v.t. & i.* [ROOK (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rob, to cheat, to swindle, to sharp.

"He [Sir John Denham] was much *rooked* by gamesters."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes,* ii. 217.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To cheat, to swindle, to rob.

"Put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at spanfarthing."—*Locke: On Education.*

† **rook,** *v.i.* [ROOK (2), *s.*] To castle at chess. [CASTLE, *v.*]

rook (2), *v.i.* [RUCK, *v.*] To cower, to ruck, to squat.

"The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney-top."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

***rook′-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), v.; *-er.*] A cheat, a swindler.

"*Rookers* and sharpers work their several ends."—*Kennet: Erasmus: Praise of Folly,* p. 74.

rook′-ĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *raker.*]

Bakery: A tool like the letter L, used for withdrawing ashes from the oven.

rook'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), s. ; *-ery*.]

1. A wood, or grove of trees, used by rooks for nesting places.

2. Rocks, &c., frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs ; a resort of seals for breeding purposes. [PENGUIN-ROOKERY.]

3. The rooks belonging to a particular rookery. (*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 68.)

4. A brothel. (*Slang.*)

5. A close assemblage of poor, mean, and dirty buildings, inhabited by the lowest classes ; a resort of thieves, sharpers, prostitutes, &c.

* **rook'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *rook* (1), s. ; *-y*.] Inhabited by rooks.

"Light thickens ; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

rôom, * **roome,** * **roum,** * **roume,** *s.* [A.S. *rúm* = (s.) room, (a.) spacious ; cogn. with Dut. *ruim* = spacious, a room ; Icel. *rúmr* = spacious, room ; Dan. & Sw. *rum* ; O. H. Ger. *rûm* ; Ger. *raum* ; Goth. *rums*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Space, compass ; extent of place, whether great or small.

"It is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room*."—*Luke* xiv. 22.

* 2. A place, a station.

"When thou art bidden by any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*."—*Luke* xiv. 8.

* 3. Office, post, station, position.

"To have and enjoy that office and *room*."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1543).

4. Place or station once occupied by another ; stead, as in succession or substitution.

"Let this supply the *room*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

5. An apartment in a house : as, a drawing-*room*, a bed*room*, &c. ; also an apartment in a ship : as, the bread-*room*, the gun-*room*, &c.

* 6. A box or seat at a play. (*Marston.*)

* 7. Family, company.

"All the Greeks will honour you as of celestial *room*."—*Chapman:*

8. A fishing station in British North America. (*Simmonds.*)

9. Ability to admit or allow ; freedom for action ; opportunity, scope, latitude.

"Will you not look with pity on me ?
Is there no hope ? is there no *room* for pardon ?"
A. Philips.

II. *Mining:* The worked space in a mine, especially of a coal-mine, where the roof is supported by regular pillars.

¶ (1) *To give* or *leave room:* To withdraw ; to leave space for another to pass or be seated.

(2) *To make room:* To open a way or passage ; to remove obstructions.

"A man's gift *maketh room* for him, and bringeth him before great men."—*Prov.* xviii. 16.

room-and-space, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The distance between the stations of the timber frames which constitute the ribs. It varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. Room is the rib ; space, the distance apart.

Room and space staff: A long measuring-rod used in spacing and regulating the distance apart of a ship's frames.

room-mate, *s.* One who occupies the same room as another or others.

room-paper, *s.* Wall-paper ; paper-hangings.

rôom (2), *s.* [Assamese.] A deep blue dye obtained from an Assamese plant of the genus Ruellia (q.v.).

rôom, *v.i.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] To occupy rooms or apartments ; to lodge. (*Amer.*)

"In their junior year, he and Swart had agreed to try the experiment of *rooming* together."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 549.

* **rôom'-age** (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-age*.] Room, space.

"It must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage* and receipt, where those powers are stowed."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 81.

* **rôom'-al,** *s.* [Hind. = a handkerchief.] The slip-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs in their murderous operations.

rôom'-an, *s.* [See def.] An Indian name for the pomegranate (q.v.).

rôomed, * **roumed,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-ed*.]

1. Having a room or rooms. Used in composition : as, a ten-*roomed* house.

* 2. Roomy, spacious, wide.

"The wode and the wide *roumed* wais."—*Udal: Luke* xiii.

rôom'-ĕr, *adv.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] Farther off ; at or to a greater distance.

¶ *To go* (or *put*) *roomer:*

Naut.: To tack about before the wind.

"The Swalow, to his no small reioicing, came to him againe in the night 10 leagues to the northward of Cape Finister, hauing *put roomer* and not being able to double the Cape."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 56.

rôom'-fŭl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-ful*(*l*).]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Full of room or rooms ; roomy.

"Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

B. *As subst.:* As much or as many as a room will hold : as, a *roomful* of people.

rôom'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *roomy* ; *-ly*.] Spaciously.

rôom'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roomy* ; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being roomy ; spaciousness.

* **rôom'-lĕss,** * **roum-les,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-less*.] Wanting in room or space.

"The shyppe . . . is very narowe and *roumles*."—*Udal: Mark* iii.

* **rôom'-rĭd-den,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s., and *ridden*. In imitation of bedridden.] Confined to one's room, as by illness. (*Dickens.*)

* **rôom'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-some*.] Roomy.

"Ritch and *roomsome* thrones."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii.

* **rôom'-stĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *room*, and *stead*.] A lodging.

"Six or seven houses or *roomsteads*."—*Archæologia*, xli. 188.

* **rôomth,** *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; suff. *-th*, as in leng*th*, &c.]

1. Room.

"Not finding fitting *roomth* upon the rising side."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

2. Spaciousness, roominess.

* **rôomth'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *roomthy* ; *-ness*.] Roominess, spaciousness.

"Which body-haunter of *roomthiness*."—*Fairfax: Bulk & Selvedge of the World*, p. 41.

* **rôomth'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *roomth* ; *-some*.] Roomy, spacious.

"A pigeon-house, *roomthsome* enough."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **rôomth'-ȳ,** * **roomth-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *roomth* ; *-y*.] Roomy, spacious.

"The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 28.

rôom'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-y*.]

1. Having or affording ample room ; spacious, wide.

"Ours is a weedy country because it is a *roomy* one."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 271.

2. Big ; broad or wide in frame.

"She is a big *roomy* bitch, too."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rôon, *s.* [A.S., Sw., &c., *rand* = a border (*Jamieson*).] A shred ; a border or selvage. (*Scotch.*)

"In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore by degrees, till her last *roon*."
Burns: To William Simpson. (Post.)

rôon, roone, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* Vermilion.

"I schalle yeve the a nobylle stede.
Also rede as ony *roone*."
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii., 38, fo. 66.

B. *As adj.:* Red as vermilion.

rôop, *s.* [ROOP, *v.*]

1. A cry, a call.

2. Hoarseness. (*Prov.*)

rôop, *v.i.* [A.S. *hrópan* ; Icel. *hrópa* ; Dut. *roepen* ; O.Fris. *hropa* ; Goth. *hropja*.] [ROUP (1), *v.*] To cry, to shout.

rôop'-ĭt, *a.* [Eng. *roop*, s. ; *-it* (= *-ed*).] Hoarse. (*Scotch.*)

rôor'-bach, *s.* [From a fictitious extract from *Roorbach's Tour*, in 1836, published for political purposes by an American paper in 1844.] A falsehood, a mis-statement ; a sensational article, without any foundation, published, especially for political purposes, in a newspaper. (*Amer.*)

rôô'-ṣa, rôu'-ṣah, rû'-ṣa, *s.* [Hind. *rusa*.]

Bot.: *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, the Sweet Calamus or Geranium-grass. It grows in India.

roosa-oil, rusa-grass oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the roosa-grass. It is a powerful stimulant, and is employed externally in India in chronic rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

rôoṣe, rûṣe, *v.t.* [Icel. *hrósa* ; Dan. *rose* ; Sw. *rosa*.] To extol, praise.

"Let ilka ane *roose* the ford as they find it."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

rôost (1), * **roest,** * **roust** (1), * **rowst,** *s.* [A.S. *hróst*, cogn. with O. S. *hróst* ; O. Dan. *roest* = a roost ; *roesten* = to roost ; connected with *roof* (q.v.).]

1. A pole or perch on which fowls rest at night.

"He clapp'd wings upon his *roost* and sung."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 48.

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

¶ *At roost:* Resting and asleep.

roost (2), **roust** (2), *s.* [ROUST.]

rôost, *v.i.* [ROOST, *s.*]

1. To occupy a roost, to sleep on a roost.

"The peacock in the broad ash tree
Aloft is *roosted* for the night."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

2. To sleep, to lodge, to settle. (*Colloq.*)

roost-cock, *s.* The common domestic cock.

rôost'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *roost*, v. ; *-er*.] The male of the domestic fowl, a cock.

"The crow of an early-rising *rooster*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880 (p. 770).

rôot, rote, *s.* [Icel. *rót* ; Sw. *rot* ; Dan. *rod*. The Icel. *rót* is for *vrót* = *vórt*, and hence allied to Goth. *waurts* = a root ; A.S. *wyrt* ; Eng. *wort* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"Thei sayen the fyge tree maad dyre fro the *rotis*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xi.

(2) An esculent root ; a plant whose root or tubers are esculent, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which resembles a root in position or function ; the part of anything which resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment or support.

"To the *root* of the tongue."
Shakesp.: Timon, v. 1.

(2) The origin, source, or cause of anything.

"The love of money is the *root* of all evil."—1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

* (3) The first ancestor : the progenitor.

"The *root* and father
Of many kings." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

(4) The bottom or lowest part of anything.

"I cannot delve him to the *root*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

* (5) Ground, basis, foundation.

"Remove the *root* of his opinion."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

(6) Foundation, basis, support.

"With a courage of unshaken *root*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 18.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* That part of any organ or appendage of the body which is buried in another part. Thus the root of a nail is the portion covered by the skin ; the root of a tooth, the base of it which is lodged in a socket.

* 2. *Astron.:* The moment from which one begins to calculate the time of revolution of a planet.

3. *Bot.:* The radix or descending axis of a plant. The tendency downwards is very powerful. Unlike the symmetrically placed branches of the stem, the ramifications of the roots look irregular as if they arose from any part of the surface. There is in them, however, a certain Rhizotaxis (q.v.). The roots of Dicotyledons are exorhizal, those of Monocotyledons endorhizal, and those of Acotyledons heterorhizal. A root has no perfect bark, true pith, medullary sheath, or true leaves, and only a thin epidermis, a few stomata, and very rarely leaf-buds. Its growth is chiefly at the lower extremity. The body of a root is called the candex, its minute subdivisions the fibrils or radicles, and their

ends the spongioles. A primary root is one formed by the downward elongation of the axis of the embryo, and is, therefore, in a line with the stem; secondary or lateral roots, like those of ivy, spring laterally from the stem and from the primary root. When the primary root is thicker than the branches which proceed from it, it is called a tap root, when it is no thicker than its ramifications, which conceal it from view, the root is said to be fibrous. Other forms of roots are conical, fusiform, napiform, rotund, nodose or coralline, moniliform, tuberose, or (finally) premorse. Most roots are terrestrial, a few are aërial, and a few aquatic. The chief functions of the root are to anchor the plant firmly in the ground, and to transmit upwards to the stem and leaves absorbed nutriment from the soil. Roots require air, and in some cases in gardens obtain it by pushing their way into old drains.

3. *Hyd.-eng.:* The end of a weir or dam where it unites with the natural bank.

4. *Math:* The root of a quantity is any quantity which, being taken a certain number of times as a factor, will produce the quantity. [SQUARE-ROOT, CUBE-ROOT.] A root of a quantity may be real, or it may be imaginary. The character used to denote a root is √. [RADICAL-SIGN.]

5. *Music:*

(1) A note which, besides its own sound, gives over-tones or harmonics.

(2) That note from amongst whose overtones any chord may be selected.

(3) Sometimes used by modern musicians as describing a note on which, when either expressed or implied, a chord is built up.

6. *Philol.:* An elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified.

¶ (1) *Root & Branch Men:*

Eng. Hist.: A name assumed about 1641 by the extreme republicans, who advocated the abolition of monarchy and the overthrow of the Established Church.

† (2) *Root of scarcity:*

Agric.: The Mangel-Wurzel (q.v.).

(3) *To take root, to strike root:* To become planted or fixed; to be established, to thrive and spread.

***root-bound,** *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly attached, as though rooted to the ground; immovable.

"And you a statue; or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo."
Milton: Comus, 662.

root-breaker, root-bruiser, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for mashing or bruising potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots for feeding stock.

***root-built,** *a.* Built up of roots.

"The *root-built* cell." *Shenstone.*

root-cap, *s.* [PILEORHIZA.]

root-crop, *s.* A crop of plants with esculent roots; especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

***root-eater,** *s.* An animal which feeds on roots; specif., one of the Rhizophaga (q.v.).

root-grinder, *s.* A machine for comminuting roots for the purpose of obtaining starch, sugar, or colour from them.

root-hair, *s.*

Bot.: Hair attached to a root; a rhizoid.

root-headed crustacea, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Rhizocephala (q.v.).

root-house, *s.*

*1. A house made of roots.

2. A house or shed in which roots or tops, as potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, &c., are stored as winter food for cattle.

root-leaf, *s.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

root-mildew, *s.*

Hort.: A "mildew" consisting of some parasitic fungal attacking the roots of plants.

root-parasite, *s.*

Bot.: A plant growing parasitically on the root of another one, as is the case with the Orobanchaceæ.

root-pressure, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The upward pressure exerted by the water absorbed by the root in greater amount than the plant requires. It sometimes makes that which it drives upward exude in drops from the margins and tips of the leaves, as in some grasses, aroids, &c.

root-sheath, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* The epidermic coat of the follicle connected with each hair of the head and of the body.

2. *Bot.:* [COLEORHIZA].

root-vole, *s.*

Zool.: *Arvicola œconomus*, a large species, ranging from the Obi to Kamschatka. It is migratory, like the Lemming (q.v.).

roôt (1), ***rote,** *v.t. & i.* [ROOT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fix by the root; to plant and fix in the ground by the root.

2. *Fig.:* To fix or implant firmly and deeply; to impress deeply and durably. (Used generally in the pa. par.)

"His honour *rooted* in dishonour stood."
Tennyson: Elaine, 872.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fix the root, to take root; to enter the earth, as a root.

"Enable the cuttings to *root*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 2. *Fig.:* To become deeply and firmly established or impressed; to take root.

"There *rooted* between them such an affection."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

roôt (2), ***wrot-en,** *v.t & i.* [A.S. *wrótan* = to grub up; cogn. with O. Dut. *wroeten*; Icel. *róta*; from *rót* = a root; Dan. *rode*, from *rod* = a root (q.v.). The meaning has no doubt been greatly influenced by the verb *root* (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dig, burrow, or grub in with the snout; to turn up the ground, as swine with their snouts.

"Would *root* these beauties, as he *roots* the mead."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 636.

2. To tear up or out, as by the roots; to eradicate, to extirpate; to destroy or remove utterly, to exterminate. (Generally with *away*, *out*, or *up*.)

"To *root out* the whole hated family."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Arg.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn up the ground with the snout, as swine.

2. To rummage about.

roôt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ROOT (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Deeply and durably impressed or established; firmly fixed.

"Pinck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

roôt'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rooted*; *-ly.*] In a rooted manner; deeply, strongly.

"They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

roôt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rooted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rooted or firmly fixed.

***roôt'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *root* (1), v.; *-er.*] A plant which takes root.

"They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters*."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

roôt'-ẽr (2), ***rot-er,** *s.* [Eng. *root* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who roots up; one who eradicates or destroys utterly.

"The *rooters* and through-reformers made clean work with the church."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

***roôt'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-ery*, in imitation of *rockery.*] A mound or heap made of roots of trees in which plants are set, as in rockeries in gardens and pleasure grounds.

***roôt'-fast,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s., and *fast.*] Firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***roôt'-fast-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rootfast*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***roôt'-lĕss, *roote-les,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-less.*] Having no root, destitute of roots.

"Like a *rootless* tree."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 130.

*** roôt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *root*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little root; a radicle.

"The most delicate tendrils and *rootlets* of trees."—*Scribner's Magazine*, December, 1878, p. 164.

roôt'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *root*, and *stock.*] [RHIZOME.]

***roôt'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-y.*] Full of, or abounding in roots.

"Nor can with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii.

roō'-yĕ-bŏk, *s.* [Dut.] [PALLAH.]

rō-păl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club.]

1. Club-formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

2. *Pros.:* The same as RHOPALIC (q.v.).

rōpe, *raip, *rape, *roop, *rop, *s.* [A.S. *rǽp*; cogn. with Dut. *reep*; Icel. *reip*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reb*; Ger. *reif*; Goth. *raips.*]

1. A general name applied to cordage over one inch in circumference. Ropes are of hemp, flax, cotton, coir, or wire, and are known by their construction. The most important kinds are described in this Dictionary under their technical names.

"Axes to cut, and *ropes* to sling the load."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 189.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united: as, a *rope* of onions.

*3. An intestine.

"His talowe serveth for playsters many one;
For harp-strings his *rope* serve eche one."
A Lytell Treatise on the Horse.

¶ 1. *A rope of sand:* A proverbial expression for a feeble or insecure bond or union; a bond easily broken.

2. *To give a person rope:* To let one go on unchecked.

3. *Upon the high ropes:*

(1) Elated in spirit.

(2) Haughty, arrogant.

*4. *What a rope!* What the devil!

rope-band, *s.* [ROBBIN.]

rope-bark, *s.*

Bot.: Leather-wood. [DIRCA.] The bark is made into ropes. Called also Moose-wood, Wicopy, &c.

rope-dancer, *s.* One who walks, dances, or otherwise performs on a rope stretched at a greater or less height above the ground.

rope-dancing, *s.* The profession or act of a rope-dancer.

rope-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Restio (q.v.).

rope-ladder, *s.* A ladder made of rope. Sometimes the cross-pieces, or rungs, are of wood. [SHROUDS.]

rope-maker, *s.* One whose profession is to make or deal in ropes.

"God and the *rope-maker* bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

rope-making, *s.* The act or business of making ropes, cordage, &c.

Rope-making machine: A machine for making ropes. One was invented by Sylvester in 1783, and was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmund Cartwright in 1792. It has since been much improved.

rope-mat, *s.* A mat made of oakum.

rope-porter, *s.* A light, two-wheeled carriage employed in the Fowler system of steam ploughing to carry the rope clear of the ground.

rope-pump, *s.* A water-elevator, consisting of a rope or ropes, or of a fibrous webbing, whose lower end dips in the water which is discharged at the upper end, partly by centrifugal force, and partly by the compression of the rope on the roller. The water is retained in the rope by capillary action.

rope-railway, *s.* A railway on which the cars are drawn by ropes wound upon drums rotated by stationary engines. This is frequently done on inclined planes in mining districts, and is sometimes adopted as a temporary expedient pending the construction of grades of lesser slope.

*** rope-ripe,** *a.* Fit for hanging; deserving of being hanged.

rope-roll, *s.*

Mach.: A hollow cylinder on an axle, and with ropes or bands round it to communicate motion to other parts of a machine.

rope-shaped, *a.* [FUNILIFORM.]

rope-spinning, *s.* The act or operation of spinning or twisting ropes.

rope-trick, *s.*

1. A juggling feat, introduced into England from America by the Brothers Davenport, in 1864. The performer was bound with ropes in a cabinet, or to a chair; the lights were then lowered, and on their being raised he was discovered at liberty, having been released, it was said, by spiritual agency. The trick was exposed by Mr. Maskelyne, at the Town Hall, Cheltenham, and the Davenports soon left England.

* 2. A rogue's trick; a trick deserving of the halter.

"She may perhaps call him half a score knaves or so: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

rope-walk *s.* A covered walk or ground where ropes are made. Its length is estimated in fathoms, and is from 100 to 200 fathoms. At one end is the spinning-wheel, which rotates the whirlers to which the ends of a bunch of hempen fibres are secured, to be twisted into a yarn. Along the walk are horizontal cross-bars with hooks, over which the yarns are swung as the men walk backward from the whirlers and pay out the yarn.

rope-winch, *s.* A set of three whirlers driven by a strap and twisting three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope.

rope-yarn, *s.* A single yarn composed of fibres twisted right-handed; used on shipboard for various purposes. [SPUN-YARN.] The size of a strand, and of the rope of which it forms part, is determined by the number of rope-yarns in it.

rope's end, *s.* The end of a rope; a short piece of rope used as an instrument of punishment.

rope's end, *v.t.* To thrash with a rope's-end; to flog.

"He was found out, and handsomely *rope's-ended* on his bare legs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 76.

rōpe, * roape, *v.i. & t.* [ROPE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be drawn out or extended into a thread or filament by reason of any glutinous or adhesive quality. (*Dryden: Virgil, Georgic* ii. 331.)

2. To hinder a horse from winning a race by pulling. (*Racing slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten with a rope or ropes: as, To *rope* a bale of goods.

2. To connect together by ropes round the waist. (This practice is often adopted in mountain ascents, to guard against accidents, in case any of the party should slip.)

"The party were not *roped*, the guides not thinking it necessary."—*St. James's Gazette*, Aug. 31, 1886, p. 12.

3. To draw as by a rope.

4. To catch by means of a rope or lasso.

"The green mule, strong in his youth, having been adroitly '*roped*' or lassoed, is led out into an open space."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 930.

5. To mark out or inclose with a rope.

"A level, though very rough, circular course was *roped* out."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

6. To pull or curb, as a horse, so as to prevent from winning a race. (*Racing slang.*)

*** rop-en,** *pa. par. of v.* [REAP, *v.*]

*** rōp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rop(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who makes ropes; a rope-maker.

2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

rōp'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rope*; *-ry.*]

1. A rope-walk (q.v.).

"The 'hands' employed in the various *roperies* lived too far away."—*Merry England*, June, 1883, p. 126.

* 2. Rogue's tricks; roguery.

"What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery!*"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

rōp'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ropy*; *-ly.*] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out in a thread.

rōp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ropy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ropy; viscosity, glutinousness, adhesiveness.

rōp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROPE, *v.*]

roping-needle, *s.*

Naut.: A heavy needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.

*** rōp'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rop(y)*; *-ish.*] Tending to ropiness; somewhat ropy.

rōp'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rop(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Resembling a rope or cord; rope-like, cord-like.

2. Capable of being drawn out in a thread or filament, as a glutinous or viscid substance; glutinous, viscous, viscid. Wine is said to be ropy when it shows a milky or flaky sediment, and an oily appearance when poured out.

"Furred round with mouldy damps and *ropy* slime."—*Blair: Grave.*

*** roquelaure** (as **rō'-kĕ-lōre**), *** ro-que-lo,** *s.* [See extract.]

A kind of short cloak for men.

"The French tailors, he [Dr. Harris, Bishop of Landaff] observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then (about the year 1715) displaced the surtout; and was called the *roquelaure* from being dedicated to the Duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread by this means throughout France and Britain."—*Noble: Continuation of Granger*, iii. 490.

ROQUELAURE.

rō'-quet (quet as kā), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

In croquet: To cause the player's ball to strike another ball.

rōr'-al, *a.* [Lat. *roralis*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Pertaining to dew; consisting of dew; dew-like, dewy.

"With *roral* wash redeem her face."—*Green: The Spleen.*

*** rōr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *roratio*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] A falling of dew.

rōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] (See the compound.)

roric-figures, *s. pl.* Figures visible only in vapour made upon plates of metal, glass, &c. Thus a coin resting for a little on a plate of smooth metal will leave behind it a copy, which will become visible if it be breathed upon. The phenomenon may be produced by the action of electricity. (*Rossiter.*)

rōr'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *roridus*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Pertaining to, or consisting of dew; dewy.

"And now bewept by *rorid* clouds or deckt
With beauty as with raiment."
W. Ball: Night Watches, vi. 12.

rōr-ĭd'-u-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *roridus* = bedewed.]

Bot.: A genus of Droseraceæ. At the Cape a very viscid species, *Roridula dentata*, is often hung up to catch flies.

*** rōr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rorifer*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing dew or dew-like moisture.

*** rōr-ĭf'-lû-ent,** *a.* [Lat *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew, and *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing with dew.

rōr'-qual, *s.* [See extract.]

Zool.: The genus Balænoptera (q.v.). The rorquals are widely distributed, and some of them are found in almost every sea. They are piscivorous, committing great havoc among shoals of herring and on the cod-banks; they rarely congregate in "schools," and their capture is scarcely remunerative, as they yield comparatively little blubber or

RORQUAL.

baleen. Sibbald's Rorqual (*Balænoptera sibbaldii*), black above and dark gray below, attains a length of eighty feet, and is common between Scotland and Norway; *B. sulfureus*, of almost equal size, is known to Pacific whalers as the Sulphur-bottom Whale, from its yellowish belly; *B. musculus*, the Common Rorqual or Razor-back, from sixty to seventy feet long, black above and brilliant white below, frequently occurs on the European coasts; *B. rostrata*, the Lesser Rorqual, resembles the last, but is much smaller. The Rorquals are the largest and among the commonest of the whales. The head is flat and pointed, the body slender, the skin of the throat deeply folded in longitudinal plaits, the whalebone stout and coarse, and of little value.

"The name *Rorqual* is derived from the Norse Rorq-val, signifying a whale with pleats or folds in the skin."—*Zoologist*, 1878, p. 5.

*** rōr'-u-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *rorulentus*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Full of, or abounding in dew.

*** rōr'-ȳ, * roar-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Dewy.

"[He] shooke his wings with *roarie* May-dewes wet."—*Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, i. 14.

*** ros,** *s.* [Eng. *rush*, s. (?)]

Law: A kind of rushes with which some tenants were obliged to furnish their lords. (*Cowel.*)

rō'-ṣa, *s.* [Lat.] [ROSE.]

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 223].

2. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, typical of the order Rosaceæ (q.v.). It has five petals and numerous achenes, inclosed within the fleshy calyx tube, which is contracted at the orifice. Known species about thirty (*Sir Joseph Hooker*, 1870), but Baker (*Journ. of Bot.*, Sept., 1885) enumerates sixty-two species of garden roses, arranging them in ten groups. The wild rose occurs in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in America throughout the United States and as far south as Mexico. It is of such diversity that former botanists made more than 200 species. These are reduced by some writers to less than a fifth of that number. [ROSE.]

3. *Pharm.:* The petals of *Rosa centifolia* are used for making rose-water. The petals of *R. gallica* are made into a confection used as a basis of pills, or occasionally as a slight astringent, which is given in an aphthous condition of the mouth. So are the hips of *R. canina;* they are slightly refrigerant.

rōṣ'-āçe, *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling, in which a lustre or chandelier is placed.

rō-ṣā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Roseworts; an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Rosal Alliance. Calyx four or five-lobed, free or adhering to the ovary; petals five, perigynous, equal; stamens indefinite, rising from the calyx just within the petals, curving inward in æstivation; ovaries several or only one; ovules two or more, generally suspended; fruit either one-seeded nuts or acini, or several-seeded follicles; the leaves are simple or compound, generally with two stipules. Herbaceous plants or shrubs. The Rosaceæ are closely akin to the Pomaceæ, the Drupaceæ, the Sanguisorbeæ, and some other orders. They are divided by Lindley into five families or tribes, Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ, Quillaiæ, and Neuradeæ. The Rosaceæ occur chiefly in the temperate and cold parts of the northern hemisphere; when they occur in the tropics it is generally on high land. There is no unwholesome plant in the order. They are in general astringent, and have been regarded as febrifuges. [For details, see Agrimonia, Brayera, Fragaria, Geum, Gillenia, Potentilla, Rosa, Rubus, Spiræa, and Tormentilla.] In 1846 Lindley enumerated thirty-eight genera and estimated the known species at 500. Sir Joseph Hooker, in 1870, considered the genera to be seventy-one and the species 1,000, but he includes Lindley's Pomaceæ and Drupaceæ.

rō-ṣā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *rosaceus* = made of roses; Fr. *rosacé.*]

Botany:

1. Having the petals arranged in the same way that they are in a single rose; rose-like.

2. (*Of a corolla*): Having no claw, or a very small one. (*Link.*)

3. Of or pertaining to the natural order Rosaceæ (q.v.).

*** rōṣ'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ros(e)*; *-al.*]

1. Rosy. (*Beedome: Poems.*)

2. Rosaceous.

rosal-alliance, *s.* [ROSALES.]

rō-şā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Bot.: Lindley's forty-second alliance of plants. It stands between the Daphnales and the Saxifragales. It is placed under his third sub-class, Perigynons Exogens. It contains the orders Calycanthaceæ, Chrysobalanaceæ, Fabaceæ, Drupaceæ, Pomaceæ, Sanguisorbaceæ, and Rosaceæ.

rō-şăl'-gar, *s.* [RESALGAR.]

rō-şā'-lĭ-ą (I), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The repetition of a phrase or passage, raising the pitch one note at each repetition.

rō-şā'-lĭ-ą (2), *s.* [ROSEOLA.]

rōş-ą-lĭ'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *rosal(is)*; fem. sing. suff. *-ina.* So named because the cells are circularly arranged like the petals of a rose.]

I. *Zool.:* A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, family Uvellidea, of Reuss. Series of cells regularly spiral, continuous aperture simple, *i.e.* not closed by a lid.

2. *Palæont.:* Six British species from the Chalk, and two from the Pleistocene.

rōş-ăn'-ĭl-īne, *s.* [Eng. *ros(e)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 = \begin{matrix} H_2N\cdot C_6H_4 \\ H_2N\cdot C_6H_4 \end{matrix} > C < \begin{matrix} C_6H_3\cdot CH_3 \\ | \\ NH. \end{matrix}$

A red dye, occurring in commerce under the names aniline red, azaleine, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, &c. It is prepared by heating a mixture of dry arsenic acid and aniline to 140°, for six or eight hours. It forms colourless crystalline plates, which are colored red on exposure to the air, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. The aniline reds used in dyeing are generally monoacid salts of rosaniline more or less pure. Rosaniline acetate, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3{\cdot}C_2H_4O_2$, chiefly used in England, forms beautiful large crystals, which are more soluble in water than the other salts. Rosaniline hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3{\cdot}HCl$, prepared in France and Germany, crystallizes in golden-green rhombic octahedra, and is very soluble in alcohol, with a fine red colour.

rō-şăr'-ĭ-ąn (I), *s.* [Eng. *ros(e)*; *-arian.*] A grower of roses.

"The *rosarian* . . . will patiently test many kinds of roses."—*Hibberd: Amateur's Rose Book*, p. 157.

rō-şăr'-ĭ-ąn (2), *s.* [Eng. *rosary*; *-ian.*] A member of the Confraternity of the Rosary.

"Another *Rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention."—*Rosarian*, i. 378.

rōş'-ą-rў, ***ros-a-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *rosaire*, from Low Lat. *rosarium* = a chaplet; Sp. & Ital. *rosario.*] [ROSE, *s.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chaplet, a garland.

"Christ has now knit them into *rosaries* and coronets."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule & Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 1.

2. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow.

"The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary*."—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, sign. D d. 3. (1606.)

3. A coin so called from bearing the figure of a rose, of foreign coinage, about the size of a penny, but worth less than a halfpenny, chiefly smuggled into Ireland. In 1300 it was made death to import them.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Relig.:* A string of beads by means of which account is kept of the number of prayers uttered. Tylor (*loc. inf. cit.*) thinks that its invention or adoption was due to the fact that, with advancing civilization, prayers, from being at first utterances as free and flexible as requests to a living patriarch or chief, stiffened into traditional formulas, whose repetition required verbal accuracy, and whose nature practically assimilated more or less to that of charms.

"This devotional calculating-machine is of Asiatic invention; it had, if not its origin, at least its special development among the ancient Buddhists, and its 108 balls still slide through the modern Buddhist's hands as of old, measuring out the sacred formulas whose reiteration occupies so large a fraction of a pious life. It was not till towards the middle ages that the *rosary* passed into Mohammedan and Christian lands, and finding there conceptions of prayer which it was suited to accompany, has flourished ever since."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 372.

2. *Roman Church:*

(1) A form of prayer in which the *Hail Mary* (q.v.) is recited 150 times in honour of the Virgin Mary. It is divided into fifteen decades, each of which begins with the *Our Father* [LORD'S PRAYER], is accompanied by meditation on one of the Mysteries in the life of Our Lord, and ends with the Doxology. This is properly called the Dominican, or Great Rosary, but the name is often popularly given to the Chaplet, which contains but fifty Aves. The fifteen Mysteries which should be meditated on during the recitation of the Rosary are divided into three series, each corresponding to a chaplet:

1. JOYFUL.—The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Birth of Jesus, The Presentation in the Temple, The Finding in the Temple.
2. SORROWFUL.—The Agony in the Garden, the Scourging at the Pillar, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion.
3. GLORIOUS.—The Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption, and the Coronation of the B. V. M.

There are also the Rosaries of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolours, of the Immaculate Conception, of the Five Wounds, and the Crown of Our Saviour.

(2) The beads upon which any of the foregoing forms of prayer are said.

"Dominicans, too, are represented on a tomb of Humbertus Delphinus, who became a Dominican about 1350, with *rosaries* in their hands."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 723.

rosary-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Monodonta (q.v.).

***rōş'-ąt-ĕd,** *a.* [ROSE.] Crowned or adorned with roses.

"*Rosated*, having a chaplet of four roses about his head."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 513.

rōş-âu'-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose, and *aurum* = gold.] [ROSOLIC-ACID.]

rŏs'-çĭd, ***ros-cide,** *a.* [Lat. *roscidus*, from *ros* = dew.] Dewy; consisting of or containing dew.

"*Roscid* and honey drops observable in the flowers of Martagon."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* i.

rŏs'-cōe-līte, *s.* [After Prof. H. E. Roscoe, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A soft, micaceous mineral, occurring in minute scales, sometimes arranged in fan-like or stellated groups. Sp. gr. 2·902 to 2·938; lustre, pearly; colour, dark-brown to brownish green. Analyses made by Genth and Roscoe, on material more or less impure through mechanical admixtures, indicate that it is a vanado-silicate of alumina and potash, the vanadic acid present varying from 20·5 to over 28 per cent. Found intimately associated with native gold in California.

rōşe, *s. & a.* [A.S. *róse* (pl. *rósan*), from Lat. *rosa* = a rose, from Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, from Arab. *ward* = a rose; Dan. *rose*; Dut. *roos*; Ger. *rose*; O. H. Ger. *rósa*; Icel. & Sw. *ros*; Irish & Gael. *rós*; Welsh *rhos.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A ribbon gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tie, knee-band, or hatband.

"The Provencal *roses* on my razed shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) A delicate pink colour.

"Her cheeks had lost the rose."
Tennyson: Œnone, 17.

(3) Full flush or bloom.

"The *rose* was yet upon her cheek."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xx.

(4) A circular card or disc, or diagram, with radiating lines, as the compass-card or rose of the compass; the barometric rose, which shows the barometric pressure at any place, in connection with winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.

(5) A perforated cup or nozzle acting as a strainer at the induction of water into a pump, or at the nozzle as a means of dividing the water into fine streams for sprinkling.

(6) (See extract).

"The silver cup of its breed is given to a bird in the class of trumpeters. A growth of head-feathers called the *rose* comes down completely over the eyes of this ingeniously perverted pigeon, whose legs are decorated with long feathers that might rather have been looked for in its tail."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1883.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Arch.:* The same as ROSETTE (q.v.).

2. *Botany:*

(1) The common English name of the genus Rosa (q.v.). The ordinary dog-rose or brier-rose (*R. canina*) is very common; the trailing dog-rose (*R. arvensis*) much less so. It is sometimes confounded with the Ayrshire rose [see below], which is not wild. The true sweet-brier (*R. rubiginosa*) and the small-flowered sweet-brier are found chiefly in the south of England, especially on chalk. The villous rose (*R. villosa*) is widely distributed, whilst the burnet-leaved or Scotch rose (*R. spinosissima*) flourishes best near the sea. Among the garden-species may be mentioned the Ayrshire rose (*R. capreolata*) [see above]; the Bourbon rose, a var. of *R. indica*; the cabbage-rose (*R. centifolia*), the Chinese rose (*R. indica*) [see No. 2]; the Damask rose (*R. damascena*), the fairy-rose (*R. Lawrenceana*), the French rose (*R. gallica*), the one hundred-leaved (*R. centifolia*), the Macartney rose *R. bracteata*; the tea-scented, a var. of *R. indica*; the monthly (*R. indica*), the moss rose, a garden variety of *R. centifolia*; the officinal rose (*R. gallica*), the prairie rose (*R. setigera*; the Provence rose (*R. centifolia*), and the swamp rose (*R. carolina*). From these the numerous varieties of florists' roses are derived. The petals of *R. damascena* yield attar of roses when distilled. The fruit of *R. canina* and some other species is astringent, and may be used in cases of diarrhœa and similar complaints. The leaves of *R. rubiginosa* have been used as a substitute for tea.

"Petals from blown *roses* on the grass."
Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters, 47.

(2) A popular designation for a multitude of species belonging to various genera and even orders popularly supposed to bear a more or less close resemblance to the genus Rosa. The Chinese rose (1) [see above], (2) (*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*), the Changeable rose (*H. mutabilis*), the Christmas rose (*Helleborus niger*), the Corn rose (*Papaver Rhœas*), the Cotton rose (*Filago*) (American), Elder rose (Gerarde's name for a variety of *Viburnum Opulus*), the Guelder or Gueldres rose (the sterile flowered variety of *V. Opulus*), the Holly rose (*Helianthemum*), the Jamaica rose (1) (*Mariana*), (2) (*Blakea trinervis*); the Malabar rose (*Hisbiscus rosa malabarica*), Mallow rose (*Hibiscus Moschatos*), Rock rose (1. *Helianthemum*, 2. *Cistus*), Rose of Heaven (*Viscaria Cœli-rosa*), Rose of Jericho (1. *Anastatica hierochuntina* [ANASTATICA], 2. *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*), Rose of May (*Narcissus poeticus*), Rose of the Alps (*Rhododendron hirsutum* and *R. ferrugineum*), Sage rose (*Turnera ulmifolia*), South Sea rose (Jamaica name, *Nerium Oleander*), Sun rose (*Helianthemum*), Wild rose (*Blakea trinervis*). Of the genera in the above list, Hibiscus is a Mallowwort, Papaver a Poppywort, Anastatica is cruciferous, Viscaria a Clovewort, &c.

3. *Lock.:* The annular scutcheon round the spindle of a door-lock.

4. *Pathol.:* Erysipelas (q.v.).

5. *Script.:* Heb. חֲבַצֶּלֶת (*chhabatseleth* = Song of Solomon ii. 1, and Isa. xxxv. 1), has not been identified. Gesenius believes it to be the Autumnal Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), and Royle *Narcissus Tazzetta.*

B. *As adj.:* Of a pink colour; coloured like a rose; rosy.

¶ (1) *Under the rose* [Lat. *sub rosa*]: In secret; privately, confidentially.

(2) *Wars of the Roses:*

Eng. Hist.: Civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster for the English crown. The Lancastrians wore for a badge a red, and the Yorkists a white rose. The rebellion of the Duke of York against Henry VI. took place in 1452. Twelve battles followed, six in this reign and six subsequently. They commenced with the battle of St. Albans, A.D. 1455, and ended with that of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, which established Henry VII. and the Tudor dynasty on the throne.

rose-acacia, *s.*

Bot.: *Robinia hispida.*

rose-aniline, *s.* [ROSANILINE.]

rose-aphis, *s.* [APHIS.]

rose-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fragrant fruit of *Eugenia malaccensis*, *E. aquea*, *E. Jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), &c., growing in the East. It is made into preserves.

rose-a-ruby, *s.*

Bot.: *Adonis autumnalis.*

rose-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Epilobium angustifolium.*

rose-beetle, *s.*
Entom.: Cetonia aurata. [CETONIA.]

rose-bud, *s.* [ROSEBUD.]

rose-bug, *s.*
Entom.: The Rosechafer (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

rose-camphor, *s.*
Chem.: The stearoptene of rose oil. It crystallizes in laminæ, melting at 35°, and boiling between 280° and 300°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether and essential oils. It dissolves in potash and acetic acid, but is very slightly acted on by hydrochloric and nitric acids.

rose-campion, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Lychnis.

rose-carnation, *s.* A carnation with rose-coloured stripes. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam,* c. 7.)

rose-catarrh, rose-fever, *s.*
Pathol.: A catarrh or slight fever like hay-asthma, prevailing in parts of the United States, where roses are extensively cultivated. It resembles, but is not identical with, Hay-fever (q.v.).

rose-chafer, *s.* [ROSECHAFER.]

rose-cheeked, *a.* Having red or rosy cheeks. (*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis,* 3.)

Rose-cheeked Kingfisher:
Ornith.: Ispidina picta, from the Ethiopian region. It feeds principally on grasshoppers and small locusts.

rose-cold, *s.* Rose-catarrh (q.v.).

rose-coloured, *a.*
1. *Lit.:* Having the colour of a rose.
"They flung over her head the *rose-coloured* bridal veil."—*Moore: Light of the Harem.* (Conc.)
2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; rosy.

rose-copper, *s.* [ROSETTE, II. 4.]

***rose-cross,** *s.* A Rosicrucian (q.v.).

rose-cut, *s.*
Gem-cutting: A mode of cutting gems in which the back is left flat and the face is cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon. It is adopted for thin stones.

rose-diamond, *s.* The rose-diamond is flat below, and its upper surface has twenty-four triangular facets. The centre has a hexagonal arrangement, and the base of each triangle is joined to another whose apex touches the margin. The intervening spaces are cut into twelve facets in two zones. The upper or projecting is the crown; the lower portion, the teeth.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FACETS OF A ROSE-DIAMOND.

rose-drop, *s.*
1. A lozenge flavoured with rose-essence.
2. An ear-drop.
3. A grog-blossom (q.v.).

rose-elder, *s.* The Gnelder-rose (q.v.).

rose-engine, *s.* A lathe in which the rotatory motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the tool combine to produce a variety of curved lines. The mechanism consists of plates or cams set on the axis of the lathe, or suitably rotated and formed with wavy edges or grooves which govern the motion of the cutting point toward or from the centre.

rose-faced, *a.* Having a red or rosy face.

rose-festival, *s.* [ROSIERE.]

rose-fever, *s.* [ROSE-CATARRH.]

rose-fish, *s.* A commercial name for a Norway haddock.

rose-fly, *s.*
Entom.: The Rosechafer (q.v.).

rose-gall, *s.*
Veg. Pathol.: A gall produced by *Rhodites rosæ.*

rose-garnet, *s.*
Min.: A rose-red variety of garnet (q.v.), found at Xalostac, Mexico. An analysis indicates a relationship to the lime-alumina-garnets or essonite (q.v.).

rose-head, *s.* The same as ROSE, *s.*, A. I. 2. (5).

rose-hued, *a.* Of the hue of roses. (*Tennyson: Arabian Nights,* 140.)

rose-iron, *s.*
Min.: An iron-glance or hæmatite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystals in several localities in Switzerland.

rose-knot, *s.* An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to resemble a rose.

rose-lake, *s.* A richly tinted pigment, prepared by precipitating lac and madder on an earthy basis. Called also Rose-madder.

rose-lashing, *s.*
Naut.: A kind of lashing or seizing employed in woolding spars. So termed from its form.

rose-lathe, *s.* A rose-engine (q.v.).

rose-leaf, *s.* The leaf of a rose.

rose-lichen, *s.*
Bot.: Parmelia kamschadalis. It is used in calico-printing to give a perfume and a rose-tinge to the fabric. About twenty-five tons are annually exported from the hilly parts of India, where it grows. (*Atkinson.*)

rose-lip, *s.* A lip of a ruddy or rosy colour.

rose-madder, *s.* [ROSE-LAKE.]

rose-mallow, *s.*
Bot.: Althæa rosea, the Hollyhock.

rose-maloes, *s.* The liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale.*

rose-moulding, *s.*
Arch.: A kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

rose-nail, *s.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

***rose-noble,** *s.* An old English gold coin, stamped with the impression of a rose. They

ROSE-NOBLE.

were first coined in the reign of Edward III., and were current at 6s. 8d. They were also coined by Edward IV., of the value of 8s. 4d.
"The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles.*"—*Camden: Remains.*

rose-oil, *s.*
Chem.: A volatile oil extracted from several species of roses, especially *Rosa centifolia* and *R. moschata.* It is a thick, yellowish, fragrant liquid, solidifying at a low temperature to a buttery mass of transparent, shining laminæ, and having a sp. gr. 0·8912 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with geranium oil, but this may be detected by exposing the oil to iodine vapour, which does not alter the colour of rose oil, but imparts a deep brown colour if geranium oil is present, even in minute quantity.

rose-opal, *s.*
Min.: A rose-coloured opal, occurring with the quincite (q.v.), the colour being attributed to organic matter.

rose-parrakeet, *s.*
Ornith.: Platycercus eximius, a native of Australia.

rose-pink, *s.*
1. A coarse kind of lake, produced by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood, &c. It is a pigment much used by paper-stainers and in the commonest distemper paintings, &c., but too perishable to merit the attention of artists.
2. A rosy pink colour or hue.

rose-plantain, *s.*
Bot.: Plantago major rosea.

rose-quartz, *s.*
Min.: A rose-red variety of quartz, mostly found massive, in veins. Colour attributed to the presence of titanic acid, but Dana and others suggest it may be partly due to manganese.

rose-rash, *s.* [ROSEOLA.]

rose-red, *a.* Red as a rose.

***rose-rial,** *s.* A name for English gold coins of various reigns and values; a rose-noble. The rose-rials of James I. were of the value of 30s.

rose-ringed parrakeet, *s.*
Ornith.: Palæornis torquatus, from Africa, India, and Ceylon. It is about sixteen inches long; green, with a black band from the chin nearly to the nape, rose-coloured collar round the back of neck. In the female a narrow collar of emerald-green replaces the rose colour.

rose-root, *s.* [ROSEWORT.]

rose-sawfly, *s.*
Entom.: The genus Hylotoma.

rose snowball-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Viburnum Opulus roseum.

rose-steel, *s.* A kind of steel of cementation whose interior part exhibits, when fractured, a different texture from that of the exterior.

rose-tulip, *s.*
Bot.: Tulipa rosea.

rose-water, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As subst.:* Water distilled from rose leaves in the proportion of two gallons of water to ten pounds weight of fresh petals from *Rosa centifolia.*
"Let one attend him with a silver basin,
Full of *rose-water,* and bestrew'd with flowers."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. 1.)
B. *As adj.:* Having the odour or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate, fine, or sentimental.

rose-willow, *s.*
Bot.: Salix purpurea.

rose-window, *s.*
Arch.: A Catherine-wheel or Marigold-window. [CATHERINE-WHEEL, *s.*]

***rōse,** *v.t.* [ROSE, *s.*]
1. To make of a rose colour; to redden; to cause to flush or blush.
"A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* v. 2.
2. To perfume, as with roses.
"To *rose* and lavender my horsiness."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iii. 5.

rōse, *pret. of v.* [RISE, *v.*]

rōs'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)* = a rose; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]
Bot.: A sub-order of Rosaceæ, having the carpels free from the tube of the calyx and the stipules united to the petiole. It is divided into four families: Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ and Sanguisorbidæ.

***rōs'-ĕ-al,** ***rōs'-ĭ-al,** *s.* [Lat. *roseus,* from *rosa* = a rose.] Resembling a rose in colour or smell; roseate.
"The stones are *rosial,* and
Of the white rock." *Davenant: The Wits,* ii. 1.

***rōs'-ĕ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *roseus,* from *rosa* = a rose; Ital. and Sp. *rosato;* Fr. *rosat.*]
1. Rosy; full of roses; made or consisting of roses.
"The most renowned
With curious *roseate* anadems are crown'd."
Drayton: The Muses Elysium, Nymph. 3.
2. Rosy, resembling a rose, rose-coloured.
"Nor ever in aught earthly dip,
But the morn's dew, her *roseate* lip."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

roseate-tern, *s.*
Ornith.: Sterna dougallii.

rōse'-bŭd, *s.* [Eng. *rose,* and *bud.*] The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing.

rōse'-bŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *rose,* and *bush.*] Any of the shrubs or bushes which fall under the genus Rosa.

rōse'-chā-fĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rose,* and *chafer.*]
Entom.: A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Cetoniinæ.

rōse'-īne, *s.* [Eng. *rose*; *-ine.*] [ROSANILINE.]

rōs'-ŏ-līte, *s.* [After the mineralogist Gustav Rose, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *roselith.*]

Min.: A triclinic mineral occurring in beautiful small crystals at Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 3·506 to 3·585. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of lime, cobalt, and magnesia, the later numbers obtained corresponding with the formula $R_3As_2O_8 + 2aq$.

rō'-sĕl-lāne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rosell(us)* = rosy; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosellan.*]

Min.: The same as Svanberg's Rosite (q.v.).

rō-sĕl'-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosellatus*, from Lat. *rosa* = a rose.] Rosulate (q.v.).

rō-sĕlle', *s.* [Corrupt. from Eng. *red sorrel.*]

Bot.: *Hibiscus Sabdariffa.* The ripened calices are acid, and in India, the West Indies, &c., are made into jellies, put into tarts, or, with water added, produce a cool, refreshing drink.

rōse'-mą-rȳ, ***rose-ma-rine, *ros-ma-rine** (1), *s.* [O. F. *rosmarin* (Fr. *romarin*), from Lat. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum* (= lit. marine dew, from *ros* = dew, and *marinus* = marine (q.v.); Ital. *rosmarino*; Sp. *rosmarino*, *romero*; Port. *rosmaninho.*]

Bot.: *Rosmarinus officinalis*, a native of the South of Europe and Asia Minor, and cultivated in India, &c.; a very fragrant labiate plant with a white or pale-blue corolla. The leaves are sessile and gray, with the edges rolled round below. It is sometimes made into garlands. It is slightly stimulant, and tends to relieve headache and mental weariness. It is an ingredient in Hungary-water (q.v.). It is also used as a conserve, and a liqueur is made from it.

"When villagers my shrond bestrew
With panaies, *rosemary*, and rue."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 13.

rosemary-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A transparent, colourless oil, obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and flowers of the rosemary with water. It is neutral, has a camphorous taste, and the odour of the plant; sp. gr. 0·9080 at 15·5°, and boils at 165–168°.

***rōs'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *ros(e)*; adj. suff. *-en*, as in golden, &c.] Made of roses; consisting of, or resembling roses.

"His leefe a *rosen* chaplet."
Romaunt of the Rose.

rōs'-ęn-īte, *s.* [After G. Rose; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: The same as PLAGIONITE (q.v.).

Rōs'-ęn-mŭl-lĕr, *s.* [The discoverer's name.] (See def. of ¶.)

¶ *Organ of Rosenmüller:*

Anat.: The parovarium.

rō-sē'-ŏ-lą, *s.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Pathol.: Rose-rash, scarlet-rash; a non-contagious, febrile disease, with rose-coloured, minute, non-crescentic spots, with itching and tingling. In infants it is called *R. infantilis*, and a variety occurs from exposure to sun in summer, known as *R. æstiva.* The action of belladonna, taken internally, occasionally produces it, and it sometimes precedes an attack of small-pox or typhus fever. It may also occur four or five days after vaccination, in gout and rheumatism, or in cholera.

***rōs'-ĕr,** *s.* [ROSE, *s.*] A rose-tree, a rose-bush.

"They ben like to an hound, when he cometh by the *roser*, or by other bushes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***rōs'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [ROSARY.] A place where roses grow; a rosary.

***rōs'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *rosette.*] A red colour for painters.

"Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

rōse'-tăn-gle, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *tangle.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Ceramiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

Rō-sĕt'-tą (1), *s.* [See def.] The name of a place in Egypt, on one of the months of the Nile.

Rosetta-stone, *s.* The name given to a stone found near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile by a French engineer in 1798. It is a tablet of basalt, with an inscription of the year 136 B.C., during the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes. The inscription is in hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek. It was deciphered by Dr. Young, and formed the key to the reading of the hieroglyphic characters. It was captured by the English on the defeat of the French forces in Egypt, and is now in the British museum.

ROSETTA-STONE.

rō-sĕt'-tą (2), *s.* [ROSETTE (?).]

rosetta-wood, *s.* A name given to a good-sized East Indian wood, imported in logs, nine to fourteen feet in diameter; it is handsomely veined. The general colour is a lively red-orange. The wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut, but soon gets darker.

rō-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *rose* = a rose (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Something more or less resembling, or designed to resemble a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; as, a bunch of ribbons plaited, or of leather cut to the form of a rose.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornament in the form of a rose, much used in the decoration of ceilings, cornices, &c.

2. *Art:* Roset (q.v.).

3. *Gas:* A form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes resembling a rosette.

4. *Metall.:* A disc of red copper from the refining-hearth or crucible. As the impurities are removed in the shape of scoriæ or slag, and the metal exposed, the surface of the metal is congealed by throwing on water. This is called quenching. The hardened crust is of a red colour, and is called a rosette. The operation being repeated, the metal is obtained in a form for ready handling and further treatment, instead of being in a solid mass. It is also known as rose-copper.

5. *Mill.:* A circular arrangement of sails in a windmill; the vanes attached to radial arms.

rō-sē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *rosa* = a rose.] A garden devoted to the cultivation of roses; a nursery for roses.

rōse'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wood.*]

Bot. & Comm.: The name given to wood which is either of a rose colour or, when cut, yields a perfume like roses. The best comes from South American Dalbergias. (*Treas. of Bot.*) Lindley says that the fragrant rosewood, or Bois de Palixandre of the cabinet-makers, is from two or three species of Brazilian Triptolemeæ. *Physocalymma floribunda* also yields a beautiful rose-coloured wood. Brazilian rosewood is imported in large slabs. Its colours are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. It is very heavy, and is used for cabinet work, especially as veneers. Other kinds of rosewood are from *Genista canariensis*, *Convolvulus floridus*, *C. Scoparia*, &c.

rosewood-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow, somewhat viscid, volatile oil, obtained from rosewood (q.v.) by distillation with water; sp. gr. 0·9064 at 15·5°. It is sometimes used to adulterate rose-oil, which thereby loses its buttery consistence.

rōse'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Rhodeola rosea.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Rosaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

Rōs-ĭ-crū'-cian, *a.* & *s.* [From a Latinised form of Rosenkreuz. See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or belonging to Rosenkreuz or the society which he is said to have founded.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A mystic secret society which became known to the public early in the seventeenth century, and was alleged to have been founded by a German noble called Christian Rosenkreuz, A.D. 1388. He was said to have died at the age of 106. The society consisted of adepts, who perpetuated it by initiating other adepts. It did not interfere with religion or politics, but sought after true philosophy. The Rosicrucians pretended to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, and to know what was passing in distant places. Many contradictory hypotheses have been brought forward regarding the Rosicrucians, and as it is admitted that their secret was never revealed, it is open to doubt if there was one to reveal. They are said to have died out in the eighteenth century. The writer of the article "Rosicrucians" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th) believes that the Rosicrucian Society never existed, and that the persons making it known did so simply for a jest. As, however, the public believed in its existence, individuals from time to time declared that they belonged to it. Called also Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

Rōs-ĭ-crū'-cian-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Rosicrucian*; *-ism.*] The arts, practices, or teaching of the Rosicrucians.

rōs'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: The typical family of the sub-order Roseæ (q.v.).

***rōs'-ĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *rosy*; *-ed.*] Adorned with roses or their colour.

***rō'-sĭer** (**si** as **zh**), ***rosiere,** *s.* [Fr. *rosier.*] A rose-bush.

"Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
But crown'd with a garland of sweet *rosier*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 19.

rō'-sĭ-êre, *s.* [Fr.] The name given in France to a young girl who in a village contest is awarded a rose as the prize of virtue and wisdom. An attempt has been made by a clergyman to introduce a similar prize in South London.

ros-il, *s.* [ROSSEL.]

†**rōs'-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rosy*; *-ly.*] With a red or rosy glow.

"The white Olympus peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, ii.

rŏs'-ĭn, *s.* [A doublet of *resin.*]

1. Resin with a little water remaining after nearly all the oil has been distilled off.

2. Resin with all the water distilled away. The solid residuum is then black, and is a compound of several hydrocarbons. It is called colophane or fiddlers' rosin, and is applied to the hair of violin, viola, and violoncello bows to give them the necessary bite upon the strings. Rosin for the double bass is made of equal proportions of ordinary rosin and white pitch.

"*Rosin*, if it be found in the fire, is thought a fault in the wood, whereas the only commoditie of the pitch tree is her *rosin*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

rosin-oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree. Used by painters, also for lubricating machinery, &c. (*Simmonds.*)

rosin-tin, *s.*

Mining: A pale-coloured oxide of tin with a resinous lustre.

rosin-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Silphium lacinialum.*

rŏs'-ĭn, *v.t.* [ROSIN, *s.*] To rub or cover over with rosin.

"Wine vessels are not to be *rosined*, caulked, and trimmed."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

Rŏs-ĭn-ăn'-tē, *s.* [Sp. = the steed of Don Quixote.] Any sorry horse.

rōs'-ĭ-nĕss, ***ros-y-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *rosy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rosy.

"The fair morn breaks through her *rosyness*."
Davenant: Gondibert, III. i.

rōs'-ĭn-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rosin*; *-y.*] Resembling rosin; containing or consisting of rosin.

rōs'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *ros(e)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An altered form of Svanberg's anorthite.

2. The same as Chalcostiblte (q.v.).

rŏs'-lănd, *s.* [Wel. *rhos* = peat, a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

*** rŏs′-mạ-rīne** (1), *s.* [ROSEMARY.]

1. Sea-dew, sea-spray.

2. Rosemary. (*Spenser: Muiopotmos*, 200.)

*** rŏs′-mạ-rīne** (2), *s.* [Norweg. *rosmar* = a walrus (*ros* = a horse, and *mar* (Lat. *mare*) = the sea), from which is formed Mod. Lat. *rosmarus*, now the specific name of the Walrus. There is no connection with the Latin *rosmarinus* [ROSEMARY]. The confusion seems to have arisen from a passage in Olaus Magnus (ed. 1558, Antv.) "ut roruiento dulcis aquæ gramine vescantur." This appears in a German edition of 1567 (where the animal is called Rossmar) as "dem süssen grasz." Gesner has simply "gramine pascitur." He notes that Germans living on the seaboard call it *rostinger*, that in Moscovy or Scythian Hungary, not far from the source of the Tanais, it is called *morsz*; and that some believe the Mod. Lat. *rosmarus* to be formed from a (M.H.) Ger. *rusöz*, "which seems to have been coined to express the impetus and rushing sound with which the animal moves through the water."]

ROSMARINE.
(From Olaus Magnus, *loc. cit.*)

Zool.: The Walrus (q.v.). At the time Spenser wrote little was known of this animal, but Gesner (*Hist. Anim.*, iv. 249), to whom Spenser is indebted, was sufficiently well informed to point out that the picture given of it in Magnus's book was incorrect, both as to the feet and the tusks, though he quotes Magnus's statement that the animal was as big as an elephant, that it climbed up the rocks on the sea-shore by the aid of its teeth, and that when it fell asleep after grazing, the fishermen attacked and killed it for the sake of its teeth, which were in high estimation for the handles of swords, daggers, and knives.

ROSMARINE.
(From Gesner, *loc. cit.*)

"And greedy *rosmarines* with visages deforme."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 24.

rŏs-mạ-rī′-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosmarin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Monardeæ.

rŏs-mạ-rī′-nŭs, *s.* [ROSEMARY.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rosmarinidæ (q.v.). Calyx two-lipped, stamens two.

Rŏs-mĭn′-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [See def. B. 1.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging to, or characteristic of the Congregation described under B. 1.

"The members of the *Rosminian* Order."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbati*, p. xii.

2. Belonging to, or characteristic of Rosminianism (q.v.).

"Manzoni . . . applied the *Rosminian* principles to the art of composition."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A congregation, consisting of priests and laymen, founded by the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797-1855), the members of which are bound "to embrace with all the desire of their souls every work of charity, without arbitrary limitation to any particular branch, undertaking all that should be required of them of which they should be capable." The novitiate lasts two years, and the members take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, but wear no distinctive habit. Each retains a sort of title to his own property but it is really at the disposal of the general. The Order owns no property. There is an English house for novices at Wadhurst.

"Its members are better known by the shorter name, *Rosminians*."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbati*, p. xlvi.

2. *Philos.:* A believer in, or supporter of Rosminianism (q.v.).

Rŏs-mĭn′-ĭ-ạn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Rosminian*; *-ism*.]

Philos.: The system of the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati. His starting-point and central principle was the dictum of St. Thomas Aquinas, that Being (*ens* or *ens commune*) was the object of intelligence and the ground of the principle of contradiction. Rosmini saw that it is the essence of intelligence to have an object, and that that object is Being, and his whole system is merely a working out of the idea of Being into all its ramifications and principles, necessary and contingent. (*Davidson.*)

"The best exposition of *Rosminianism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

rosoglio, rosolio (both as **rō-sŏl′-ĭ-ō**), **rŏs′-ō-lĭ, rŏs′-sō-lĭ,** *s.* [Ital. *rosolio*.]

1. A red wine of Malta.

2. A species of the finest liqueurs or creams.

rō-sŏ′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *rosa*; *ol(eum)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from rosaniline.

rosolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{16}O_3 = \begin{matrix} H_4C_6 \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} > C < \begin{matrix} C_6H_3(CH_3)OH. \\ C_6H_4(OH). \end{matrix}$

A weak acid prepared by treating rosaniline with nitrous acid, and boiling the resulting diazo-compound with hydrochloric acid. It forms shining monoclinic prisms, closely resembling those of aurine, melts above 220°, is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily with brownish-yellow colour in alcohol and ether. Boiled with aniline and benzoic acid it yields a beautiful and permanent blue dye.

Rŏss (1), *s.* [Sir John Ross, a distinguished Arctic navigator (1777-1856).]

Ross's large-eyed seal, *s.*

Zool.: Ommatophoca rossii. There is a stuffed specimen in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The skin is greenish-yellow, with close, oblique, yellow stripes on the sides, pale beneath.

rŏss (2), *s.* [Wel. *rhos*.] [ROSLAND.] The refuse of plants; a morass, a marsh.

rŏss (3), *s.* [Cf. Dan. *ros* = chips or shavings of wood.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. (*Amer.*)

rŏss, *v.t.* [Ross (3), *s.*]

1. To strip the ross from.

2. To strip bark from.

3. To cut up, as bark, for boiling or steeping.

rŏs′-sęl, *s.* [Ross (1), *s.*; ROSLAND.] Light, sandy soil; rosland. (*Prov.*)

rŏs′-sęl-lȳ, rŏs′-sęl-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rossel*; *-ly*.] Loose, light, friable.

"In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper: that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ros-set, *s.* [ROUSSETTE.]

rossignol (as **rŏs-sĭn′-yŏl**), *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *lossignol*, from Lat. *luscinïola*, dimin. from *luscinia* = a nightingale.] The nightingale.

rŏs′-sō ăn-tī′-cō, *s.* [Ital.]

Sculpture: A fine-grained variety of marble of a deep blood colour with small white spots or veins. It was used by the ancients for statuary.

rŏs′-sō-lī, *s.* [Ital.] [ROSOGLIO.]

rŏs′-tĕl, *s.* [ROSTELLUM.]

rŏs-tĕl-lär′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [ROSTELLUM.]

1. *Zool.:* Spindle-stromb; a genus of Strombidæ, with eight species, from the Red Sea, India, Borneo, and China; range, thirty fathoms. Shell with elongated spire; whorls numerous, flat; canals long, the posterior one running up the spire; outer lip expanded (enormously so, in some of the fossil species), with a single sinus, close to the beak.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lower Greensand to the London Clay, in which formation the best known species, *Rostellaria ampla*, is found.

rŏs′-tĕl-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rostellatus*, from *rostellum*.] Rostrate, beaked (q.v.).

rŏs-tĕl′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rostellum* = a rostel, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a rostel.

rŏs-tĕl′-lŭm, (pl. **rŏs-tĕl′-lạ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum*.]

Botany:

1. The rhizoma of an embryo.

2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma in certain orchids, a viscid gland connecting the pollinia in the Bee orchis, &c.

3. (*Pl.*): Hooks.

rŏs′-tĕr, *s.* [Dut. *rooster* = a gridiron; hence, a grating, a table or list, a roster, prob. from the perpendicular and horizontal lines on a tabular statement.]

1. A roasting-iron, a gridiron.

2. A list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who are to relieve or succeed each other; specif., a list showing the order of rotation in which officers, companies, or regiments are ordered to serve.

"They well knew our regiment was one of the first on the *roster* for home."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŏs′-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably after one Rostero; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of beryl (q.v.), regarded as distinct by the describer, Grattarola, because of its crystal habit, optical characters, and variation in chemical composition.

rŏs′-thorn-īte, *s.* [After Herr Franz von Rosthorne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrocarbon occurring in lenticular masses in coal, at Sonnberge, Carinthia. Sp. gr. 1·076; lustre, greasy; colour, brown, in thin splinters wine-yellow. Compos.: $C_{24}H_{40}O$.

*** rŏs′-tle,** *s.* [ROSTEL.] The beak of a ship.

"*Vectis rostratus*, a barre or lever with an iron point or end; a *rostle*."—*Nomenclator.*

rŏs′-trạl, *a.* [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum* = a beak; Fr. & Sp. *rostral*; Ital. *rostrale*.]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum.

2. Pertaining to the beak or snout of any animal.

rostral-column, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A column devoted to the celebration of naval triumphs; it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships.

rostral-crown, *s.* A naval crown (q.v.).

"The other, Commerce, wore a *rostral* crown upon her head."—*Tatler*, No. 161.

rŏs′-trạte, rŏs′-trāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rostratus*, from *rostrum* = a beak.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished or ornamented with rostra or beaks.

"An hundred and ten *rostrated* galliss of the fleet of Mithridates."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Having a rostrum; beaked.

rŏs′-trĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rostrum* = a beak, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a beak.

rŏs′-trụ-lŭm (pl. **rŏs′-trụ-lạ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The oral suctorial organ of the Aphaniptera, as the flea.

rŏs′-trŭm (pl. **rŏs′-trạ**), *s.* [Lat., for *rodtrum*, from *rodo* = to gnaw, to peck.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. A scaffold, or elevated platform in the Forum at Rome, from which public orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered; so called from the rostra or beaks of ships with which it was ornamented.

"Myself will mount the *rostrum* in his favour."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

3. A pulpit, platform, or elevated place from which a speaker, as a preacher, an auctioneer, &c., addresses his audience.

"The attendance round the *rostrum* was not a large one."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Anything shaped like a beak. Thus, there is a rostrum of the sphenoid bone and one of the *corpus callosum*.

2. *Bot.:* Any beak-like extension, as the stigma of some Asclepiads; the upper end of the cornua of a corona, &c.

3. *Comp. Anat.:* A snout or snout-shaped organ. It is used of the suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in many insects, [BEAK, *s.*, B. 1 (*c*), RHYNCHOTA].

of the projecting jaws of the Platanistidæ and the Ziphioid whales, the pointed part of the carapace of the Macroura, and of similar organs.

4. *Roman Antiq.:* The beak or prow of a vessel; a sort of ram, to which were attached sharp-pointed irons, the head of an animal, &c., and which was fixed to the bows of a ship of war, either above or below the water line, and used for purposes of attack on other vessels.

5. *Distill.:* The beak of a still, connecting the head with the worm.

6. *Surg.:* A crooked pair of forceps with beak-like jaws.

rōs'-u-la (pl. **rōs'-u-læ**), *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rosa* = a rose (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. A number of leaves or petals packed together like the petals of a garden rose.

2. (*Pl.*): Little warts on the thallus of lichens.

rōs'-u-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosulatus*, from *rosula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having rosulæ packed closely together like a rosette.

rōs-ȳ, *ros-ie, *a.* [Eng. *ros(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

"Like a young envoy sent by Health,
With *rosy* gifts upon her cheek."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

*2. Made in the form of a rose.

3. Pale pure red.

II. *Fig.:* Very favourable.

"The future looks most *rosy*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Rosy-coloured, rosy-cheeked*, &c.

rosy-bosomed, *a.* Having the bosom of a rosy colour, or filled with roses.

"*Rosy-bosom'd* Spring." *Thomson: Spring*, 1,010.

rosy-cross, *s.* The red cross of the Rosicrucians (q.v.).

¶ *Knights of the Rosy-cross:* The Rosicrucians.

***rosy-crowned,** *a.* Crowned with roses.

rosy-drop, *s.*

Path.: Carbuncled face, *Acne rosacea.*

rosy feather-star, *s.* [COMATULA.]

rosy-fingered, *a.* Having rosy fingers. (Imitated from Homer's favourite epithet for the dawn.)

"Nor did the *rosy-finger'd* morn arise,
And shed her sacred light along the skies."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 21.

rosy-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Calligenia miniata*, one of the Lithosiidæ. Called also Red Arches.

rosy-kindled, *a.* Blushing. (*Tennyson: Elaine*, 392.)

rosy-marbled moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Erastria venustula.*

rosy-marsh, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua subrosea.*

rosy-minor, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Miana literosa.* General colour of the upper wings gray, tinged with rosy.

rosy-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Hydrœcia micacea.*

rosy-tinted, *a.* Tinged with rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Two Voices*, 60.)

rosy-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia emutaria.*

rosy-white, *a.* White, with a faint tinge of rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Œnone*, x. 176.)

***rōs'-ȳ,** *v.t.* [ROSY, *a.*] To make of a rosy colour; to flush.

rŏt, *rot-en, *rot-i-en, *rotte, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rotian*; cogn. with Dut. *rotten*; Icel. *rotna*; Sw. *ruttna*; Dan. *raadne* = to become rotten; Sw. *röta* = to make rotten.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become rotten or putrid, to decompose, to putrefy.

"What I loved, and long must love,
Like common earth can *rot*."
Byron: And Thou art Dead.

2. *Fig.:* To decay morally, to moulder, to rust.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make rotten or putrid, to decompose, to cause to putrefy, to bring to corruption.

2. To cause to take rot, to affect with rot, as sheep.

3. To expose to a process of partial rotting: as, To *rot* flax. [RETTING.]

4. Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation = hang, confound: as, "'Od *rot* it."

rŏt, *s.* [ROT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act, state, or process of rotting; putrefaction, putrid decay, corruption.

(2) A disease very hurtful to the potato, potato disease.

2. *Fig.:* Nonsense, trash, bosh. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* A disease in sheep and other graminivorous animals, produced by the hydatids *Fasciola hepatica* and *Distoma lanceolatum*, often living in great numbers in the gall, ducts, and bladder of the animal. The latter parasite has been detected in the human subject.

"His cattle must of *rot* and murren die."
Milton: P. L., xii. 179.

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* [DRY-ROT].

¶ (1) *Knife grinder's rot:* [KNIFE-GRINDER].

(2) *White-rot:* [HYDROCOTYLE].

rot-gut, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A slang term for bad beer or other liquor.

"They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rot-gut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor."—*Harvey.*

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to bad beer or other liquor.

rō'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a wheel.] [ROTARY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A roll or list showing the order of rotation in which individuals are to be taken; a roster.

2. A school-roll.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Church:* A tribunal within the Curia, formerly the supreme court of justice and the universal court of appeal. It was instituted by John XXII., in 1326, and regulated by Sixtus IV. (1471-84) and Benedict XIV. (1740-58), and to it were referred those spiritual causes from foreign countries, now settled on the spot by judges delegated by the See of Rome. It consists of twelve members, called Auditors, presided over by a Dean, and is divided into two colleges or senates. Prior to 1870 one of these was a court of appeal for civil suits tried in different cities of the Papal States; the other was a court of final appeal from (1) the appeal courts of the Papal States; (2) all spiritual courts, in the secular affairs belonging to their competence; and (3) the lower senate. The decisions of the Rota, which form precedents, have been frequently published.

"The explanation of the name is said to be (*Ducange*) that the marble floor of the chamber in which the *Rota* used to sit was designed so as to exhibit the appearance of a wheel."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 884.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* The name of a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659. He advocated the election of the principal officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation.

"A Parliament which may make old men grieve,
And children that ne'er shall be born complain—
I mean such as dy'd before they did live,
Like Harrington's *Rota*, or th' engine of Vane."
Loyal Songs (ed. 1731), ii. 110.

Rota-club, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: The same as ROTA, II. 2.

***rō-tā'-ce-æ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotaceus*; Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Bot.: Linnæus's fifty-second natural order of plants. Genera: Gentiana, Lysimachia, Anagallis, &c.

rō'-ta-çism, *s.* [Gr. ῥωτακισμός (*rōtakismos*).] An exaggerated pronunciation of the letter *r*, produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue; burr. It is common in the north of England, especially about Newcastle-on-Tyne.

rō'-ta-çize, *v.i.* To practice rotacism.

rō'-tæ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: The same as ROTATE (q.v.).

***rō'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

1. Of or pertaining to wheels or vehicles.

"The Cannabière is in a chronic state of vocal and *rotal* tumult."—*G. A. Sala*, in *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 439.

2. Pertaining to circular or rotatory motion; rotary.

rō-tā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Rotalina (q.v.). Test spiral and turbinoid; shell-substance compact and very finely porous. Each chamber is enclosed by a complete wall of its own, and there are canal-like spaces between the two lamellæ forming each septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk, attaining its maximum in the Tertiary, and has many recent representatives.

rō-ta-lĭd'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotal(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: An order of Lankester's Reticularia (q.v.), section Perforata. Test calcareous, perforate, free or adherent. Typically spiral and rotaliform. Aberrant forms evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular, some of the higher modifications with double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. There are three families: Spirillinina, Rotalina, and Tinoporina. Widely distributed in space; range in time from the Carboniferous onward.

rō-tăl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rotali(a)*, and Lat. *forma* = shape.]

Zool.: Coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other.

rō-ta-lī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotal(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical family of Rotalidea (q.v.), with numerous genera. Test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, very rarely irregular or acervuline. From the Carboniferous onward.

rō'-ta-line, *a. & s.* [ROTALINA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the family Rotalina. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Rotalina (q.v.).

"One of the earliest representatives of the *Rotalinæ*."
Nicholson: Palæont., i. 116.

rō'-ta-rȳ, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *rotarius*, from *rota* = a wheel; cogn. with Gael. or Irish *roth*; Welsh *rhod*; Ger. *rad*, a wheel.] Having a motion on its axis, as a wheel; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.

rotary-battery, *s.*

Metall.: A stamping battery for crushing ores. The stamps are arranged circularly around a vertical shaft, which carries around an inclined plane that raises and lets fall each stamp in succession.

rotary-blower, *s.* A form of blower in which the blast of air is obtained by the rotation of a piston or pistons, or of a fan.

rotary-cutter, *s.*

1. *Metall.:* A toothed disc on a mandrel, between the centres of a lathe. Used in cutting gears, milling, &c.

2. *Wood:* A cutting head in a planing-machine.

rotary-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the piston. The varieties are numerous, but, in practice, rotary engines are not found to be any more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.

rotary-fan, *s.*

Pneumatics: A blowing-machine with rotary vanes.

rotary-puddler, *s.*
Metall.: An apparatus in which iron is puddled by rotary mechanism instead of by hand labour.

rotary-pump, *s.* A pump whose motion is circular. There are various kinds; in some the cylinder revolves or rotates, as the case may be, moving in a circular path or rotating on its own proper axis. The more common form of rotary pump is that in which the piston or pistons rotate on an axis. [PUMP, *s.*]

rotary-valve, *s.* A valve which acts by a partial rotation, such as the four-way cock or the faucets used in the Worcester, Savary, and early Newcomen steam-engines.

rō'-ṭą-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, on the same principle as the gyroscope, invented by Prof. W. R. Johnston of Philadelphia about 1832. [GYROSCOPE.]

* **rō-tāt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rotat(e); -able.*] Capable or admitting of rotation.
"The *rotatable* lever socket has a collar."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics,* s. v. *Ratchet-jack.*

rō'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round, from *rota* = a wheel.]
Bot.: Wheel-shaped. Used of a calyx, a corolla, &c., of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, as the corolla of Veronica or of Galium.

rotate-plane, rotato-plane, *a.*
Bot.: Wheel-shaped and flat without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. (*Lee.*)

rō-tāte', *v.i.* & *t.* [ROTATE, *a.*]
A. *Intransitive:*
1. To turn or move round a centre, to revolve.
* 2. To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.
B. *Trans.:* To cause to turn round or revolve, as a wheel.

rō-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *rotatio,* from *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round like a wheel; Fr. *rotation;* Sp. *rotacion;* Ital. *rotazione.*] [ROTATE, *a.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The act of turning, rotating, or moving round as a wheel does, the state of being so turned.
2. A return of events, calls to duties, &c., in a series, according to a rota or in a similar way, as the retirement of a certain number of a directorate from office at fixed intervals.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Agric.:* [¶ (4)].
2. *Astron.:* The turning of a planet round on its imaginary axis, like that of a wheel on its axle. In the infancy of astronomy it was assumed that the earth was at rest, and that the sun and stars moved round it from east to west. After note had been taken of the fact that when a boat is gently gliding along a canal or tranquil lake, the sensation to one on board is as if the boat were stationary, and objects on the bank moved past in the opposite direction, a second hypothesis became worth consideration, viz., that the apparently stationary earth might be like the moving boat, and the heavens resemble the really stationary banks. It gathered strength when it was considered that the earth was not a sphere but an oblate spheroid, as if rapid whirling had bulged it out at the equator, that Jupiter was yet more flattened at the poles than the earth, and that the direction of the trade-winds, cyclones, &c., seemed the result of rotation. In 1851 Foucault completed the proof by making visible to the eye that a pendulum with a very long string alters its direction in a way which cannot be accounted for except by rotation. [GYROSCOPE.] The rotation of the earth is performed with a uniform motion from west to east, and occupies the interval in time which would elapse between the departure of a star from a certain point in the sky and its return to the same point again. The only motions which interfere with its regularity are the Precession of the Equinoxes and Nutation (q.v.). The time taken for rotation of the earth measures the length of its day (q.v.). So with the other planets. The sun also rotates as is shown by the movement of spots across its disc. [SUN.] The earth's rotation slightly increases the force of gravity in moving from the equator to the poles. Sir Wm. Thomson, reasoning from some small anomalies in the moon's motion, inferred that ten millions of years ago the earth rotated one-seventh faster than it does now, and that the centrifugal force then was to that now as 64 to 49.
3. *Bot.:* A rotatory movement of a layer of protoplasm, investing the whole internal surface of a cell, as well seen in Chara, &c. It was first investigated by Corti in 1774. Called more fully Intercellular rotation.
4. *Physiology:*
(1) The movement of a bone round its axis, without any great change of situation. (*Quain.*)
(2) The moving of the yolk in an ovum at a certain stage of development on its axis in the surrounding fluid. This was first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1695. (*Owen.*)
¶ (1) *Angular velocity of rotation:* [ANGULAR-VELOCITY].
(2) *Axis of rotation:* [AXIS].
(3) *Centre of spontaneous rotation:* [CENTRE, ¶ (35)].
(4) *Rotation of crops:*
Agric.: The cultivation of a different kind of crop each year, for a certain period, to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. If a plant requiring specially alkaline nutriment be planted year after year in the same field or bed, it will ultimately exhaust all the alkalis in the soil and then languish. But if a plant be substituted in large measure requiring siliceous elements for its growth, it can flourish where its alkaline predecessor is starved. Meanwhile the action of the atmosphere is continually reducing to a soluble condition small quantities of soil, thus restoring the lost alkalis. Manure will replace lost elements more quickly. The period of rotation is often made four years. [FOURCOURSE.] By the neglect of rotation soils in parts of Sicily, Asia Minor, Campania, and Spain, which were once highly productive, are now barren.

* **rō-tā'-tion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *rotation; -al.*] Pertaining to rotation.
"The *rotational* moment of momentum."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens,* p. 534.

rō'-tą-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *rotatif.*] Turning, as a wheel; rotary.

rō-tā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *rotatus* = whirled round.] (See etym.)

rotato-plane, *a.* [ROTATE-PLANE.]

rō-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which moves in, or gives a circular motion.
2. *Anat.:* A muscle imparting rotatory motion. Eleven pairs of small muscles are called *rotatores spinæ* or *vertebrarum* (rotators of the spine or of the vertebræ).
"This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little *rotators.*"—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. vii., ch. viii.

† **rō-tą-tŏr'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [ROTATOR.]
Zool.: The Rotifera. (*Ehrenberg.*)

† **rō-tą-tŏr-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [ROTATORIA.] One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).
"The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* June, 1877, p. 154.

rō'-tą-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rotat(e); -ory.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by or exhibiting rotation; rotary.
"The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. ix.
* 2. Going in a circle; following in rotation or succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies.
* **B.** *As subst.:* One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).
"By it the *Rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body."—*Van der Hoeven: Zoology* (ed. Clark), i. 196.

rotatory-engine, *s.* [ROTARY-ENGINE.]

rotatory-muscle, *s.*
Anat.: A rotator (q.v.).

rotatory-polarization, *s.* [POLARIZATION, ¶.]

rŏtçh, *s.* [Welsh provincial name.]
Geol.: Mudstone.
"That disjointed incoherent state of mudstone, the *rotch* of the natives, so useless to the mason and the miner, and so cold and profitless to the agriculturist."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. v.

rŏtçhe, *s.* [Dut. *rotj* = a petrel.]
Ornith.: *Mergulus melanoleucos,* the Little Auk. [AUK, MERGULUS.]

rŏtçh'-ĕt, *s.* [ROCHET.]

rŏtçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rotch; -y.*] Composed of, or resembling rotch (q.v.).
"What the inhabitants term rotch or *rotchy* land."—*Murchison: Silurian System,* pt. i., ch. xx.

* **rōte** (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hrota, rotá;* M. H. Ger. *rotte;* Low Lat. *rota, rotta, chrotta,* from Welsh *crwth;* Eng. *crowd* = a fiddle.]
Music: An old stringed musical instrument; a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol.
"Wel coude he singe and plaien on a *rote.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 237. (PROL.)

* **rōte** (2), * **roate,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rote* (Fr. *route*) = a road, a route (q.v.), whence O. Fr. *rotine* (Fr. *routine*) = routine (q.v.).]
1. The frequent repetition of words, phrases, or sounds without any attention to their signification or to principles or rules; a mere effort of memory; repetition of words from memory only; a parrot-like repetition of what one has learnt. (Only in the phrase *by rote.*)
"Instead of teaching it prayers *by rote* . . . I would read to it."—*Miss Carter: Letters,* iii. 126.
* 2. A part mechanically committed to memory. (*Swift.*)
* 3. A regular row or rank. (*Prov.*)

* **rote** (3), *s.* [ROOT, *s.*]

* **rote** (4), *s.* [A.S. *hrutan;* Icel. *rauta.*] The roaring of the sea, as it breaks upon a shore.

* **rōte** (1), * **roate,** *v.t.* [ROTE (2), *s.*]
1. To learn by heart or rote.
"Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.
2. To repeat from memory.
"If by chance a tune you *rote.*" *Drayton.*

* **rōte** (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).] To go out by rotation.
"A third part of the senate, or parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year."—*Zachary Grey: Notes on Hudibras,* ii. 3, 1,103.

rō-tĕl'-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]
Zool.: A genus of Turbinidæ (q.v.), with fifteen species from India, the Philippines, China, and New Zealand. Shell lenticular, polished; spire depressed; base callous; nucini numerous, sub-equal. (*Woodward.*) Tate includes under Rotella the four sub-genera: Isanda, Chrysostoma, Microthyca, and Umbonella.

* **rot-en,** *a.* [ROTTEN.]

rötheln (as **rẹt'-ẹln**), *s.* [Ger.] [MEASLES.]

rŏṭh'-ĕr, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *hryther* = a bovine beast.]
A. *As adj.:* Bovine.
B. *As subst.:* An ox.
"It is the pasture lards the *rother's* side."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

rother-beasts, *s. pl.* Horned beasts.
"The cruel boars to fall
Upon the heards of *rother-beasts* had now no lust at all."
Golding: Ovid: Metamorphoses.

rother-soil, *s.* The dung of horned beasts. (*Prov.*)

rŏṭh'-ĕr, *s.* [RUDDER.]

rother-nail, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. (*Bailey.*)

rōth-lĭē'-gẹn-dĕ (**th** as **t**), **rōth-tōdt-lĭē'-gẹn-dĕ** (**th, dt** as **t**), *s.* [Ger. = Red Layer, Red Dead-layer, so called by the German miners, because their ores disappear in the red rocks below the Kupferschiefer.]
Geol.: A series of strata of Lower Permian age, constituting with the Zechstein the Dyas of Continental geologists. It occurs on the south side of the Hartz, and is divided into an Upper, Middle, and Lower series. It is the equivalent of the British Permian Red Sandstone.

rŏth'-ŏff-īte, *s.* [After Herr Rothoff; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A yellowish- to liver-brown variety

of garnet, found at Longban, Sweden. Dana places it with his audradite (q.v.) division of the garnets, as a manganesian lime-iron garnet.

rō'-tĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. Wheel-animalcule; a genus of the family Philodinidæ. Free-swimming forms, which can also creep like leeches. They have two wheel-like rotary organs, and the body is somewhat spindle-shaped and very contractile. *Rotifer vulgaris* is the common Wheel-Animalcule, first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1702. It has a white body, $\frac{1}{36}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ inch long, gradually narrowed to the foot. The anterior part has a proboscis, ciliated at the end, and the two eyes are placed there. There are two wheels at the sides of the front part of the body.

2. Any individual of the Rotifera (q.v.).

"In most of the free *Rotifers* the trochal disk is large."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 197.

rŏ-tĭf'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotifer*, a. = wheel-bearing.]

Zool.: Wheel-animalcules; a group of Metazoa, which have been variously classified. Ehrenberg arranged them according to the peculiarities of their trochal discs, and Dujardin according to their methods of locomotion. They are now often made a class of Vermes, with four families, Philodinidæ, Brachionidæ, Hydatineæ, and Floscularidæ. They are microscopic animals, contractile, crowned with vibratile cilia at the anterior part of the body, which, by their motion, often resemble a wheel revolving rapidly. Intestine distinct, terminated at one extremity by a mouth, at the other by an anus; generation oviparous, sometimes viviparous. [SUMMER-EGGS.] The nervous system is represented by a relatively large single ganglion, with one or two eye-spots, on one side of the body, near the mouth, and there are organs which appear to be sensory. They are free or adherent, but never absolutely fixed animals.

"The *Rotifera* as low Metazoa with nascent segmentation, naturally present resemblances to all those groups which in their simpler forms converge towards the lower Metazoa."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 193.

rō'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a wheel.

2. *Bot.:* The same as ROTATE, *a.* (q.v.).

rō-tŏn'-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: Round, full.

rŏt'-ta, *s.* [Low Lat.] [ROTE (1), *s.*]

Music: A rote.

rŏtt-boel'-lĕ-æ, rŏtt-bœl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rottboell(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ (q.v.).

rŏtt-boel'-lĭ-a, rŏtt-bœl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after C. F. Rottböll, Prof. of Botany at Copenhagen, author of a work on grasses, &c. He died in 1797.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rottboelleæ.

rŏt'-tĕd, * rot-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ROT, *v.*]

rŏt'-ten, * rot-en, * rot-un, *a.* [Icel. *rotinn*; Sw. *rutten*; Dan. *raaden.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Putrid, decayed; decayed by the process of decomposition; putrefied.

"That like fruit [medlar] is even lenger the wers,
Til it be *roten* in mullak, or in stre."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,870.

* 2. Fetid, ill-smelling, stinking.

"Reek of the *rotten* Jews."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

3. Unsafe or untrustworthy through age or decay: as, a *rotten* plank.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous.

"A *rotten* case abides no handling."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

2. Untrustworthy; not to be trusted.

3. Defective through wear or exposure; not sound.

"Breaking his oath and resolution, like
A twist of *rotten* silk."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

4. Yielding beneath the feet; not sound or hard.

"They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

rotten-boroughs, *s. pl.* A name given to certain boroughs in England which, previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, retained the privilege of returning members to Parliament, although the constituency consisted of a mere handful of electors. In one case (Old Sarum) the borough did not contain a single inhabitant.

rotten-stone, *s.* [TRIPOLI.]

rŏt'-ten, *s.* [Fr. *raton.*] [RAT, *s.*] A rat. (*Scotch.*)

"I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' *rottens.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

rŏt'-ten-lȳ̆, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *rotten*, a.; *-ly.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Rotten, crumbly.

"A *rottenly* mould." *Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 44.

B. *As adv.:* In a rotten manner.

rŏt'-ten-nĕss, * rot-ten-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rotten*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rotten; putrefaction, unsoundness.

"The machinery which he had found was all rust and *rottenness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

rŏt-tlĕr'-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Rottier, an eminent Dutch missionary and naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. *Rottlera tinctoria* is a tree very common in India, and occurring also in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Arabia. The three-lobed fruit is covered with a red mealy powder, called in India Kamala (q.v.). As people in India occasionally paint their faces with the red powder, the tree itself is sometimes called the Monkey's face tree. It is used in the north-west provinces of India for tanning leather. It yields a clear limpid oil, useful as a cathartic.

rŏt'-tlĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rottler(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O_3$. A yellow crystalline substance extracted from the colouring matter of *Rottlera tinctoria* by ether. It forms silky crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, melts when heated, and then decomposes. Alkalis dissolve it with a deep-red colour.

rŏt'-tō-lō, *s.* [Sp.] A weight used in various parts of the Mediterranean. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs.; that for weighing silk varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. In Malta the rottolo is 1 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois.

rŏt'-u-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

Anat.: The knee-pan; the patella.

rŏt'-u-lar, *a.* [ROTULA.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the rotula or knee-cap.

"The *rotular* groove is narrow and elevated."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Society*, 1873, p. 199.

rō-tŭnd', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, from *rota* = a wheel; Fr. *rotonde*; Sp. *retondo*, *redondo*; Ital. *retondo*, *ritondo.*] [ROUND, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Round, circular, spherical.

"The cross figure of the Christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathen: the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross give us a greater variety."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Complete, entire. (Cf. *Hor., Sat.* ii. 86.)

II. *Bot.:* [ROUNDISH].

* **B.** *As subst.:* A rotunda (q.v.).

"They are going to build a *rotund.*"—*Shenstone: Letters*, No. 47.

rō-tŭn'-da, *s.* [Ital. *rotonda*; Sp. *rotunda*; Fr. *rotonde.*]

Arch.: A circular building or apartment covered by a dome, as the Pantheon at Rome, the large central apartment in the Capitol of Washington, &c.

"I went to see the *Rotunda* at Rome."—*Addison: On Italy.*

rō-tŭn'-dāte, *a.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ate.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Rounded off. (Used as a rule of parts normally more or less angular.)

rō-tŭn-dĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, and *folium* = a leaf.] Having round leaves.

rō-tŭnd'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *rotondité*, from Lat. *rotunditatem*, accus. of *rotunditas*, from *rotundus* = round; Sp. *rotundidad*; Ital. *rotondità*, *ritondità.*]

1. Rotundness, roundness; spherical form, circularity.

"Strike flat the thick *rotundity* of the world!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

* 2. Roundness, completeness, entirety.

rō-tŭnd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rotund; rotundity.

rō-tŭn'-dō, *s.* [Ital. *rotondo.*] A rotunda (q.v.).

rō-tŭn-dō-, *pref.* [ROTUND.] Roundly.

rotundo-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Roundly egg-shaped. (*Loudon.*)

rō-tû'-rĭ-er (er as ê), * ro-tur-er, *s.* [Fr., from *roture* = a piece of ground broken up, from Lat. *ruptura* = a rupture (q.v.).] A person of mean birth; a plebeian or commoner, as distinguished from a noble or person of good birth.

"A vineyard-man, and a *roturer.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 18.

roû'-ble, rû'-ble, ru-bel, *s.* [Russ. *rubl.*] The Russian unit of monetary value. It is divided into 100 copecks. Its value is best derived from the gold imperial, or 10-ruble piece, which weighs 13·088 grammes, and is ·916 fine; giving for the ruble 1·3088 grammes, worth in sterling 39·388d., or 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$d.

rôuçhe, *s.* [RUCHE.] A goffered quilling or frill of silk, net, lace, &c., for trimming ladies' dresses.

roû-coû', *s.* [Braz. *urucu*, the native name.] [ARNOTTO.]

rou'-ê, *s.* [Fr., literally = wheeled, broken on the wheel; prop. pa. par. of *rouer* = to break on the wheel, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel. The origin of the word is attributed to the libertine Duke of Orleans, who ruled over France during the interval between the death of Louis XIV. and the accession of Louis XV. He boasted that his satellites were of such a character that they, one and all, deserved to be broken on the wheel. He therefore called them *roués*. They, for their part, alleged that the word expressed their devotedness to their chief, which was so great that they would consent to be broken on the wheel for his sake. (*Trench: Study of Words*, pp. 122, 123.)] A person of dissipated or profligate habits, but not so abandoned in manners and character as to be excluded from society; a rake.

rou-en, *s.* [ROWEN.]

* **roû'-êt** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small, solid wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for the purpose of discharging them.

rôuge (g as zh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeus* = red.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Red.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, and used to impart artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips. It is applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, powder-puff, or a hare's foot. (The last method is chiefly used in theatrical making up.) When rouge is properly prepared, it is said that its application does not injure the skin. (*Cooley.*)

2. *Chem.:* [FERRIC-OXIDE].

rouge-croix, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called from the Red Cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.

rouge-dragon, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called after the Red Dragon, the supposed ensign of Cadwaladyr, the last king of the Britons.

rouge et noir, *s.* [Fr. = red and black.] A game of cards played by a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two being coloured red and two black. The player stakes his money on rouge or noir by placing it on the red or black spots. Also called *Trente-un* or *Trente et quarante*. [TRENTE-UN.]

rouge-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Rivina tinctoria*, one of the Phytolaccaceæ, with a white flower, a native of Caraccas.

rôuge (g as zh), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Football: In the Eton and some other games, a rouge is won when the ball passes behind the goal-line, but not through the posts, and is touched first by one of the side which has forced it over. (*New Book of Sports*, 1885, p. 59.) In the Rugby Union game, the term was formerly used to describe a touch-down (q.v.).

rôuge (g as zh), *v.i. & t.* [ROUGE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To paint the cheeks with rouge.

"The ladies *rouged* and indulged in all kinds of extravagances."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 21.

* 2. To redden, to blush.

"I *rouged* pretty high."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 314.

B. *Trans.:* To paint, as the cheeks, with rouge.

rôu'-get (get as zhā), *s.* [Fr.] A disease in swine.

"To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 12, 1886.

rôu-gĕtte' (g as zh), *s.* [Fr.] A kind of olive.

roŭgh (gh as f), ***rogh**, ***rou**, ***row**, ***rowe**, ***ru**, ***rugh**, ***ruh**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *rûh* = rough, hairy; *rûw* = rough; cogn. with Dut. *ruig* = hairy, rough, rude; O. Dut. *ru;* Dan. *ru;* O. H. Ger. *rûh;* M. H. Ger. *rûch;* Low Ger. *ruug;* Ger. *rauh.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not smooth; having prominences or inequalities; not level; applied to things solid or tangible: as,

(1) Having inequalities on the surface; not smooth; harsh to the touch.

"And with his hard, *rough* hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

(2) Not level or smooth; uneven.

"*Rough*, uneven ways." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 3.

(3) Not polished or finished off by art; unfinished: as, a *rough* diamond.

(4) Marked by coarseness; coarse, ragged, shaggy, disordered.

"His beard made *rough* and rugged."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

(5) Violently agitated; thrown into great waves: as, a *rough* sea.

2. Harsh to the senses: as,

(1) Harsh to the taste; sharp, astringent, sour.

"Thy palate then did deign the *roughest* berry."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

(2) Harsh to the ear; grating, jarring, discordant. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 2.)

3. Not mild or gentle in character, action, or operation: as,

(1) Wild, boisterous, untamed: as, a *rough* colt, *rough* play.

(2) Boisterous, stormy, tempestuous.

"For I can weather the *roughest* gale,
That ever wind did blow."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

(3) Harsh or rugged of temper or manners; not mild, gentle, or courteous; rude, unpolished. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 843.)

(4) Harsh, severe, stern, cruel, unfeeling.

"Stern, obdurate, flinty, *rough*, remorseless."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

(5) Not refined or polished: rude, unpolished.

"With *rough* and all-unable pen."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Epilogue.)

(6) Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

"He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

(7) Hard, harsh, severe, unkind, cruel. (*Slang.*)

"And it certainly seems somewhat *rough* on the 'test' boy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1885.

† 4. Coarse, stale, stinking: as, *rough* bread, *rough* fish.

5. Vague; not exact or precise.

"Besides our *rough* route-surveys, depending on dead reckoning by time and compass bearings."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

II. *Bot.:* Clothed with hairs, the lower part of which resembles a little bulb, and the upper a short rigid bristle, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The quality or state of being rough, coarse, or unfinished; original state (with *the*): as, a statue in *the rough.*

* 2. Rough weather.

"In calms you fish: in *roughs*, use songs and dances."
Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, vii.

3. A rowdy; a rude, coarse fellow; a bully.

¶ 1. *Rough and ready:*

(1) Unpolished; brusque or unceremonious in manner, but reliable.

(2) Not elaborate.

"The method is a *rough and ready* one."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 30, 1885.

(3) Fitting or training in a rough or rude manner: as, *rough and ready* education.

2. *Rough and tumble:* Applied to a fight in which all rule is discarded, and kicking, biting, &c., are perfectly admissible. (*Amer.*)

rough-arches, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Arches formed by bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.

rough-backed caiman, *s.*

Zool.: Alligator (*Caiman*, Gray) *trigonatus*, from tropical America.

rough-cast, *v.t.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form in its first rudiments; to form or compose roughly.

2. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

"Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
Rough-cast thy figure in a sadder mould."
Cleveland. (*Todd.*)

II. *Plaster.:* To cover with a coarse sort of plaster, composed of lime and gravel.

rough-cast, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The form of a thing in its first rudiments; the rough model or outline of anything.

"The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *rough-cast* of what I design to do, than a complete work."—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. *Plaster.:* A mode of finishing outside work by dashing over the second coat of plastering while quite wet a layer of washed fine gravel mingled with lime and water.

B. *As adj.:* Formed roughly, without revision or polish; rough.

"This *rough-cast*, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of one hundred and twenty years together."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

rough-caster, *s.* One who rough-casts.

rough-chervil, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Anthriscus (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

* **rough-clad**, *a.* Having rough or coarse clothes.

rough-coat, *s.*

Plaster.: The first coat on laths. On brick it is termed laying or pricking up; on masonry, rendering or roughing.

rough-customer, *s.* A troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with.

rough-dab, *s.*

Ichthy.: Hippoglossoides limandoides, allied to the Halibut (q.v.), but much smaller, the largest specimen known being only fifteen inches long. It is rare on the British coasts.

rough-diamond, *s.* A diamond in the rough; hence fig., a person of genuine worth, but unpolished in manners.

rough-draft, rough-draught, *s.* A rough or rude sketch.

"My elder brothers came,
Rough-draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

rough-draw, *v.t.* To draw or delineate coarsely or roughly: to trace rudely for first purposes.

"His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast as he *rough-drew.*"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

rough-dry, *v.t.* To dry hastily, without smoothing or ironing.

rough-file, *s.* A file with heavy, deep cuts. The angle of the chisel in cutting is about 12° from the perpendicular.

rough-footed, *a.* Feather-footed: as, a *rough-footed* dove.

rough-grained, *a.* Rough in the grain; hence, fig., of somewhat coarse or unpolished manners; brusque or rude in manner.

rough-head, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Red-fin (q.v.).

rough-hew, *v.t.*

1. To hew roughly, without giving any finish.

2. To give the first form or outline to.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

rough-hewn, *a.*

1. Hewn roughly, without smoothing or finish.

"Timber *rough-hewn* from the firs of the forest."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

* 2. Rough-grained, rude; of rough or coarse manners.

"A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

3. Not nicely or neatly finished; rough, coarse.

"*Rough-hewn*, angular notes, like stones in the wall."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

rough-hole, *s.* The name given in South Staffordshire to a shallow circular hole at the bottom of the cinder-fall of a blast furnace in which the slag accumulates.

rough-hound, *s.*

Ichthy: Scyllium canicula. Called also the Lesser Spotted Dog. In the west of Cornwall its flesh is made into soup, and it is eaten by the Mediterranean fishermen.

rough-legged, *a.* Having legs covered with feathers.

rough-necked jacare, *s.*

Zool.: Jacare hirticollis, from Demarara.

rough-parsnip, *s.*

Bot.: Pastinaca Opopanax, called also *Opopanax Chironum.* [OPOPANAX.]

rough-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Parinarium excelsum. (*Sierra Leone.*) Called also Gray, and Rough-skinned Plum.

rough-rider, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A horse-breaker.

"Mitchell, the *rough-rider*, comes sailing down upon the scene with a four-year-old."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

2. *Mil.:* A non-commissioned officer selected for drill in the riding-school, and for breaking in horses for military purposes. They are selected from cavalry regiments, and trained at the riding establishment at Canterbury.

rough-scuff, *s.*

1. A rough, coarse fellow; a rough.

2. The riff-raff; the lowest class of the people; the rabble.

rough-setter, *s.* A mason who builds rough walling, as distinguished from one who hews also.

rough-shod, *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points: as, a *rough-shod* horse.

¶ *To ride rough-shod:* To pursue a violent, stubborn, and selfish course, regardless of consequences, or of the feelings of others.

rough-skinned plum, *s.* [ROUGH-PLUM.]

rough-spun, *a.* Rough, unpolished, blunt.

rough-string, *s.* A carriage-piece (q.v.).

rough-stucco, *s.*

Build.: Stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

rough-tail snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Uropeltidæ (q.v.).

rough-tree, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A rough or unfinished spar or mast.

2. The portion of a mast above the deck.

Rough-tree rail:

Shipbuild.: A timber forming the top of the bulwark. It rests upon the top-timbers, and caps the external and internal planking.

rough-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*, one of the Lozoperidæ.

rough-winged swallows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Psalidoprocninæ (q.v.).

*** rough-work** (pa. t. and par. pa. *rough-wrought*), *v.t.* To work coarsely over, without regard to nicety, delicacy, or finish.

"Continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

rough-wrought, *a.* Worked coarsely or roughly; not finished off.

rŏŭgh (gh as f), *v.t.* [ROUGH, *a.*]

1. To make rough, to roughen: as, To *rough* a horse's shoes. Usually done by inserting nails or studs therein to prevent the animal slipping in frosty weather.

2. To protect a horse against slipping, by furnishing with roughed shoes.

"If you do have them *roughed*, the frost may break up the very first day."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse* (ed. 2nd), p. 580.

3. To give a rough appearance to.

4. To execute or shape out roughly; to rough-hew; to rough-work. (Followed by *out*.)

"I had the first four acts *roughed out* and quite fit for reading."—*Daily News*, Sept. 26, 1881.

5. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes.

¶ *To rough it:* To put up with hardships; to live without proper accommodation.

"*Roughing it* for a month or so in this wild region."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 499.

rŏŭgh'-ĕn (gh as f), *v.t. & i.* (Eng. *rough*; *-en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make rough.

"And now, though strained and *roughened*, still Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become rough.

rough-er, *s.* [ROWER (2).]

rŏŭgh'-ĭe (gh as f), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rough*, a.] A withered bough; a sort of rude torch; dried heath.

"Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. liv.

rŏŭgh'-ĭng (gh as f), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ROUGH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making rough.

2. *Hat-making:* The hardening of a felted hat-body by pressure, motion, heat, and moisture.

roughing-hole, *s.* A rough-hole (q.v.).

roughing-in, *s.*

Plaster.: The first coat of three-coat plastering when executed on brick.

roughing-mill, *s.*

1. A lapidary's wheel, used in roughing down the surfaces of gems to make facets. It is of iron, mounted on a vertical axis, and its upper disc is touched with diamond-dust for the harder gems.

2. A grinding-mill used by lapidaries, consisting of a small copper disc, with a face turned true and flat, in which spicules of diamond are imbedded by hammering.

roughing-rolls, *s. pl.*

Metal-working: The first set of rolls in a rolling-mill, which operate upon the bloom from the tilt or shingling-hammer or the squeezer, as the case may be, and reduce it to the bar form.

rŏŭgh'-ĭngs (gh as f), *s. pl.* [ROWEN.]

rŏŭgh'-ĭsh (gh as f), *a.* [Eng. *rough*, a.; *-ish.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Somewhat rough, rather rough.

"The . . . shell is thick, hard, and *roughish*."—*Grainger: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iv. v. 227. (Note.)

2. *Bot.:* Slightly covered with short, hardish points, as the leaves of *Thymus Acinos*.

rŏŭgh'-lĭ (gh as f), *adv.* [Eng. *rough*, a; *-ly.*]

1. In a rough manner; with inequalities on the surface; not smoothly or evenly.

"*Roughly* hewed,
Rude steps ascending from the dell."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 16.

2. Harshly, severely, hardly, cruelly.

"Life has pass'd
With me but *roughly* since I heard thee last."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

3. Sharply or harshly to the taste.

4. Harshly to the ear, discordantly.

5. Boisterously, rudely, violently, tempestuously.

6. Not with exactness or precision: as, to give a number *roughly*.

rŏŭgh'-nĕss, * rough-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rough*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rough, or having inequalities on the surface; unevenness of surface; ruggedness.

"While yet the *roughness* of the stone remains."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Harshness or asperity of temper; coarseness or brusqueness of manners; cruelty.

"*Roughness* is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate."—*Bacon.*

3. Coarseness of dress or appearance.

4. Violence, tempestuousness, boisterousness.

5. Want of polish or finish; ruggedness.

"The speech . . . is round without *roughnesse*."—*E. K., Ep. to Maister Harvey.*

6. Harshness to the taste; sharpness, astringency.

"Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes."—*Browne.*

7. Harshness to the ear; discordancy.

"Our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants."—*Swift.*

*** rought,** *pret. of v.* [REACH, *v.*]

*** rouke,** *v.i.* [RUCK.] To lie close, to cower.

rô-lade', *s.* [Fr.]

Music: An embellishment; a flourish; an ornamental passage of runs.

*** roule,** *v.i.* [ROLL, *v.*]

rouleau, as **rô-lō'** (pl. **rouleaus** (Eng.), as **rô-lōs'**; **rouleaux** (Fr.), as **rô-lō**), *s.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coins made up in paper.

rô-lĕtte', *s.* [Fr. = a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler* = to roll.]

1. A game of chance played at a table, in the centre of which is a hole surmounted by a revolving disc, the circumference of which is divided generally into thirty-eight compartments, coloured red and black alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The banker or person in charge sets the disc in motion, and causes a ball to revolve in the opposite direction; this ball, after a few revolutions, drops into one of the compartments, and determines the winning number or colour. The players can stake their money on any number or group of numbers, or on any colour. If a player stakes his money on a single number and is successful he wins thirty-six times his stake. The amount won varies in other cases according to circumstances.

2. An instrument used in engraving, mechanical drawing, and plotting, for making dotted lines. It has a wheel with points, which, for use on paper, is dipped into india-ink, so that the points impress a series of black dots or marks as the wheel revolves.

Rôu'-lĭn, *s.* [François Désiré Roulin, a French naturalist of the latter part of the eighteenth century.] (See compound.)

Roulin's tapir, *s.*

Zool.: *Tapirus villosus*, the Hairy Tapir, found on the inner range of the Cordilleras.

*** roum,** *a. & s.* [ROOM.]

A. *As adj.:* Wide, spacious, roomy.

B. *As subst.:* Room, space.

rôum, *s.* [Assamese.] A blue dye stuff from Assam obtained from a species of Ruellia.

rôu-mănsçh, *s.* [ROMANSCH.]

*** rôum'-ẽr,** *a.* or *adv.* [ROOMER.]

*** rôun, * rôwn, * rôwne,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rûnian* = to whisper, from *rûn* = a rune, a secret colloquy, a whisper.] [ROUND (2), *v.*, RUNE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To whisper.

"Afterwarde when they wer stepped fro the bar, they happed to be heard *rowne* and reloyce to gether, that thei had ginen good evidence for aquitayle of theyr felow, with whom them self had ben at the same robbery."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 998.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To address or speak to in a whisper.

2. To utter in a whisper. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,751.)

*** rôun, * rôune,** *s.* [ROUN, *v.*] A whisper; speech, song.

"With bloomen and with birdes *roune*."
Relig. Antiq., i. 241.

rôunçe, *s.* [Cf. Fr. *ronce* = a bramble; *ranche* = a round, a step, a rack.]

Print.: A winch with roller and strap by which the carriage or bed of a press is run in and out under the platen.

rôun'-çĕ-vạl, * rŭn'-çĭ-vạl, *a. & s.* [From *Roncesvalles*, a town in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, where the bones of the gigantic heroes of Charlemagne's army were pretended to be shown.]

A. *As adj.:* Large, strong.

"Dig garden
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease."
Tusser: Husbandry.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

2. A pea; now called a marrow-fat, from its size.

"And another, stumbling at the threshold, tumbled in his dish of *rouncevals* before him."—*Brome: A Jovial Crew*, iv. 2.

*** rôun'-çĭe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *runcinus.*] A common hackney horse.

rôund, *a., adv., s., & prep.* [O. Fr. *rõond* (Fr. *rond*), from Lat. *rotundus*, from *rota* = a wheel; Dan. *rond*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rund.*] [ROTUND.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical, globular: as, a *round* ball.

2. Having all parts of the circumference at an equal distance from the centre; circular.

"At the *round* table." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

3. Cylindrical: as, The barrel of a gun is *round*.

4. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse: as, a *round* arch.

5. Smoothly expanded; swelling, full, plump, corpulent.

"The justice, in fair *round* belly."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 7.

6. Not broken or fractional; not given as exactly or precisely correct: as, To speak in *round* numbers.

7. Large, considerable.

"Tis a good *round* sum."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

8. Full, brisk, quick, smart.

"Our most bitter foes were to be seen approaching at a *round* trot."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1885.

* 9. Continuous, full, and open in sound; smooth, flowing, harmonious.

"His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings."—*Pell.*

* 10. Consistent and complete; candid, fair, frank.

"*Round* dealing is the honour of man's nature."—*Bacon.*

* 11. Open, plain, candid.

"You found ready and *round* answers."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

12. Free and plain; plump.

"Either a *round* oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

B. *As adverb:*

1. On all sides. (*Luke* xix. 43.)

2. In a circular form or manner; circularly.

"He that is giddy thinks the world goes *round*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

3. In circumference: as, a tree ten feet *round*.

4. Through a circle or party, as of friends, &c.

"A health! let it go *round*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

5. In course of revolution.

"The time is come *round*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

*6. From first to last; throughout the whole list.

"She named the ancient heroes *round*."
Swift.

7. Not in a direct line or route; by a line or course longer than the direct route: as, To go *round*.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, or a globe.

"Fairest mover on this mortal *round*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 363.

2. The act or state of giving or passing round, as round a circle or party: as, The joke made the *round* of the table.

3. The aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons, and coming back to where the series began: thus, the playing of a card each by a company at table is a *round*.

"The second *round* for the Tait silver club."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. A constantly recurring series of events; a series of events, &c., which come back to the point of commencement; a revolution.

"In the perpetual *round* of strange
Mysterious change."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

* 5. An assembled group.

"Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 1.

6. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

"Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every speak becomes uppermost in its turn."—*Holyday.*

7. A dance in which the performers are ranged in a ring or circle.

* 8. A roundelay, a song.

* 9. A toast; a health to pass round.

10. The walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentries, to see all are on the alert, and that everything is safe and in proper order: hence, the officer or guard who performs this duty.

"[He] day and night keeps watchful *round*."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 1.

11. The walk or beat of a person who habitually traverses the same ground, as, of a postman, a policeman, milkman, &c. (Generally in the plural.)

"He contented himself with taking his *rounds* periodically, giving ample warning of his approach to misdoers by vociferating the hour."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 499.

12. That part of a pugilistic encounter lasting from the beginning till a temporary pause is called on account of one of the competitors being knocked down, or thrown or falling, or between one such pause and another; a bout.

* 13. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

"A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t'other friend I drink."
Suckling.

* 14. A kind of target for archery shooting.

"I lost the challenge at shooting at *rounds*, and won at rovers."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brewing:* A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded. The rounds receive the beer from the fermenting tun, and discharge the yeast at their bungholes into a discharging-trough.

2. *Joinery:*

(1) The rung of a ladder.

"But when he once attains the upmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

(2) A stretcher (q.v.).

3. *Manège:* A volt or circular tread.

4. *Military:*

(1) A general discharge of firearms by troops, in which each man fires once.

(2) Ammunition for firing once: as, Ten *rounds* were served out to each man.

5. *Music:* A composition in which several voices starting at stated distances of time from each other, sing each the same music, the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. It differs from a canon, therefore, in that it can only be sung at the unison or octave. It differs from a catch, which is like it in construction, only in the character of the words. The catch should be amusing, the round may be even sacred. A round may be written out in the form of a canon, if it is of an elaborate construction, or has an independent accompaniment. When sung at the unison, a round is said to be for equal voices.

6. *Ordn.:* A projectile with its cartridge, prepared for service.

D. *As preposition:*

1. On every side of; all around.

"The centre, if I may so say, *round* which the capitals of the inhabitants of every country are continually circulating."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. About; circularly about; about in all parts.

"Skirr the country *round*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

¶ 1. *All round:*

(1) Over the whole place; in every direction.

(2) In every detail or particular: as, He is good *all round*.

2. *A round of beef:* A cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

* 3. *Gentlemen of the round:* Gentlemen soldiers, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guard; a disbanded soldier gone a-begging.

* 4. *To be round with:* To speak plainly or frankly; to be open or candid.

"Sir Toby, I must *be round with you*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

5. *To bring one round:*

(1) To restore one to consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one side or party to another.

6. *To come round:*

(1) To recover consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To change one's opinion or party

7. *To get round:* [Get (2), *v.*, ¶ 22.]

8. *To turn round:* To change one's side; to desert one's party.

* 9. *To lead the round:* To be a ringleader.

round-all, *s.* A somersault.

round-backed, *a.* Having a round or stooping back.

round-buddle, *s.*

Metall.: A circular frame for working on metalliferous slimes.

round-chisel, *s.* An engraver's tool having a rounded belly.

round-dance, *s.* A dance, in which the couples wheel round the room, as a polka, a waltz, &c.

round-edge file, *s.* A file with a convex edge, for filing out or dressing the interdental spaces of gear-wheels.

round-faced macaque, *s.*

Zool.: *Macacus cyclopis*, from Formosa. It is closely allied to *M. rhesus* [Rhesus], but has shorter limb-bones. Fur slate-coloured, thick and woolly; tail hairy, about a foot long; head round, ears small, face flat; forehead naked, dark whiskers, and a strong beard.

round-file, *s.* A file circular in its cross-section. [Joint-file, Rat-tail file.]

round-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Salmo* (*Coregonus*) *quadrilateralis*. The specimen on which Sir John Richardson based his description was about eighteen inches long. It is not highly prized for food.

"Our voyagers named it the *round-fish*, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis* on account of a flattening of the back, belly, and sides being superadded to its general sub-fusiform shape."—*Sir J. Richardson: Fauna Boreali-Americana*, iii. 204.

round-game, *s.* A game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each playing on his own account.

round-head, *s.* [Roundhead.]

round-house, *s.* [Roundhouse.]

round-knife, *s.*

1. [Currier's knife.]

2. *Saddlery:* The ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler, sharp on its convex edge.

round-nosed chisel, *s.* A riffle (q.v.).

round-nosed plane, *s.*

Join.: A coarse-work bench-plane, the sole of which is rounding.

round-number, *s.* A number which may be divided by ten without a remainder; also a number not exact, but sufficiently near the truth to serve the purpose.

¶ *In round numbers:* Approximately.

round-off file, *s.* A small parallel, half-round file, whose convex side is safe, and having a pivot at the end opposite the tang.

round-plane, *s.*

Join.: A plane with a round sole for making rounded work, such as stair-rails, beads, &c.

round-robin, *s.* [Roundrobin.]

round-seam, *s.*

Naut.: A seam made by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping.

† **round-shot,** *s.*

Ordn.: Spherical balls of iron or steel, usually cast. They are solid, while case and shell are hollow.

round-shouldered, *a.* Having round or stooping shoulders; round-backed.

round-spliced, *s.*

Naut.: Splicing so carefully done that the shape of the rope is scarcely altered.

Round Table, *s.* The table round which King Arthur and his knights sat, and from which they derived their title.

¶ *Knights of the Round Table:* The name given in the Arthurian legends to a company of twenty-four (or, according to another version, twelve) knights instituted by Arthur. They were bound on certain days to appear at Court.

round-tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A round-nosed chisel for making concave mouldings.

round-top, *s.*

Naut.: A platform at the mast-head; a top.

round-tower, *s.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, and generally having a conical top. They are frequently met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland. They rise from 30 to 130 feet in height, and vary from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The object for which they were built is uncertain, but they were probably intended to be used as strongholds, into which people might retreat with their goods in time of danger. They were erected between the ninth and twelfth centuries.

ROUND-TOWER.

round-trade, *s.* A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter, in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also Bundle-trade.

round-trip, *s.* A journey to and from a place. (*U. S.*)

round-turn, *s.*

Naut.: One turn of a rope around a timber; or of one cable around another, caused by the swinging of the ship when at anchor.

round-up, *s.*

1. *Shipbuilding:* The convexity of a deck.

2. *Herding:* A herd of horses or cattle gathered together for some special purpose; the gathering of such herds; or the men and equipage engaged therein. [See Round, *v.t.*, 5.]

round-winged muslin, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Nudaria senex*, one of the Lithosiidæ.

round-winged white-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*.

round-worm, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Ascaris (q.v.), spec. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round-worm, being from six to fourteen inches long.

2. *Pl.:* A popular name for those worms of the class Nematelminthes (q.v.), which have bodies of some thickness.

rŏund (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Round, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make round, circular, spherical, or cylindrical.

* 2. To surround, to encircle, to encompass.

* 3. To give a circular or spherical form to; to raise in relief.

"The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. To move round or about anything; to pass, go, or travel round.

5. To collect together. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"[Cattle] that have been ranging the open plains . . . have just been *rounded up*, and are at last penned in a corral."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 930.

6. To mould into smoothness; to make full, smooth, and flowing.

"These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadencies."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

* 7. To make full or complete; to complete.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To grow or become round.

"The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

* 2. To go round, as a guard. (*Milton.*)

3. To turn round.

"The men who met him *rounded* on their heels."
Tennyson.

* 4. To become complete or full; to develop into the full type.

¶ (1) *To round a horse:*

Manège: To make a horse carry his shoulders or haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

(2) *To round in:*

Naut.: To pull upon a slack rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.

(3) *To round off:* To finish gracefully, as a speech, with a well-rounded period.

(4) *To round to:*

Naut.: To turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

(5) *To round up:*

Naut.: To haul up; usually to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.

rŏund (2), ***rownd,** *v.t.* & *i.* [The same as Roun, the *d* being excrescent, as in *sound*, expound, &c.]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To whisper.

"They're here with me already; whisp'ring, *rounding*; Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

2. To tell tales; to inform. (*Slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To whisper to; to address in a whisper.

"Talking with another . . . and *rounding* him in the ears."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. vii., ch. liii.

2. To utter in a whisper.

¶ 1. *To round on:*

(1) To inform against.

(2) To abuse, to rate.

(3) To swear to.

2. *To round up:* To rebuke.

rŏund'-ą-bŏut, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *round,* a., and *about.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Indirect, loose; not direct.

"That support may be given in a hesitating, *round-about* way."—*Standard,* Nov. 6, 1885.

* 2. Ample, extensive.

"For want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense."—*Locke: On the Understanding.*

* 3. Encircling, encompassing.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A large horizontal wheel or frame furnished with small wooden horses or carriages, on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. An arm-chair, with a rounded back.

3. A kind of surtout.

4. A close-fitting body-jacket; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, &c.

* 5. A circular dance.

* 6. A scene of incessant change, revolution, or bustle.

rŏund'-arm, *a.* [Eng. *round,* a., and *arm.*]

Cricket: A term applied to a style of bowling, first introduced about 1825, in which the arm is swung round, more or less horizontally: as, *roundarm* bowling, a *roundarm* bowler.

rŏun'-dęl, ***rŏun'-dęll,** ***rŏun'-dle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondelle, rondeau*), from *rond* = round. So called from the first tune coming *round* again.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Anything round in form or figure; a circle.

"The Spaniardes, uniting themselves, gathered their whole fleete close together in to a *roundell.*"—*Hacklyut: Voyages,* i. 598.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Ancient armour:*

(1) The small circular shield carried by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was composed of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes, covered with leather or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and either concave or convex, and with or without an umbo or boss. It was held in the hand to ward off a blow, and was sometimes only a foot in diameter.

ROUNDEL.

(2) The guard of a lance.

(3) A round guard for the armpit.

2. *Fort.:* A bastion of a circular form.

3. *Her.:* A sub-ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or, gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield; secondly, when the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures as a roundel ermine, a roundel checky or and azure. Otherwise roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures. When blazoned or, they are called bezants; when argent, plates; when vert, pomeis; when azure, hurts; when sable, agresses or pellets; when gules, torteaux; when tenné or tawny, oranges; when sanguine or murry, guzes.

4. *Poetry:* A roundelay (q.v.).

"Come, now a *roundel,* and a fairy song."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

5. *Ordn.:* A disc of iron having a central aperture, through which an assembling-bolt passes. It serves to separate the stock and cheeks.

rŏund'-ĕ-lāy, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondelet,* dimin. from *rondel; rond* = round.] [Roundel.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rime, and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the beginning of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. [Rondeau.]

2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated.

3. The tune to which a roundelay was sung.

4. A dance in which all joined hands in a circle.

rŏund'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *round,* a.; *-er.*]

1. One who rounds.

* 2. A round.

"Was off amid a *rounder* of 'Thank'e, ma'am, thank'e.'"—*Blackmore: Christowell,* ch. xxxiii.

3. (*Pl.*): A game played by two parties or sides on a piece of ground marked off into a square or circle, with stations for a batter and bowler, and three goals or stopping places at equal distances from each other and the batter's station. The object of the batter is to strike the ball as far as possible away with short bat held in one hand, so as to be able to make a complete circuit of the ground, passing through each goal, or as far as any one of the goals, before the ball is returned by one of the fielders. A complete circuit of the ground made at once counts a run. The batter is out if the ball, after being hit by him, is caught by one of the fielders, or if he is struck by the ball thrown by a fielder while running between any of the goals.

4. A rock-boring tool having a cylindrical form and indented face.

5. A plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

6. One who goes much about; a man of the world. Also, a dissipated person who frequents many low resorts. (*Colloq.*)

* **rŏund'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *round* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who whispers.

rŏund'-hănd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *round,* a., and *hand.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed round and full.

2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is swung round more or less horizontally; as distinguished from underhand.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to the style of bowling described in A. 2.

rŏund'-hĕad, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *round,* a., and *head.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Eng. Hist.: A term applied by the Cavaliers, or adherents of Charles I., during the Civil War of 1642, to the Puritans or adherents of the Parliamentary party, from their wearing their hair cut short, while the Cavaliers allowed their hair to fall on to their shoulders.

"The *Roundheads* he regarded both with political and with personal aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the Parliamentary party in the Civil War.

"Animated by the *Roundhead* spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

rŏund'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *round,* a., and *headed.*]

1. Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* arch.

* 2. Pertaining or belonging to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians.

"The *roundheaded* rebels of Westminster Hall."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 20.

* 3. Obstinate, strong, perverse.

"Marry who thou woot, to make a shrew to shroud thee from the storms *roundheaded* opinion, that sways all the world, may let fall on thee."—*Rowley: A Match at Midnight,* iii. 1.

rŏund'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *round,* a., and *house.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A watch-house, a station-house, a lock-up.

"I was three times in the *roundhouse.*"—*Foote: The Minor,* i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small deck above the level of the quarter-deck or spar-deck, as the case may be, at the after end of the vessel; a poop. Sometimes termed the coach.

(2) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

2. *Rail.:* A circular house with stalls for locomotives around a turn-table.

rŏund'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Round (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Round, roundish; nearly round.

"A flexile sallow, entrench'd,
Rounding, capacious of the juicy hord."
Philips: Cider, ii.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making round.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of giving a convex shape to the back of a book, hollowing the fore edge at the same time.

2. *Naut.:* A service (q.v.).

rounding-adze, *s.* A kind of adze with a curved blade.

rounding-gauge, *s.*

Hat-making: A tool for cutting hat-brims.

rounding-jack, *s.* A stand on which a hat is fixed to have its brim trimmed to shape and size.

rounding-machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for giving a circular form to the heads of casks.

rounding-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A tool which is a connecting-link between the tools of the carpenter and those of the turner. It has a plane-bit which is presented tangentially to the circumference of the circular-hole, so that the wood enters in a rough octagonal form and leaves it rounded, being rotated as it passes therethrough. By this, or similar means, the handles of umbrellas, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, and brooms are made; as well as round office-rulers, chair and ladder-rounds, and many articles of similar shape.

rounding-tool, *s.*

1. *Forging:* A top or bottom tool with a semi-cylindrical groove forming a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, &c.

2. *Saddlery:* A tool consisting of a pair of jaws with corresponding, semi-cylindrical notches, which form, when closed, a series of circular openings of varying sizes, through which leather straps are passed to be rounded.

rŏund'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-ish.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Somewhat round, nearly round, approaching to roundness.

"It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, unless to our experiment."—*Boyle.*

2. *Bot.:* Orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong, as the leaf of *Mentha rotundifolia.*

roundish-deltoid, *a.*

Bot: Between orbicular and deltoid.

rŏund'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roundish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being roundish.

rŏun'-dle, *s.* [ROUNDEL.]

***rŏund'-lĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *roundelet.*] A little circle; a roundel.

"Made them to seem like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook."
Drayton: Barons Wars, vi.

rŏund'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a round, circular, or spherical form.

2. Openly, plainly, straightforwardly; in plain words.

"Tell me so, *roundly* and sharply."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

*3. Without much ceremony.

"Hap what hap may, I'll *roundly* go about her."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

4. Briskly, quickly.

5. Completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

"By the mass, I was called any thing; and I would have done any thing, indeed, and *roundly* too."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

rŏund'-nĕss, *rounde-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *round*, a; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity, sphericity, rotundity.

"Mould it to the *roundness* of the mound."
Mason: English Garden, ii.

2. Smoothness, fulness.

"The whole period and compass of this speech was delightsome for the *roundness*, and grave for the strangeness."—*Spenser.*

3. Plainness, openness, boldness, frankness: as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

rŏund'-rĭdge, *v.t.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *ridge.*]

Agric.: To form into round ridges by ploughing.

rŏund'-rŏb-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *rond* = round, and *ruban* = a ribbon.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A petition, remonstrance, or protest signed in such a way that no name heads the list, the signatures being placed in a ring or circle. It was first adopted by French officers in signing petitions or statements of grievances to their superiors.

"The members of the Royal Commission sent to Sir George Grey a sort of *roundrobin.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1886.

*2. *Old Cost.:* A narrow ruff about the doublet-collar.

3. A small pancake. (*Prov.*)

*4. A blasphemous name given to the sacramental wafer.

"Certain fond talkers . . . invent and apply to this most holy sacrament names of despite and reproach, as to call it Jack-in-the-Box and *Round-robin.*"—*Coverdale: Works*, i. 426.

***rŏund'-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *rondeur*, from *rond* = round (q.v.).] Circumference, circle, enclosure, round.

"'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

***rŏund'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-y.*] Round.

"Her *roundy* sweetly swelling lips."
Sidney: Arcadia, 287.

rôup (1), *s.* [ROUP, *v.*]

1. A cry, a shout.

2. A sale of goods by auction; an auction.

"Sometimes the *roup* became so noisy that men and women had to be forcibly ejected."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 3, 1886.

3. Hoarseness.

¶ *Articles of roup:* The conditions under which property is put up for sale by auction. (*Scotch.*)

rôup (2), *s.* [Scotch *roup*, *roop* = hoarseness.] A disease of poultry, consisting of a boil or tumour on the rump.

rôup, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hrópan*; Icel. *hrópa* = to cry.; [ROOP.]

A. *Intrans.:* To cry, to shout

B. *Transitive:*

1. To expose to sale by auction; to sell by auction. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.)

2. To sell the goods off by auction.

rŏup'-ĕt, rŏup'-ĭt, *a.* [ROUP (1), *s.*] Hoarse.

"Her voice was *roupit* and hoarse."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xl.

rôu'-rôu, *s.* [Mexican.]

Cabinet-making: A furniture wood from some unidentified tree.

rŏus̹'-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are endorsed.

rŏus̹e (1), ***rŏuze, *ruse, *rowse,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. *rusa* = to rush; Dan. *ruse*; A.S. *hreósan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To rush out of a covert. (Applied to beasts of chase.)

"This hart *rouzed* and stale away."
Chaucer: Dreame, 380.

*2. To exert one's self; to start forward.

"Æneas *rousing* as the foe came on."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 338.

*3. To be excited or aroused to thought or action.

*4. To stand erect; to stand on end.

"My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

*5. To rise; to get up.

"Night's black agents to their prey do *rowse.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

6. To awake from sleep or repose; to wake up.

"[They] buckled on their shining arms with haste.
Troy *rous'd* as soon." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* viii. 70.

B. *Reflex.:* To stir one's self to exertion or action; to bestir one's self.

"*Rouse* thee, man."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

C. *Transitive:*

*1. To startle or drive from a covert or lair.

"If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe or *rouse* the game."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

*2. To raise, to erect.

"Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

3. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention.

"*Rousing* each caitiff to his task of care."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 1.

*4. To put into commotion; to agitate, to shake.

"To *rouse* her ordered locks."
Ovid Englished (1701), p. 40.

5. To awake from sleep or repose.

"Shall we *rouse* the night-owl in a catch?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

rŏus̹e (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To pull together, upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of mechanical power.

rouse-about block, *s.*

Naut.: A snatch-block of large size.

rŏus̹e (1), *s.* [ROUSE (1), *v.*] A signal or call to awake; the reveillé.

"At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight."—*City Press*, Sept. 30, 1885.

***rŏus̹e** (2), ***rŏwse,** *s.* [Sw. *rus* = a drunken fit, drunkenness, *rusa* = to fuddle; Dan. *ruus* = intoxication; Dut. *roes* = drunkenness; Ger. *rausch*; prob. connected with Icel. *hrósa* = to praise; and so with *rouse* (3), s., and *roose* (q.v.).]

1. A drinking bout; a carouse, a carousal.

"And we will have a *rouse* in each of them, anon, for bold Britons."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 2.

2. A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honour of a toast. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

rôus̹e (3), *s.* [ROOSE, *s.*]

***rŏus̹e, *rŏuze,** *adv.* [ROUSE (1), *v.*] Straight.

"You should have come out in choler *rouze* upon the stage."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, p. 86.

rŏus̹'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rouse* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rouses.

"In rushed the *rousers* of the deer."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

2. Anything very great or startling. (*Slang.*)

3. *Brew.:* A stirrer in the hop-copper of a brewery.

rŏus̹'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [ROUSE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & a.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having power to rouse, awaken, or excite; exciting. (*Slang.*)

2. Very great; startling, exciting. (*Slang.*)

"In possession of a *rousing* trade."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 109.

rŏus̹'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *rousing*; *-ly.*] In a rousing manner; so as to rouse; excitingly, violently.

rôus-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *roux* = red.]

Zool.: *Pteropus vulgaris*, from Mauritius and Bourbon; probably occurring in Madagascar and Africa. A frugivorous bat, about nine inches long, with a wing expanse of three feet; general colour rusty red, whence its popular name.

rŏust, *v.t.* or *i.* [RUST, *v.*]

rŏust, roost, rost, *s.* [Icel. *röst* = a current.] A torrent occasioned by a tide; the turbulent part of a channel or firth caused by the meeting of rapid tides. (*Scotch.*)

rŏust'-a-bŏut, *s.* [Prob for *roost*, and *about*; cf. *rooster.*] A labourer on board a steamer; a lazy, idle vagabond; a loafer.

"Ridicule of scoffing and incredulous canal-boat captains and *roustabouts.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 660.

rŏust'-ỹ, *a.* [ROUST, *v.*] Rusty. (*Scotch.*)

rŏut (1), ***route, *rowt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *route* = a rout, a defeat . . . a troop or multitude of men or beasts . . . a way, a street, a course; prop. something broken, from Lat. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pa. par. of *rumpo* = to break; Ital. *rotta*; Sp. *rota* = a rout, a defeat; Dut. *rot*; M. H. Ger. *rote*, *rotte*; Ger. *rotte*; Dan. *rode.* The word is thus the same as *route* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The utter defeat of an army or body of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

"To these, glad conquest, murderous *rout* to those."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 393.

*2. An uproar, a brawl, a tumult.

"Give me to know
How this foul *rout* began."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

*3. A company of persons; a concourse, and generally a rabble or multitude; a tumultuous, disorderly, or clamorous crowd.

"To swear he would the rascal *rout* o'erthrow."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 15.

4. A fashionable assembly or large evening party.

"She is the foundress of those assemblies called *routs.*"—*Dr. Wharton: Ranelagh House.*

5. Noise, tumult, uproar.

"While the winds without kept whistling *rout.*"
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 80.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"A *rout* is where three or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly breaking down fences upon a right claimed of common or of way; and make some advances towards it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ *(1) *The rout:* The rabble, the common multitude.

"After me *the rout* is coming."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

(2) *To put to the rout:* To rout.

rout-cake, *s.* A rich, sweet cake for evening parties.

rout-seat, *s.* A light form or seat for evening parties.

rŏut (2), *s.* [Icel. *rota.*] The Brent Goose, *Anser bernicla.*

rŏut (3), ***rowt,** *s.* [ROUT (2), *v.*]

1. The act of bellowing.

2. A roar; a loud noise.

rŏut (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [ROUT (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break the ranks of, and throw into disorder; to defeat utterly and put to flight.

"Turn back the *routed* and forbid the flight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 100.

2. To drive or chase away; to expel.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To assemble in a noisy or riotous crowd.

"The meaner sort *routed* together, and . . . slew him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 68.

rŏut (2), **rowte,** *v.i.* [Icel. *rauta.*] To roar; to bellow, as cattle. (*Scotch.*)

rŏŭt (3), **rowt-yn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hrútan*; Icel. *hrjóta, rjóta.*] To snore.

"Ette he *routeth*, for his hede mislay."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,642.

rŏŭt (4), *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *root* (2), v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To turn up with the snout, as swine; to root.

"Snouted wild-boars, *routing* tender corn."
Keats: Endymion.

II. *Tech.:* To deepen; to scoop out; to cut or dig out, as mouldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps &c. [ROUTER.]

B. *Intrans.:* To root in the ground.

"From trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine."
Edwards: Sonnet 44.

¶ 1. *To rout out:*

(1) To search thoroughly, and generally to find.

(2) To cause to turn out; to drive out.

"He was *routed out* again, but got to ground in a rabbit hole."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. *To rout up:* To hunt up.

"They had been *routing up* a queer-looking creature."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

rôute, *rute, *s.* [Fr. *route.* The same word as *rout* (1), s. (q.v.).]

*1. A crowd.

"Of womnen many a *route*
Say that I have the moste steadfast wife."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,424.

2. The course, way, or road travelled, or to be travelled; a march, a course.

¶ A *route* is chosen only by those who go to a considerable distance; the *road* may be chosen for the shortest distance: the *route* and *road* are pursued in their beaten track; the *course* is often chosen in the unbeaten track; an army or a company go a certain *route;* foot passengers are seen to take a certain *course* over fields.

¶ *To get the route:*

Mil.: To receive orders to march or quit one station for another.

rŏŭt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rout* (4), v.; *-er.*]

Joinery: A sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on circular sashes.

router-gauge, *s.* A gauge with a stem and adjustable fence, and provided with a tooth like a narrow chisel, adapted to cut a groove in wood or brass, for the purpose of inlaying.

router-plane, *s.* A plane having a broad surface, carrying in its centre one of the cutters belonging to the plough. It is used for levelling the bottoms of cavities. The stock must be more than twice the width of the recess, and the projection of the iron determines the depth. The sides of the cavity are prepared beforehand by the chisel and mallet, the saw, or the cutting-gauge.

router-saw, *s.* A saw having a cutting-point on each side of the blade, adapted to cut into the wood, and a less prominent router-tooth to remove the chip between the marks or kerfs made by the cutters.

rŏŭth, rŏw̆th, *a. & s.* [Wel. *rhwth* = large, capacious.]

A. *As adj.:* Plentiful, abundant. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As subst.:* Plenty, abundance.

"I trow there was *routh* o' company."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

***routhe-les,** *a.* [RUTHLESS.]

rŏŭth'-ĭe, *a.* [ROUTH.] Plentiful, abundant.

*** rôu'-tĭ-êr** (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr. *route* = a road.] One of a class of military adventurers of the twelfth century, who hired themselves to the highest bidder. So called from being always on the *route* or road.

***rôu-tĭn'-ạ-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *routin(e)*; *-ary.*] Pertaining to or involving routine.

rôu-tĭne', *s.* [Fr. = a small path, dimin. of *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A round of business, pleasure, or amusements, daily or customarily followed; a course of business or official duties regularly pursued.

2. Any regular habit or practice adhered to from mere force of habit.

"He has certain set forms and *routines* of speech."—*Butler: Remains*, ii. 272.

rŏŭt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROUT (4), *v.*]

routing-tool, *s.*

Metall.: A revolving tool used for scooping out metal. Used in digging out the spaces between and around block-letters and bookbinders' stamps, also in deepening the "white" spaces in stereotype and zincographic plates, and broad spaces in the lettering of doorplates.

*** rŏŭt'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Disorderly, riotous.

"A *routish* assembly of sorry citizens."—*North: Examen*, p. 93.

*** rŏŭt'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), s.; *-ous.*] In manner of a rout.

*** rŏŭt'-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *routous; -ly.*] In a routous manner; with that violation of law called a Rout.

rôux (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr. *roux beurre* = reddish-brown butter.] A material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

rōve (1), *v. i. & t.* [Allied to *reave* and *rob;* cf. Dut. *rooven* = to rob; Dan. *röve;* Sw. *röfva* = to rob; Icel. *ráfa, rápa* = to wander.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander, to ramble, to roam; to go, move, or pass without certain direction or object.

"Still may I *rove*, untutor'd, wild."
Byron: To Edward Noel Long, Esq.

2. To have rambling thoughts; to wander mentally, to rave, to be light-headed; hence to be in high spirits, to be full of frolic. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish she binna *roving*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian* ch. xxv.

*3. To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not point-blank; to shoot an arrow at rovers. [ROVER, ¶ (2).]

"With daily shew of courteous, kind behaviour,
Even at the marke white of his hart she *roved*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 35.

*4. Hence, to aim, to direct a look, &c.

"She *roved* at me with giauncing eye."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Aug.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To roam, wander, or ramble over or through.

"*Roving* the field, I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold."
Milton: P. L., ix. 576.

*2. To shoot at rovers.

3. To plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another. (*Amer.*)

rōve (2), *v.t.* [Allied to *reeve* (q.v.).]

1. To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring, as wool or cotton, into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.; to slub.

2. To draw out into thread; to ravel: as, To *rove* a stocking.

rove-beetle, *s.*

1. (*Sing.*): Any of the larger Staphylinidæ, as *Ocypus olens.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Brachelytra in general.

rōve (1), *s.* [ROVE (2), *v.*]

1. *Boat-building:* A small copper ring or washer, upon which the end of a nail is clinched on the inside of a boat.

2. *Spinning:* A sliver of wool or cotton, slightly compacted by twisting. [ROVING, 2.]

***rōve** (2), *s.* [ROVE (1), *v.*] A roving or rambling about.

"In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 675.

rōv'-ẽr, *rovare, *s.* [Dut. *roover*, from *rooven* = to rob.] [ROVE (1), *v.*]

* 1. A robber, a pirate, a freebooter.

"The best men of ye cytie by thyse ryotous persones were spoyled and robbid; and by the *rouers* also of ye sea."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, p. 359.

2. One who roves, rambles, or roams about; a wanderer.

3. A fickle or inconstant person.

*4. A kind of strong, heavy arrow, shot at an elevation, generally of 45°.

"Here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

*5. An archer. (*Ben Jonson.*)

*6. A mark on a target.

7. In croquet a ball which has passed through all the hoops, and hit the stick opposite to the starting-post. The term is also applied to the player whose ball is in this position.

* ¶ (1) *To run at rovers:* To run wild, or without restraint.

*(2) *To shoot at rovers:*

Archery: To shoot at a target or mark with an elevation, not at point-blank; to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not at the butt which was nearer; hence, fig., to shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

"You pretend to shoote at the butte, you *shoot* quite *at the rovers*, and cleane from the marke."—*Cranmer: Answer to Gardiner*, p. 63.

*** rōv'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rove* (1); *-ery.*] Piracy, freebooting.

"Their manifold robberies and *roveries*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 205.

rōv'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROVE (1), *v.*]

roving-shot, *s.* A stray or random shot.

rōv'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [ROVE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Cotton-manufacture:

1. The same as ROVE (2), *s.*

2. A process intervening between carding and spinning, in which a number of slivers from the carding-machine, contained in separate cans, are associated by being conducted between pairs of rollers, and then between other successive pairs, by which the combined sliver is reduced and elongated; the sliver, as it issues from the last pair of rollers, being brought to the condition of a rove by being slightly twisted by mechanical means.

roving-frame, roving-machine, *s.* A machine in which the process of roving is effected. [ROVING, C. 2.]

roving-head, *s.* A roving-frame used in the worsted manufacture.

roving-machine, *s.* [ROVING-FRAME.]

roving-plate, *s.* A piece of iron or steel plate which is held to the top of a grindstone with its edge inclined at a small angle, for the purpose of smoothing its surface.

roving-reel, *s.* A contrivance for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn.

***rōv'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *roving* (1); *-ly.*] In a roving, wandering, or rambling manner.

"God has actually been pleased to discover by supernatural revelation (what, by reason, without it, he can either not at all, or but *rovingly* guess at."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 522.

***rōv'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *roving* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of roving.

rōw (1), ***raw, *rewe, *rowe,** *s.* [A.S. *ráw, ráwe.*]

1. A series of persons or things set in or arranged in a continued line; a line, a rank, a file. (*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*, xxx.)

2. *Specif.:* A number of houses standing together in a line.

*3. A line of writing. (*Chaucer.*)

¶ *In rows:*

Bot.: In lines or series, which are not necessarily opposite. The number of these rows is often indicated as bifarious = in two rows, trifarious = in three rows, &c.

row-culture, *s.*

Agric.: That method of culture in which the crops, as wheat, are sown in drills.

rōw (2), *s.* [ROW (2), *v.*] An excursion or trip taken in a row-boat.

rōw (3), *s.* [ROLL, *s.*]

1. A roll, a list.

2. A roll of bread.

rŏw̆ (4), *s.* [Put for *rouse* = drunkenness, uproar; for the loss of the *s* cf. *pea, cherry, sherry,* &c.] A riotous noise; a noisy disturbance; a quarrel, a tumult, a commotion.

† rōw (1), *v.t.* [ROW (1), *s.* To set, dispose, or arrange in a row or line; to set or stud with a number of things ranged in a line.

rōw (2), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *rówan* = to row, to sail, cogn. with Lut. *roeijen;* Icel. *roa;* Sw. *ro;* Dan. *roe;* M. H. Ger. *ruejen.*] [RUDDER.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To impel, as a boat, along the surface of water by means of oars.

2. To transport by rowing in a boat.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To labour with an oar or oars.

"The sailors ship their oars, and cease to *row*." *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* x.

2. To be moved by means of oars.

"A galley . . . *rowed* up to the flag-ship."—*Mickle: Discovery of India.*

¶ (1) *Row dry:* An order given to the oarsmen to row in such a manner as not to splash the water.

(2) *Rowed of all:* An order to cease pulling and lay in the oars.

row-boat, *s.* A boat propelled by rowing.

"Then each took *row* and bolts in hand,
Their *row-boat* launch'd and leapt to land."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 12.

row-lock, *s.* [ROWLOCK.]

row-port, *s.*

Naut. (*Pl*): Small ports near the water's edge for the sweeps or large oars, whereby a vessel is rowed during a calm.

rōw (3), *v.i.* [ROLL.] To roll, to revolve.

"I trust bowls wili *row* right, though they are awee ajee e'enow."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

rŏw (4), *v.t.* [Row (4), *s.*] To involve in a row; to abuse, to scold.

* **rōw,** *a.* [ROUGH.]

* **rōw'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *row* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rowed over or upon.

"That long barren fen
Once *rowable.*" *Ben Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetrie.*

rŏw'-ąn, rō'-ąn, *s.* [Sw. *rönn;* Dan. *rön;* cf. Lat. *Ornus.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The Rowan-tree (q.v.).

"How clung the *rowan* to the rock."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

rowan-tree, *s.* The Mountain Ash (q.v.).

ro'-wa-nąh, *s.* [Hind. *rawannah.*] A permit or passport. (*East Indies.*)

rŏw'-dĕ-dŏw, *s.* [ROWDYDOW.]

rŏw'-dy, *s.* & *a.* [From Row, (4), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* A noisy, rough fellow; a rough.

"A drunken, gambling, cut-throat *rowdy.*"—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. x.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Rongh, riotons, blackguardly, ruffianly.

"Leaning with *rowdy* grace on the bar."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1878, p. 684.

2. Coarsely showy; flashy, gaudy.

rŏw'-dy-dŏw, *s.* [From the noise of the beat of a drum.] A continuous noise. (*Vulgar.*)

rŏw'-dy-dŏw-dy, *a.* [ROWDYDOW.] Noisy, turbulent.

rŏw'-dy-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rowdy; -ish.*] Characterized by rowdyism; rough.

rŏw'-dy-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *rowdy; -ism.*] The conduct or behaviour of a rowdy or rough; ruffianism.

"That contingent of *rowdyism* which swells every large crowd."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 9, 1884.

* **rŏw'-ęl,** * **rŏw'-ęll,** *s.* [Fr. *rouelle,* from Low Lat. *rotella,* dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little ring, circle, or wheel; specif.:

(1) The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

"Lord Marmion turned, well was his need!
And dashed the *rowels* in his steed."
Scott: Marmion, vii. 14.

(2) The flat ring in a horse's bit.

"The iron *rowells* into frothy fome he bitt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 37.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* A roll of hair, silk, or leather, corresponding to a seton in surgery.

2. *Agric.:* The spiked wheel of the Norwegian harrow and other soil pulverizers.

rowel-head, *s.* The axis on which the rowel turns. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.,* i. 1.)

rŏw'-ęl, *v.t.* [ROWEL, *s.*]

Farr.: To insert a rowel in.

"*Rowel* the horse in the chest."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

rŏw'-ęl-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROWEL, *v.*]

roweling-needle, *s.*

Farr.: An instrument used in farriery to insert a rowel through the skin of a horse.

roweling-scissors, *s.*

Farr.: An instrument used in inserting rowels in the flesh of horses.

rŏw'-ęn, rŏū'-ęn, row-ings, rough-ings, *s.* [Prob. from Mid. Eng. *row* = rough.]

1. A stubble-field left unploughed till after Michaelmas or thereabout, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage.

"Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens* till snow comes."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Aftermath; the second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.

"The *rowen* grasse afterwards commeth up so thicke and high for pasture and forrage."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. xxviii.

rōw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who rows; one who manages a boat with oars.

"Of the unhappy *rowers* some were criminals who had been justly condemned to a life of hardship and danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

row-et, row-ett, *s.* [ROWEN.]

rŏwl, rowle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Nautical:

1. The sheave of a whip-tackle.

2. A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.

Rŏw'-leȳ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish in Staffordshire, three miles S.E. of Dudley, containing the Rowley Hills.

Rowley-rag, *s.*

Geol.: Prismatic and columnar basalt in the Rowley Hills. [RAGSTONE.]

* **rŏw'-lĭt,** *s.* [Fr. *roulette.*] A small wheel.

row-lock (pron. **rŭl'-lŏck**), *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), v., and *lock.*]

Naut.: A crotch or notch on the gunwale of a boat, against which the oar works in rowing. Various devices are used: (1) Two short pegs or posts rising from the gunwale; (2) an iron stirrup pivoted in the gunwale; (3) an iron pin in the gunwale, and the oar fastened to it by a thong; (4) a pin in the gunwale passing through a hole in the oar; (5) a notch in the gunwale.

rōw'-lȳ-pōw-lȳ, *s.* [ROLLYPOLLY.]

* **rŏwn,** * **rowne,** *v.t.* or *i.* [ROUN.]

* **rŏwn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rown; -er.*] One who whispers; a whisperer. (*Fox: Acts,* p. 505.)

rŏwte, *v.i.* [ROUT (2), *v.*]

rŏwth, *s.* & *a.* [ROUTH.]

Rŏx'-bŭrgh, *s.* [A southern county of Scotland, adjoining Northumberland, and the title of a dukedom. John Ker, the third duke (1740–1804), was a noted bibliophile, and the binding known as Roxburgh-style was so named because first employed in his library.] (See etym. and compound.)

Roxburgh-style, *s.*

Bookbinding: A style of binding consisting of a plain leather (generally morocco) back, with the lettering in gold high up, plain cloth or marbled paper sides, the top of the book gilt-edged, but the fore-edge and tail left white, and trimmed, not cut.

rŏx-bŭrgh'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Wm. Roxburgh, M.D., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1793 to 1814.]

Bot.: The sole genus of Roxburghiaceæ (q.v.), with four species from India. The stems are a hundred fathoms long. The roots, prepared with limewater, are candied by the Hindoos, but their flavour is insipid.

rŏx-bŭrgh-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *roxburghi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Roxburghworts; an order of Dictyogens. Twining shrubs with tuberous roots (?), reticulated and coriaceous leaves, with primary ribs connected by secondary veins. Perianth large, petaloid, in four divisions. Stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled, with two many-seeded placentæ from the base of the pericarp, which is one-celled, two-valved. One genus, with four species, from India.

rŏx'-bŭrgh-wŏrt, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *roxburgh(ia),* and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Roxburghlaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

* **rŏy,** *a.* [ROYAL.]

* **rŏy,** *s.* [Fr. *roi.*] A king.

rŏy'-ąl, * **roi-al,** * **roy-all,** * **re-al,** * **ri-al,** * **ri-all,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *real, roial,* (Fr. *royal*), from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a king; pertaining, or attached to the crown; regal.

"The *royal* blood of France."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

2. Established, founded, or maintained by the king or the crown. [REGIUS.]

3. Becoming or befitting a king; kingly, princely. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iv. 1.)

4. Noble, generous, illustrious.

"How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio?"!
Shakesp: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 5. Noble, magnificent.

"Our *royal,* good, and gallant ship."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

6. Applied to a stag having antlers with twelve tines.

"A *royal* stag, or animal with twelve times, is not now uncommon."—*Field,* Jan. 9, 1886.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

* 1. A rial (q.v.).

2. One of the shoots of a stag's head; a royal antler (q.v.).

3. A royal stag.

"In the time intervening from the sixth year of his existence, the stag destined to be a *royal* has a conspicuously good head."—*Field,* Jan. 9, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A mast and sail next above the top-gallant.

"We were under *royals* at four o'clock in the afternoon."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 15, 1885.

2. *Ordn.:* A small mortar.

3. *Paper:* A size of drawing and writing paper, measuring 23½ × 12 inches, and weighing according to quality. Often used adjectively: as, *royal* octavo, *royal* quarto.

¶ *The Royals:*

Mil.: The name given to the first regiment of foot in the British Army, now called the Royal Scots, and supposed to be the oldest regular troops in Europe.

Royal Academy, *s.* An English society to promote the arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving. In 1765, a charter was granted to "The Incorporated Society of Artists." Dissensions almost immediately arose, its more eminent members withdrew, and on Dec. 10, 1768, obtained from the king a charter for the "Royal Academy of Arts, in London," now known as the Royal Academy. The first exhibition of their paintings took place at Somerset House, in 1780. In 1834 the Society was removed to the National Gallery, then just erected in Trafalgar Square. [ACADEMICIAN, ACADEMY.]

Royal Academy of Music: A society founded in 1823, which gave its first concert in 1828, and was incorporated in 1830.

royal-antler, *s.* The third branch of the horn of a deer.

royal-arch, *s.* A degree in freemasonry.

royal-arms, arms-royal, *s. pl.*

Her.: The personal arms borne by the successive sovereigns of a country, as distinguished from those which they bear in their public capacity, namely, the arms of the country over which they rule.

royal-assent, *s.* [ASSENT, *s,* B.]

Royal Astronomical Society, *s.* A society for astronomical research, which was founded in London in 1820, and received its charter in 1831.

royal-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Laurus nobilis* or *indica.*

royal-blue, *s.* A deep-coloured and beautiful smalt, and also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamelling, in which uses it is very permanent; but in water and oil its beauty soon decays, as is no uncommon case with other vitrified pigments. It is not in other respects an eligible pigment, being, notwithstanding its beautiful appearance, very inferior to other cobalt blues.

royal bounty, *s.* A fund from which money is granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded on duty.

royal-burgh, *s.* [BURGH.]

royal-charter, *s.* A charter granted by the sovereign, and conveying certain rights and privileges to the subjects, as a charter granted to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions.

Royal Family, *s.* The family of the sovereign, specif. the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. With regard to the other princes and princesses, the term Royal Family has two meanings. In the wider one it comprehends all those who are by any possibility inheritable to the crown. In the narrower one it is limited to those who are within a certain degree of propinquity to the reigning prince, and to whom therefore the law pays extraordinary respect. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.) (*English.*)

royal-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Osmunda.

royal-fish, *s.* [FISH-ROYAL.]

royal-glass, *s.* Painted glass.

royal-grant, *s.* A grant of letters patent from the crown.

Royal Humane Society, *s.* [HUMANE.]

Royal Institution, *s.* An institution founded in London by Count Rumford, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, March 9, 1799, and incorporated Jan. 13, 1800. It is designed to diffuse knowledge, to facilitate the general introduction of mechanical inventions, and teach by lectures and experiments the application of science to the common purposes of life. It has, as a rule, had for its lecturers some of the first scientific men of the age.

royal-mantle, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Anticlea sinuata.*

royal-mast, *s.*

Naut.: The fourth mast from the deck; a royal.

* **royal-merchant,** *s.* A term formerly applied to merchants who founded principalities which their descendants enjoyed, as the Grimaldi of Venice, the Medici of Florence, &c.; also applied to one who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom.

royal-mines, *s. pl.* Mines of gold and silver.

royal-oak, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An oak in Boscobel Wood in which Charles II. is said to have taken shelter after the battle of Worcester, hence a frequent public-house sign.

* 2. *Astron.:* *Robur Carolinum.* (*Halley.*)

Royal Observatory, *s.* [OBSERVATORY, ¶.]

* **royal-rich,** *a.* Rich as a king; rich or gorgeous enough for a king.

Royal Society, *s.* A society for prosecuting research in general and physico-mathematical science in particular, founded in London in 1660. In 1645, a few friends, including Drs. Wilkins and Wallis, established a scientific club in the metropolis, which maintained a chequered and intermittent existence sometimes in London at others in Oxford, till at length being revived at the Restoration it became the parent of the Royal Society. At a meeting of the club, held Nov. 28, 1660, the formation of a new society was resolved on, and its scope and constitution defined. Its first public action took place on Dec. 5, 1660, and the members, in 1662, obtained a charter, and were incorporated as the Royal Society. Charles II. flattered himself that he was its founder, and among the names of its fellows was that of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Sir Isaac Newton was elected a fellow in Jan., 1672, admitted in Feb., 1672, and in 1703 became president. The first number of the *Philosophical Transactions*, recording the work of the society, appeared on March 6, 1665. After 1800 the annual volume took the place of occasional numbers. In 1709, a bequest from Sir Godfrey Copley led to the establishment of the Copley gold medal, and a donation from Count Rumford, in 1796, resulted in the foundation of the Rumford gold and silver medals. Two more medals were established by George IV. in 1825. The Linnæan Society branched off from it in 1788, the Geological Society in 1807, and the Royal Astronomical Society in 1820. For a considerable time the number of the members stood at 600; latterly, however, only fifteen members have been annually elected, so that the number of fellows will in a few years be reduced below 500. With the exception of a small Roman Academy, the Royal Society of London was the first of the kind established, the Royal Academy of Science at Paris not having arisen till 1666.

¶ (1) *The Royal Society of Edinburgh:* A Scotch society of a similar type, which was incorporated in 1783, having been developed from the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, commenced in 1739.

(2) *Royal Society of Literature:* A society founded under the patronage of George IV. in 1823, and chartered in 1826. It awards gold medals.

royal-standard, *s.* [STANDARD.]

royal-tiger, *s.* [TIGER.]

royal-yard, *s.*

Naut.: The fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

* **rŏy-al-ĕt,** * **rŏy-ŏ-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *royal* (q.v.).] A petty king or sovereign; a kinglet.

"There were . . . two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 10.

* **rŏy-al-ĭşm,** *s.* [Fr. *royalisme.*] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government.

rŏy-al-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *royaliste.*]

A. *As subst.:* An adherent or supporter of monarchical government; specif. applied to:

(1) An adherent of Charles I. and Charles II. in the Civil War, as opposed to a Roundhead (q.v.).

"His majesty and all *royalists* must necessarily yeeld, that the ports, forts, navy, ammunition, armes, and revenues thus seized on by the parliament, though his majestie's in point of possession, yet are not his, but the kingdome's in point of right and interest."—*Prynne: Sovereign Power of Parliament*, pt. ii., p. 12.

(2) An adherent of the Bourbon family after the French Revolution.

B. *As adj.:* Supporting monarchical government; belonging to the Royalists.

* **rŏy-al-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *royal*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make royal.

"Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I spilt mine own."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear royal sway.

"If long he look to rule and *royalize*."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 79.

rŏy-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *royal*; *-ly.*] In a royal manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

"It shall be so my care
To have you *royally* appointed."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **roy-alme,** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *royaume.*] A kingdom, a realm (q.v.).

"The establishement and continuacion of peace and tranquilitie in this *royalme* for ener."—*Udal: New Testament*, p. 6. (Pref.)

rŏy-al-tȳ, * **roy-al-te,** * **roy-al-tie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *realte*, *reialte*, *royaulte* (Fr. *royauté*), from Lat. *regalitatem*, accus. of *regalitas*, from *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

1. The state, character, or dignity of a king; the condition of a person of royal rank.

"Is this the *royalty* of Albion's king?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

2. The state of being of royal birth; royal extraction.

"By the *royalties* of both your bloods."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

3. Deportment becoming or befitting a king; kingly character.

"Pallas had put hy,
With her faire rod, Ulysses' *royalty*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xvi.

4. The person of a king; majesty; a title applied to kings.

"Thus his *royalty* doth speak in me."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

5. The Sovereign, or a member of the Royal Family (the abstract put for the concrete): as, *Royalty* was present.

6. A right or prerogative of a sovereign; especially a signorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord.

"With the property were connected *royalties*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. A tax paid to the crown or to the landlord on the produce of a mine.

8. A tax paid to a person who holds a grant of a patent from the crown for the use of such patent; it is generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured; a percentage paid to the owner of an article for its use; hence, a percentage of profits paid to an author for the privilege of reprinting his works.

"Houses which not only paid no *royalty* to authors but freely availed themselves of the experience and outlay of American publishers who had paid *royalty*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 138.

* 9. An emblem of royalty.

"Did give him that same *royalty* he wears."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

10. A royal manor; a manor.

"Some extraordinary takes of salmon have been secured in the Avon *royalty* here this week."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1886.

11. A kingdom, a domain, a province, a sphere.

* 12. The area occupied by a royal burgh; (*pl.*) the bounds of a royal burgh. (*Scotch.*)

rŏy-ē-na, *s.* [Named after Adrian Van Royen, once Professor of Botany at Leyden.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ. *Royena lucida* is a white-flowered greenhouse plant.

rŏy-lĕ-a, *s.* [Named after John Forbes Royle, Esq., Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Saharunpore.]

Bot.: A genus of Ballotidæ. The leaves of *Roylea elegans* are used in India as a bitter tonic febrifuge.

* **rŏyne (1),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *rogner.*] To bite, to gnaw.

* **rŏyne (2),** *v.i.* [Fr. *grogner.*] To growl, to mutter.

"Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne* when savage choler can redound."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 33.

* **rŏyn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Fr. *rogneux* = mangy, from *rogne* = mange, scab, from Lat. *rubiginem*, accus. of *rubigo* = rust.] Mangy, scurvy, paltry, mean.

"The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 2.

rŏyş-tẽr, *s.* [ROISTER.]

1. A roisterer.

2. A drunken spree or frolic.

* **rŏyş-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [ROISTERER.]

* **rŏyş-tẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *royster*; *-ous.*] Unruly, revelling.

"The *roysterous* young dogs."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

Rŏyş-tŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A market town partly in Hertfordshire and partly in Cambridgeshire.

Royston-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Corvus cornix*, long considered a separate species. [CROW, *s.*, III. 2. (B).]

"Evidence accumulated during many years, through the observation of ornithologists of many countries and of many schools, seems at last to compel the conclusion that no specific distinction can be maintained between the birds long known scientifically as *Corvus corone* and *Corvus cornix*, and in English as the Black or Carrion-Crow, and the Gray, Hooded, or *Royston-Crow*."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 274.

* **rŏy-tĕ-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi* = a king.] A petty king.

"Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England."—*Heylin.*

* **rŏyt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Perhaps for *riotish* or *routish.*] Wild, irregular.

"No weed presumed to show its *roytish* face."
Beaumont: Psyche, p. 88.

rō-zĕlle, *s.* [ROSELLE.]

rŏz-ĕt, *s.* [ROSIN.] (*Scotch.*)

rŭb, * **rubbe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gael. *rub* = to rub; Ir. & Gael. *rubadh* = a rubbing; Wel. *rhwbio* = to rub; *rhwb* = a rub; Ir. *ruboir*; Gael. *rubair* = a rubber; Dan. *rubbe* = to rub.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass along, or over the surface of, with pressure or friction; to apply friction to.

"She *rubs* her hands."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To clean by rubbing; to wipe.

"*Rub* your chain with crumbs."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

3. To remove by rubbing or friction; to chafe.

"Some, with holding in the nocke of their shafte harde, *rubbe* the skinne of their fingers."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

4. To spread a thin coating or covering over the surface of; to smear.

"What would make one suspect that they *rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 5. To polish, to retouch, to touch up. (Followed by *over.*)

"The whole business of our redemption is, to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul."—*South.*

* 6. To hinder, to cross, to obstruct, to interfere with.

"'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopped."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* 7. To touch hard; to gall, to chafe; to fret or tease with gibes or sarcasms.

"He who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Sidney.*

II. *Building, &c.:*

1. To polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere.

2. To smooth, as the dipped surface of brick with a piece of rough-grained stone.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move or pass along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate.

2. To fret, to chafe, to make a friction.

"This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 132.

* 3. *Bowls:* To incline or turn in towards the jack.

II. *Fig.:* To move or pass with difficulty; to get along with difficulty. (Followed by *along*, *on*, or *through*): as, He can just manage to *rub along.*

¶ Things are *rubbed* sometimes for purposes of convenience; but they are *chafed*, *fretted*, and *galled* injuriously: the skin is liable to *chafe* from any violence; leather will *fret* from the motion of a carriage; when the skin is once broken, animals will become *galled* by a continuance of the friction.

¶ 1. *To rub down:*

(1) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by rubbing or friction; to render less prominent.

(2) To clean by rubbing; to curry: as, To *rub down* a horse.

* 2. *To rub off:* To go off in a hurry. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 351.)

3. *To rub out:* To remove or erase by friction: as, To *rub out* marks.

4. *To rub up:*

(1) To polish, to burnish.

(2) To rouse to action; to excite, to awaken.

rŭb, *s.* [Rub, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of rubbing; friction: as, To give anything a *rub* with a cloth.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which impedes, obstructs, or renders motion difficult; an obstruction, an impediment.

"We doubt not now
But every *rub* is smoothed on our way."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* (2) A difficulty, a cause of uneasiness, a pinch.

(3) An unevenness of surface; an inequality.

"To sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

(4) A reverse, a hardship, a difficulty.

"We have met with some notable *rubs* already, and what are yet to come we knew not."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(5) A sarcasm, a jibe, a taunt.

(6) A rub-stone (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bowls:* Inequality of ground which hinders the motion of the bowl.

2. *Cards:* The same as Rubber (q.v.).

"'Can you one?' inquired the old lady. 'I can,' replied Mr. Pickwick. 'Double, single, and the *rub.*'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vi.

rub-a-dub, *s.* The sound of a drum when beaten. (From the sound.)

rub-iron, *s.* A plate on a carriage or waggon-bed, against which the fore-wheel rubs when turning short. Called wheel-guard plate in a field-artillery carriage. One is placed on each side of the stock.

rub-stone, *s.* A stone, usually of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone; specif., the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

† **rû-bāçe′, † rû-bāsse′,** *s.* [Lat. *rubeus* = red.]

Min.: (1) Rock-crystal from Brazil, enclosing red scales of hæmatite or göthite; (2) rock-crystal which, when heated and plunged into a cool coloured solution, becomes fissured, and admits the red colouring matter; (3) rubicelle (q.v.); (4) Rose-quartz (q.v.).

rû-ba′-tō, *a.* [Ital. = stolen.]

Music: A style of singing or playing in which some of the notes are unduly lengthened, and others proportionately contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

* **rŭb′-bage (ag as ĭj), * rŭb′-bĭdġe,** *s.* [Rubbish.]

rŭbbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rub, *v.*]

rubbed-work, *s.*

Build.: Brick- or stonework smoothed with stone or sand and water.

rŭb′-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rub*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rubs; an instrument used in rubbing or cleaning; a polisher:

(1) One who rubs.

"Mistress Younglove, the grave *rubber* of your mistress' toes."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady.*

(2) An instrument used in rubbing, as a coarse towel for rubbing the body after bathing.

"The servants . . . lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 3.

(3) A coarse file.

"The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber.*"—*Moxon.*

(4) A whetstone or rub-stone.

(5) A roll of cloth charged with emery, rottenstone, or other abradant or polishing material, for surfacing plates.

2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three, or the game which decides the contest.

"The *rubber* of matches between the two famous running men."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

3. An inequality or unevenness of ground; a rub, an obstruction.

4. Hence, obstruction, difficulty, hardship.

5. That which rubs or grates on the feelings; a rub, a sarcasm, a gibe, a taunt.

6. (*Pl.*): A disease in sheep, causing great heat and itching. Called also Scab, Shab, or Ray.

7. India-rubber (q.v.).

8. Hence, used for:

(1) An overshoe made of India-rubber. (*Amer.*)

(2) A small block or piece of caoutchouc used for erasing pencil marks.

(3) An India-rubber tire for the wheel of a cycle, perambulator, cab, &c.

(4) The ball used in the game of lacrosse. It is about the size of a billiard ball.

"He secured the *rubber* again, and made a second attempt at goal, which missed."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Electricity:*

(1) That part of an electrical machine which rubs against the cylinder or disc.

(2) The moving pad or piston of an electrophorus.

2. *Mason.:* A board or block used in grinding or polishing. In the mouldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble.

3. *Naut.:* A tool for flattening down the seams in sail-making.

4. *Vehicles:* The part of the waggon-lock which presses against the wheels.

rubber-cloth, *s.*

1. Fabric covered with caoutchouc.

2. Caoutchouc in sheets.

rubber-file, *s.* A heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds. They are of square or triangular section, and used for coarse work. When they have three flat faces and one rounded, they are known as half-thick files.

rubber-knife, *s.* A rubber-saw (q.v.).

rubber-mould, *s.*

1. A flask or former for shaping plastic rubber.

2. A vulcanite mould for shaping plates for artificial dentures, &c.

rubber-saw, *s.* A circular knife used in cutting India-rubber. It is not properly a saw, but is so termed in the trade. It is driven at high speed, and kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water.

rŭb′-bĕr-īde, rŭb′-bĕr-īte, rŭb′-bĕr-ōid, *s.* Imitations of commercial India-rubber.

* **rŭb′-bĭdġe,** *s.* [Rubbish.]

rŭb′-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rub, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of wiping the surface with pressure.

2. That which is obtained by rubbing; specif., an impression of an inscription obtained by rubbing.

3. The process of straightening the wires for needles.

rubbing-paunch, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood nailed on the foreside of a mast to prevent injury to the latter by yards or spars in raising or lowering.

rubbing-post, *s.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

rubbing-stone, *s.*

Bricklaying: A grit-stone, which is placed upon the bricklayer's bench, and upon which stones are rubbed smooth after being dressed by an axe to a shape suitable for gauged arches, domes, niches, or similar work.

rŭb′-bĭsh, * rŭb′-bĭdġe, * rob-eux, * rob-ows, * rub-bage, * rub-brish, *s.* [O. Fr. * *robel*, pl. *robeux* or *robeaux.*]

1. Fragments; pieces broken or imperfect; ruins of buildings.

"A fine ruin is one thing, and a heap of *rubbish* another."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or useless.

3. Confusion, mingled mass.

"That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

4. Nonsense: as, That is all *rubbish.*

* **rubbish-walling,** *s.* [Rubble-work.]

rŭb′-bĭsh-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish; -ing.*] Trashy, worthless, rubbishy.

"It was a good army bell tent, and seemed a palace to me after the *rubbishing* little impostor."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŭb′-bĭsh-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish; -y.*]

1. Containing rubbish; consisting of rubbish.

"Clearing weedy, *rubbishy* turf."—*W. P. Hunter: Geological Essay*, p. 415.

2. Trashy, worthless.

rŭb′-ble, *s.* [Rubbish.]

1. Pieces of rough stone; rubbish.

"Pieces of timber, bars of iron, massy stones, together with all the *rubble* and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile."—*Dean King: Sermon*, p. 20.

2. Stones of irregular shape and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used to fill up behind the face courses of walls or in coarse masonry, also masonry of such stuff; rubble-work.

"We lay the foundation of our houses with *rubble* up to the level of the earth."—*Scribner's Magazine*, October, 1878, p. 895.

3. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.

4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. (*Prov.*)

rubble-stone, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Rubble-stones* owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in a hurry and with great precipitation."—*Woodward.*

rubble-wall, *s.* A wall built of rubble-work.

rubble-work, rubble-walling, *s.*
Mason.: Masonry in which stones are used in the rough, without being dressed to size, unless on their exposed faces.

* **rŭb'-blȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *rubbl(e); -y.*] Abounding in small, irregular stones; containing, or of the nature of rubble.

rū'-bē-ăn-hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *anhydric.*] Derived from, or containing sulphuretted hydrogen and cyanogen.

rubeanhydric-acid, *s.*
Chem.: A sulphydrate of cyanogen, $C_2N_2H_2S_2$ (*Berzelius*). Prepared by passing cyanogen gas and sulphydric acid into alcohol. It is deposited from the solution in yellow-red shining crystals, very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

* **rū-bĕd'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rubedo,* genit. *rubedinis* = redness.] Reddish.

* **rū-bē-fā'-çĭ-ent** (or **ç as sh**), *a. & s.* [Lat. *rubefaciens,* pr. par. of *rubefacio* = to make red: *rubeo* = to be red, and *facio* = to make.]
A. *As adj.:* Making red, reddening.
B. *As substantive:*
Med.: A substance for external application, causing redness, but not followed by blister. The chief are: a weak solution of ammonia, compound camphor liniment, mustard, oil of turpentine, &c.

rū-bē-făc'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *rubefactus,* pa. par. of *rubefacio* = to make ruddy.] The production of a red colour in water. In fresh water this is effected by *Astasia hæmatodes,* a species of Daphne, by some Naidina, and by Red Snow (q.v.). In salt water it is done by Trichodesmium, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **rū'-bē-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ruby;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little ruby.

rū-bĕl'-la, *s.* German measles or rothein.

rū'-bĕl-lāne, *s.* [Lat. *rubell(us)* = somewhat red; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*).]
Min.: An altered Biotite (q.v.), occurring in an altered porphyritic dolerite in Bohemia.

rū-bĕlle' (1), *s.* [Ger., from *reiben* = to rub.]
Metall.: An iron plate on which ores are ground to test them, or prepare for test by assay.

rū-bĕlle' (2), *s.* [Ger. *rubellan.*] A red colour in enamelling.

rubelle-enamel, *s.* A process in which the design, after having been worked out in relief on the plate, or otherwise, of earthenware, is covered with an enamel of one colour. Those parts of the design where the layer of this enamel is thinnest show the lightest colour, while those where the impression of the design has been deepest appear darkest.

rū'-bĕl-lite, *s.* [Lat. *rubell(us)* = reddish; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A red variety of tourmaline (q.v.), occurring in crystals mostly transparent and containing lithia.

Rū'-bĕns, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated Flemish painter (1577–1640).

Rubens' brown, *s.* A pigment still in use in the Netherlands under this appellation. It is an earth of a lighter colour, more ochreous texture, and of a warmer or more tawny hue than the Vandyke brown of the London shops. It works well both in water and oil, and much resembles the brown used by Teniers.

rū-bē'-ō-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *ruber* = red.]
Med.: The measles (q.v.).

rū'-bē'-ō-loĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubeola; -oid.*] Resembling rubeola or measles.

rū'-bēr-ite, *s.* [Lat. *ruber* = red; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).
Min.: The same as CUPRITE (q.v.).

rūb-ĕ-rȳth'-rĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia),* and Eng. *erythric.*] Contained in, or derived from madder.

ruberythric-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{36}H_{40}O_{20}$. A yellow substance existing in madder root, and extracted by a complicated process from the filtrate, obtained when the decoction of madder is treated with neutral acetate of lead, and the alizarin precipitate removed. It forms yellow prisms of silky lustre, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. By boiling with dilute acids ruberythric-acid is converted into alizarin and glucose.

* **rū-bĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [RUBESCENT.] A growing or becoming rubescent; the state of being red; a blush.

* **rū-bĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *rubescens,* pr. par. of *rubesco,* incept. from *rubeo* = to be red; *ruber* = red.] Growing or becoming red; tendency to redness.

* **rū'-bĕ-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = red, reddish.]
Geomancy: A figure constellation-like, representing Mars direct. When Mars is retrograde he is called Puella. (*Chaucer.*)

rū'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = madder; *rubeus* = red.]
Bot.: Madder; the typical genus of Rubiaceæ, or a genus of Galiaceæ. Corolla rotate, campanulate, or funnel-shaped, four to five cleft, stamens four or five, fruit a two-lobed berry. About fifty species are known, chiefly from temperate regions. One, *Rubia peregrina,* a plant with yellowish flowers, is British. *R. tinctoria* is madder. From *R. cordifolia,* called also *R. Munjista,* come the roots called Munjeeth (q.v.). *R. sikkimensis* yields a dye. *R. Relboun* is the Madder of Chili. The roots of *R. augustissima* are also highly coloured. *R. noxa* is said to be poisonous. [MADDER.]

rū-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]
Bot.: An order of plants founded by Jussieu in 1789. Monopetalous plants, with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules; stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes; ovary inferior compound. Lindley separated it into Galiaceæ and Cinchonaceæ (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker recurs to the old arrangement.

rū-bĭ-ăç'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rubiac(in); -ic.*] Derived from, or containing rubiacin.

rubiacic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{32}H_9O_{17}$. Produced, according to Schunck, by boiling rubiacin or rubiafin with ferric nitrate or chloride, and adding hydrochloric acid, which throws down impure rubiacic acid. It is purified by reprecipitation. The acid is obtained as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, and reconverted into rubiacin by sulphuric acid.

rū-bĭ-ăç'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubiac(eæ); -in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: $C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$. Madder-orange. A yellow colouring matter, discovered by Runge in madder root. It crystallizes in light yellow plates or needles having a strong reddish-green lustre, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow liquid, and in alkalis forming purple solutions. It is of little use as a dye, a piece of mordanted calico being scarcely coloured by it.

rū-bī'-a-dĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubiad(ip)in.*]
Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$. A substance produced, together with glucose, by the action of alkalis on rubiacin. It crystallizes in yellow needles or rectangular plates, which are slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a yellow solution, and aqueous ammonia dissolves it at the boiling heat with blood-red colour.

rū-bĭ-ăd'-ĭ-pĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia;* Eng. *(a)dip(ose),* and *-in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: $C_{30}H_{24}O_5$ (?). One of the compounds formed by the fermentation of madder with erythrozym. After the removal of alizarin, rubiretin, rubiafin, &c., it is obtained, along with rubiagin, from which it is separated by solution in cold alcohol. It is a yellowish-brown fatty substance, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, the latter forming a blood-red soapy liquid.

rū-bī'-a-fĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia; f* connect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: $C_{32}H_{26}O_9$ (?). A substance isomeric with rubiadin, and produced by the fermentation of rubian. It is separated, along with verantin, from alizarin, &c., by the action of acetate of copper, and from verantin by boiling with stannous oxide. It crystallizes from the stannous solution in yellow shining plates and needles which behave in all respects like rubiacin.

rū-bī'-a-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia; g* connect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: Produced by the fermentation of rubian, and separated from rubiadipin by cold alcohol. It is obtained as yellow granules or gronped needles, insoluble in boiling water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Alkalis dissolve it with blood-red colour, and neutral acetate of lead throws down orange-coloured grains from its alcoholic solution. Formula uncertain.

rū'-bĭ-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a);* Eng. suff. *-an.*]
Chem.: $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$. A glucoside, discovered by Schunck in madder root in 1847. It yields, under the influence of acids, alkalis, or madder ferment, alizarin, with other colouring matters, and glucose. It is a dry, brittle, amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish, and of a deep yellow colour in thin layers, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Its solutions are very bitter. Heated above 130° it gives off orange-red vapours of alizarin. Oil of vitriol dissolves it with blood-red colour.

rū-bĭ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rubian; -ic.*] Contained or derived from rubian (q.v.).

rubianic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_{14}$ (?). Produced by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis, and obtained by treating rubian with baryta water, collecting the barium compound formed, decomposing the latter with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing from boiling water. It forms lemon-yellow silky needles, tastes bitter, reddens litmus, dissolves easily in boiling water and in alcohol, but not in ether.

rū-bĭ-ăn'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubian; -in.*]
Chem.: $C_{32}H_{38}O_{15}$. Obtained by boiling aqueous rubian with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving out alizarin, &c., with boiling alcohol from the colouring matters produced, and continuing the treatment of the solid residue with boiling alcohol, from whence rubianin crystallizes in lemon-yellow coloured needles with silky lustre, moderately soluble in boiling water, very slightly in alcohol.

* **ru-bi-ble,** *s.* [RIBIBLE.]

rū'-bĭ-çan, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] A term applied to a horse that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but so that this gray or white is not predominant there.

* **rū'-bĭ-cā-tĭve,** *s.* [Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] That which produces a reddish or ruby colour.

rū'-bĭ-çĕlle, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *rubicello,* dimin. from *rubino* = a ruby.]
Min.: A jeweller's name for a yellowish or orange-red transparent spinel (q.v.).

rū-bĭ-chlōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a),* and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*).] Contained in, or derived from *Rubia tinctorum.*

rubichloric-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$ (?). An acid found in the root and leaves of *Rubia tinctorum,* and separated from an aqueous solution by basic acetate of lead in presence of ammonia. It forms a colourless or slightly yellow mass, having a faint nauseous taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and is converted by heating with hydrochloric acid into dark green flocks of chlorarubin.

Rū-bĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Lat.] A small stream of Italy, falling into the Adriatic to the north of Ariminum. It formed in part the northern boundary of *Italia Propria,* and on this account the Roman generals were forbidden to pass the Rubicon with an armed force, under dreadful imprecations, and to do so was considered equivalent to a declaration of war. According to the story, Cæsar crossed the

Rubicon with his army at the breaking out of the civil war with Pompey, exclaiming, "The die is cast!" Hence the phrase, *To cross* (or *pass*) *the Rubicon* = to take a decisive step in any enterprise. The position of the Rubicon has not been clearly ascertained; some identify it with Fiumesbino, some with Lusa, and others with Pisatello.

rū'-bĭ-cŭnd, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubeo* = to be red; Fr. *rubiconde.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclining to redness, ruddy. (Said especially of the face.)

"And this way turns his *rubicund*, round face."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

2. *Bot.:* Blushing, rosy-red.

rū-bĭ-cŭnd'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rubicund; -ity.*] The quality or state of being rubicund.

rū-bĭd-ō-hȳ'-drąn, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red, and Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{32}O_{14}$. A substance produced in the preparation of rubianic acid, and obtained as a reddish-yellow, transparent, bitter gum, yielding with water a yellow solution from which it is not precipitated by any metallic salt except basic acetate of lead.

rū'-bĭd-īne, *s.* [Lat. *rubid(us)* = dark red; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{17}N$. An organic base belonging to the pyridine series, and contained with several others in coal tar. It is a colourless liquid of oily consistence and faint odour, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether, has a sp. gr. of 1·017, and boils at 230°. Its salts have a tendency to assume a reddish tint on exposure to the air.

rū-bĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red.]

Chem.: A monad metallic element belonging to the potassium group, discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860. Symbol Rb; atomic weight, 85·4; sp. gr. 1·52. It has been detected in mineral waters, in several lepidolites, and in the ash of many plants, as tobacco, tea, and coffee. It may be obtained from the saline residue in the preparation of lithia from lepidolites, by adding platinic chloride, and dissolving out the potassium compound by repeated boiling with water. The chloroplatinate of rubidium is reduced with hydrogen, and the purified chloride of rubidium, mixed with calcium tartrate and soot, is heated in a furnace, the volatilised metal being collected in a receiver containing mineral naphtha. It is a white metal with silvery lustre, soft to the touch, and melting at 38·5°. Exposed to the air, it becomes covered with a gray film, and soon takes fire. When thrown on water it takes fire even more readily than potassium, and burns with a flame like the latter.

rubidium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: RbCl. Obtained by adding hydrochloric acid to the hydrate and slowly evaporating. It forms cubic crystals which have a vitreous lustre, are permanent in the air, and anhydrous.

rubidium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: RbHO. Formed by decomposing the sulphate of rubidium with barium hydrate, and evaporating the filtrate in a silver retort. It is obtained as a white porous mass, which deliquesces rapidly in the air, possesses caustic properties as powerful as hydrate of potassium, and is soluble in alcohol.

rū'-bĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Ruby, *v.*]

***rū-bĭf'-ĭc,** ***rū-bĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* = to make.] Making red; rubifacient.

"While the several species of rays as the *rubifick*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***rū-bĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *rubify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of making red; rubefaction.

"Deaibation, *rubification*, and fixation."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 42.

***rū'-bĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of red.

"Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines."—*Newton: Opticks.*

***rū-bĭ'-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make red.

"White wine vinegar is to be preferred . . . if it be *rubified* by macerating the leaves of red roses in it."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 190.

rū-bĭg'-ĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *rubigo*, genit. *rubiginis* = rust.]

Bot.: Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown. Used spec. of a surface covered by glandular hairs.

rū-bĭg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Rubiginose.] Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty, mildewed.

rū-bī'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: An old genus of Coniomycetous Fungals. *Rubigo alnea* is found on the underside of the leaves of decaying alders.

rū-bĭ-hȳ'-drąn, *s.* [Rubidehydran.]

Chem.: $C_{56}H_{78}O_{35}$. A substance formed by treating rubian with acid carbonate of barium. It is a brown-yellow transparent gum, with bitter taste, dissolves easily in water, less soluble in alcohol.

***rū'-bĭn,** *s.* [Sp.] A ruby (q.v.).

"Twixt the peries and *rubins*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 24.

rū-bĭn-dĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. not apparent.]

rubindenic-acid, *s.* [Isamic-acid.]

rū-bĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *rubinique*, from † *rubine* = a metallic preparation of a ruby colour.] (See compound.)

rubinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Rufocatechuic acid. When a solution of catechin in an alkaline carbonate is exposed to the air, and hydrochloric acid added, rubinic acid is precipitated in red noncrystalline flocks. It is a fugitive substance and blackens during the washing and drying. It combines with the alkalis to form salts.

***rū'-bĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rubeus.*] Red, ruddy, rubied.

"Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

rū-bĭ-rĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubi(an)*, and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_2$. A substance obtained as a bye product in the preparation of rubian, and also produced by boiling chlororubian with alkalis. It forms a reddish-brown resin, melting at 100°; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in alcohol, also in alkalis, and in oil of vitriol with orange-red colour. It does not dye mordanted fabrics.

rū'-bĭs-līte, *s.* [After Rubislaw, Aberdeen, where found.]

Min.: A compact granular mineral of a dark-green colour. It belongs to the indefinite substances classed under chlorite (q.v.).

rū-bĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*, and Eng. *tannic.*] (See compound.)

rubitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum.*

rū'-ble, *s.* [Rouble.]

***rū'-bor,** *s.* [Lat.] Redness.

"A *rubor* of his countenance."—*North: Examen*, 563.

rū'-brĭc, ***ru-briche,** ***rū'-brick,** ***ru-bricke,** *s.* [Fr. *rubrique* (O. Fr. *rubriche*), from Lat. *rubrica* = (1) red earth, (2), a rubric, a title written in red; from *ruber* = red; Sp., Port., and Ital. *rubrica.*]

*1. Red earth, red ochre.

"The same in sheep's milk with *rubriche* and soft pitch."—*Topsell: Hist. Beasts*, p. 132.

2. That portion of any work, which, in the early manuscripts and typography was coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence specifically—

*(1) The title-page, or parts of it, the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red.

"No date prefix'd
Directs me in the starry *rubric* set."
Milton: P. R., iv. 393.

*(2) In law-books, the title of a statute, because formerly written or printed in red.

*(3) The title of a chapter or main division.

"Under the *rubric* 'Illusions of Perception,' we have an excellent account of the most recent scientific theory of perception."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 15, 1881.

(4) In prayer-books and other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, still frequently printed in red letters.

"It is prescribed in the *rubrick* of this day's service that if there be a sermon at all, and not a homily, it shall be upon this argument, The Duty of Subjection."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

*(5) An ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

3. That which is established, fixed, or settled by authority; an authorised injunction; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority.

"Let him your *rubric* and your feasts prescribe."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 185.

***rū'-brĭc,** ***rū'-brĭck,** ***ru-brisshe,** *v.t.* [Rubric, *s.*]

1. To adorn with or write in red; to rubricate.

"Item, for *rubrisheing* of all the booke."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 335.

2. To enact as by a rubric; to place or set in the calendar.

"*Rubricking* what saints he list."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 255.

rū'-brĭc, ***rū'-brĭck,** † **rū'-brĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Rubric, *s.*]

1. Red, marked with red.

"The light and rays which appear red . . . I call *rubrick*, or red-making."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. Placed in rubrics.

"No *rubrical* directions are anywhere given."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 199.

3. Pertaining to the rubrics.

* 4. Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

"My father won't become a *rubric* martyr."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 86.

† **rū'-brĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Rubric, *a.*]

***rū-brĭ-căl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rubrical; -ity.*] A matter connected with the rubrics; a point of ritual. (*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vi.)

rū'-brĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Rubricate, *a.*] To mark or distinguish with red.

"The one he doth *rubricate* onlie with his red letters."—*Foxe: Actes*, p. 536.

rū'-brĭ-cāte, rū'-brĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rubricatus*, pa. par. of *rubrico* = to mark with red; *rubrica* = red earth; *ruber* = red.] Marked with red.

"The rest that stand *rubricate* in old kalendars."—*Spelman: Originut. of Terms*, ch. ii.

***rū-brĭ'-cian,** ***rū'-brĭ-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rubric; -ian, -ist.*] One versed in the rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

***rū-brĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rubric; -ity.*] Redness.

"The *rubricity* of the Nile."—*Geddes.*

rū-brĭ-nĭ'-trĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *nitric.*] (See compound.)

rubrinitric-acid, *s.* [Picramic-acid.]

rūb'-sen, *s.* [Ger., contract. from *rubesamen* = rape-seed, from *rube* = rape, and *samen* = seed.] Rape-seed.

rubsen-cake, *s.* An oil-cake, made from the seeds of *Brassica præcox*, and much used on the Continent.

rū'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a bramble.]

Bot.: A genus of Potentillidæ (*Lindley*); of Rubeæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs, almost always prickly. Flowers in panicles or solitary, white or red. Calyx five-cleft; petals five; style short, sub-terminal. Fruit of several single-seeded juicy drupes, in a protuberant fleshy receptacle. Known species about 100, chiefly from the north temperate zone. The most important of these are *R. fruticosus*, the common Bramble, or Blackberry; *R. saxatilis*, the Stone Bramble; *R. Idæus*, the Raspberry; *R. Cæsius*, the Dewberry; *R. Chamæmorus*, the Cloudberry; and *R. articus*, which Linnæus characterizes as the prince of wild berries. The Blackberry is particularly prolific in the United States, a number of varieties with very large luscious fruit having been produced by cultivation. These include the Lawton, Early Harvest, Mammoth, and others. Of ornamental species of Rubus may be named *R. odoratus*, the Virginian Raspberry.

rū'-bȳ, ***ru-bie,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *rubi, rubis* (Fr. *rubis*), from Low Lat. *rubinum*, accus. of *rubinus* = a ruby, from Lat. *ruber* = red; *rubeo* = to be red; Sp. *rubí, rubin*; Port. *rubim*; Ital. *rubino.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 2.**

"His ample forehead bore a coronet
With sparkling diamonds and with *rubies* set."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 54.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Redness.

"Keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

(2) Something resembling a ruby; a blain, a blotch, a carbuncle.

"He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose."—*Captain Jones.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horology:* The jewel of a watch. The end-stone is usually a ruby in first-class work.

2. *Min.:* A transparent variety of Sapphire (q.v.), of a red colour, much esteemed as a jewel. The scarcest of precious stones, and known in commerce as Oriental ruby, to distinguish it from Balas ruby (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* A size of type, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

This line is set in Ruby type.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of a ruby; red.

"Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

ruby-blende, *s.* [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

ruby-copper, *s.* [CUPRITE.]

ruby-mica, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Göthite, occurring in translucent fiery-red scales on limonite, near Siegen, Prussia.

ruby-silver, *s.* [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

ruby-spinel, *s.* [BALAS-RUBY.]

ruby-tail, *s.*

Entom.: *Chrysis ignita*, the Common Gold Wasp. [CHRYSIS.]

ruby-tiger, *s.*

Entom.: A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa.* Fore wings reddish-brown, with a black spot; hind wings blackish, or dull pink, the hind margin and two central spots black; expansion of wings an inch and a quarter. The larva is rusty-brown, with brownish hairs, and feeds on ragwort and other plants.

ruby-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Red saunders-wood (q.v.).

* **ru'-bŷ**, *v.t.* [RUBY, *s.*] To make red.

"With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xx. 426.

rû-çẽr'-vīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rucerv(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Rucervus; having antlers like those of the genus Rucervus.

"Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 61.

rû-çẽr'-vŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ru(sa)*, and Lat. *cervus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An East Indian genus of Cervidæ, or a sub-genus of Cervus. It is allied to Rusa, but differs from it in having the bifurcate beam of the antlers further sub-divided. *Rucervus schomburgki* is Schomburgk's Deer, *R. duvaucelli* the Swamp Deer, and *R. eldi* Eld's Deer.

rûçhe, rûçhe'-ĭng, rûçh'-ĭng, *s.* [Fr. *ruche* = a beehive, from the quillings resembling honeycombs.] Quilled or gauffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses and bonnets.

"The brim being formed of a large loose *ruching.*"—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

rŭck (1), *v.t.* [RUCK (1), *s.*] To wrinkle, to crease.

* **rŭck** (2), * **rucke**, *v.i.* [Cf. Dan. *ruge* = to brood.] To cower; to lie or sit close; to squat, as a hen upon eggs.

"On the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke." *Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.*

rŭck (1), *s.* [Icel. *hrukka* = a wrinkle.] A wrinkle, a crease, a fold, a plait.

rŭck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An undistinguished crowd; the common crowd or herd.

"The cracks having decisively singled themselves out from the *ruck.*"—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

rŭck (3), *s.* [ROC.]

* **rŭc-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ructatus*, pa. par. of *ructo* = to belch.] The act of belching; a belch.

"Fumous *ructations* or vapours."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

* **rŭd**, * **rŭdd**, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *rudu* = redness; Icel. *rodhi*, from *raudhr* = red.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Redness, blush; hence, a complexion.

"Fast, with a redd *rudd*,
To her chamber can shee flee." *Percy: Reliques*, iii. 1, 1.

2. Red ochre.

B. *As adj.:* Red, ruddy, rosy.

"Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
Her eyen were black as sloe." *Percy: Reliques*, iii. 1, 2.

* **rŭd**, *v.t.* [RUD, *s.*] To make red; to redden.

rû'-dăs, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rude* = rude, coarse.]

A. *As subst.:* A coarse, foul-mouthed woman; a randy. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Bold, masculine, coarse. (Applied to women.)

"The auld carlin, a *rudas* wife she was."—*Scott: Antiquary*, p. 430.

rŭd-bĕck'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Olaus Rudbeck and his son, Professors of botany in the University of Upsal; the former died 1702.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rudbeckieæ (q.v.). Handsome border annuals or perennials from North America.

rŭd-bĕck-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rudbecki(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

rŭdd, *s.* [From its *ruddy* coloration.]

Ichthy.: *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, the Redeye (q.v.).

* **rŭdde**, *s.* [A.S. *rudu* = redness.] Complexion.

"His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,594.

rŭd'-dẽr, * **rod-er**, * **rōþ'-ẽr**, *s.* [A.S. *rōdher* = a paddle, from *rōwan* = to row; cogn. with Dut. *roer*; Sw. *roder*, *ror*; Dan. *ror*; Ger. *ruder.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A paddle.

2. That by which a ship is steered; a flat frame hung to the stern-post of a vessel and affording a means of steering. The rudder is moved by a tiller or a wheel.

"Swept from the deck, and from the *rudder* torn." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* v. 405.

3. *Agric.:* A sieve for separating the chaff from the grain. (Prob. a corruption of *riddle.*)

II. *Fig.:* That which guides, governs, or directs the course of anything.

rudder-band, rudder-brace, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a rudder-hinge which has bands to brace the rudder and an eye for the pintle on the part attached to the stern-post.

rudder-brace, *s.* [RUDDER-BAND.]

rudder-breeching, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pinties in their gudgeons.

rudder-case, *s.* [RUDDER-TRUNK.]

rudder-chain, *s.*

Naut.: One of the chains whereby the rudder is fastened to the stern quarters. They are shackled to the rudder by bolts just above the water-line, and hang slack enough to permit the free motion of the rudder. Their use is to prevent the rudder being lost in the event of its becoming unshipped. They also sometimes lead inboard, to be used in steering should the rudder-head or tiller give way.

rudder-chock, *s.* [CHOCK.]

rudder-coat, *s.*

Naut.: A canvas clothing to the rudder-stock, which keeps the sea from passing through the trunk in the counter.

rudder-fish, *s.* [PILOT-FISH.]

rudder-head, *s.*

Naut.: The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole, *s.*

Naut.: A hole in the deck, through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A continuation of the rudder-chain, secured by a staple around the quarter, under the moulding. In the end of the pendant a thimble is spliced, to which may be hooked a tackle, in case the tiller or head of the rudder is carried away.

rudder-perch, *s.* A name given to a certain fish, said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

rudder-port, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A helm-port (q.v.).

rudder-stock, *s.*

Naut.: The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-posts by the rudder-bands.

rudder-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle employed for operating the rudder in case its head is carried away, or for working a make-shift rudder.

rudder-trunk, rudder-case, *s.* A casing of wood fitted or boxed firmly into the helm-port.

† **rŭddeş**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *rūde* = rue.]

Bot.: (1) *Calendula officinalis*; (2) *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

rŭd'-dĭed, *a.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ed.*] Made ruddy or red.

rŭd'-dĭ-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ly.*] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy or reddish appearance.

"Many a hand's on a richer hilt,
But none on a steel more *ruddily* gilt." *Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxvi.

rŭd'-dĭ-nĕss, * **rud-di-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruddy; redness of complexion; that degree of redness which is characteristic of good-health. (Applied especially to the complexion or colour of the human skin.)

"The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

rŭd'-dle (1), **răd'-dle, rĕd'-dle**, *s.* [From the same root as *ruddy.*] A species of red earth, coloured by sesquioxide of iron. It is used for marking sheep.

"*Ruddle* owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistency, or hardness."—*Woodward.*

* **ruddle-man**, *s.* One who digs ruddle.

"Besmeared like a *ruddle-man*, a gypsey, or a chimney-sweeper."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 470.

* **rŭd'-dle** (2), *s.* [RIDDLE (2), *s.*] A riddle, a sieve.

"The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

rŭd'-dle (1), *v.t.* [RUDDLE, *s.*] To mark with ruddle.

"A fair sheep newly *ruddled.*"—*Lady Montagu: To Lady Rich*, Oct. 10, 1718.

* **rŭd'-dle** (2), *v.t.* [RADDLE, *v.*] To twist.

rŭd'-dŏc, rŭd'-dŏck, * **rud-docke**, * **rud-dok**, *s.* [A.S. *rudduc*; cogn. with Welsh *rhuddog*; Cornish *ruddoc* = a redbreast.]

1. The redbreast (q.v.).

"The tame *ruddocke* and the coward kite." *Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.*

* 2. A gold coin, so called from its colour.

"So he have golden *ruddockes* in his bags."—*Lily: Midas*, ii. 1.

rŭd'-dŷ, * **rod-i**, * **rod-y**, *a.* [A.S. * *rudig*, allied to *rēad* = red (q.v.).]

1. Of a red or reddish colour; red.

"Not so the ruby flames with *ruddy* gleam." *Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. x.

2. Of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the skin when in full health; fresh-coloured.

"Where all the *ruddy* family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail." *Goldsmith: Traveller.*

3. Of a reddish or orange colour.

"The *ruddier* orange, and the paler lime." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 573.

ruddy-highflier, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ypsipetes ruberata.*

* **rŭd'-dŷ**, *v.t.* [RUDDY, *a.*] To make ruddy or red.

"It *ruddied* all the copse-wood glen." *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi.

rûde, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudem*, accus. of *rudis* = rough, raw, rude wild, untilled; Sp. *rudo*; Port. & Ital. *rude.*]

1. Characterized by roughness; not nicely or delicately finished, smoothed, or polished; rough, coarse, rugged; unformed by art, taste, or skill. (Applied to material things.)

"The heaven-born child
All meanly wrapped in the *rude* manger lies."
Milton: The Nativity.

2. Rough or coarse in manners, unpolite, impudent, uncourteous, uncivil, boorish.

"They were *rude* even to brutality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Characterized by roughness or coarseness; uncivil, insolent.

"You are to blame . . .
To use so *rude* behaviour."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

4. Ignorant, untaught, unpolished, clownish.

"Where the *rude* villager, his labour done,
In verse spontaneous chants some favoured name."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Introd. ix.)

5. Wanting or deficient in good taste, grace, or elegance; unpolished. (Said of language, style, &c.)

"*Rude* and unpleasing be the lays."
Cowper: Psalm cxxxvii.

6. Violent, tempestuous, boisterous, rough. (Applied to the sea, weather, &c.)

"Firmer he roots him the *ruder* it blow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 19.

7. Fierce, impetuous: as, the *rude* shock of armies.

* 8. Harsh, severe, inclement: as, a *rude* winter.

* 9. Robust, strong.

"What the penny-a-liners call *rude* health."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. xiii.

rude-growing, *a.* Rough, wild.

"Whose mouth is covered with *rude-growing* briars."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

rûde'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rude; -ly.*]

1. In a rude, severe, or rough manner; without finish or polish; coarsely.

"They were all apparelled alike, and that very *rudely* and homely."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With rudeness, incivility, or insolence; coarsely, boorishly.

"You began *rudely.*" *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

3. Violently; with violence; fiercely.

"*Rudely* break
Her worshipp'd image from its base."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

rûde'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rude; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rude, coarse, or rough; coarseness of finish; roughness, unevenness.

2. Coarseness of manners, conduct, or language; incivility; want of politeness, courtesy, or civility.

"He generally affected in his manners and in his housekeeping a *rudeness* beyond that of his rude neighbours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Want of polish, grace, or elegance; inelegance, ignorance.

* 4. Violence, impetuosity.

"The great swing and *rudeness* of his poize."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* 5. Boisterousness, tempestuousness, severity.

"You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudenesses* of the season."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

rû-dĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rudens*, genit. *rudentis* = a rope, a cable.]

Her.: The same as CABLED (q.v.).

rû'-dĕn-tụre, *s.* [Fr.] [RUDENTED.]

Arch.: Cable-moulding (q.v.).

* **rû'-dĕr-a-rȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *ruderarius*, from *rudus* = stones broken small, and mixed with lime for plastering walls, &c.] Belonging or pertaining to rubbish.

* **rû-dĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ruderatio.*] [RUDERARY.] The act of laying of pavement with pebbles. (*Bailey.*)

* **rûdeş'-bȳ,** *s.* [RUDE.] A coarse, rough fellow.

"A mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen,
Who woo'd in haste, and means to wed at leisure."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Rû'-dĕş-heĭm-ĕr, *s.* [See def.] One of the most highly esteemed white Rhine wines, so called from being made from grapes grown at Rudesheim, a town in Nassau, on the banks of the Rhine.

rû'-dĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudimentum* = a thing in the rough state, a first attempt, from *rudis* = rude (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *rudimento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle which lies at the bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

"Infectious as impure, your blighting pow'r
Taints in its *rudiments* the promis'd flow'r."
Cowper: Conversation, 42.

2. An elementary or first principle of any art; especially, in the plural, the first elements or elementary notions of any branch of science or knowledge; first steps.

"In these thy first essays, and *rudiments* of arms."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid xi.

II. *Biol.:* A part or organ, the development of which has been arrested. [VESTIGE.]

"With hornless breeds of cattle and sheep, another and singular kind of *rudiment* has been observed, namely, minute horns dangling attached to the skin alone . . . With cultivated plants it is far from rare to find the petals, stamens, and pistils represented by *rudiments*, like those observed in natural species."—*Darwin: Variation of Anim. & Plants*, ch. xxiv.

* **rû'-dĭ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [RUDIMENT, *s.*] To furnish with or instruct in the rudiments or first elements, principles, or rules; to settle in first principles.

"It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be *rudimented* in losses at first."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 37.

rû-dĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, s.; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary.

"Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours."—*Spectator.*

rû-dĭ-mĕnt'-ạ-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, s.; *-ary.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; dealing with or consisting in first principles; elementary.

2. In the state, form, or condition of a rudiment; in an undeveloped state or stage; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

rudimentary-organs, *s. pl.*

Biol.: Organs in animals and plants which do no not attain full development, as the mammæ of males among the mammalia and the pistil in male florets of some of the Compositæ; or which occur in the embryo and not in the adult, as the teeth of fœtal whales.

"In order to understand the existence of *rudimentary-organs*, we have only to suppose that a former progenitor possessed the parts in question in a perfect state, and that under changed habits of life they become greatly reduced."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1888), p. 25.

rûd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rud(e); -ish.*] Somewhat rude; rather rude.

* **rûd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rud(e); -ity.*] Rudeness.

rûd'-măs-dāy, *s.* [For *rood-mass-day*, from *rood* = a cross.] The feast of the Holy Cross, of which there were two annually; viz., one on May 3, the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; the other on Sept. 14, Holyrood-day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

rû-dŏl'-phīne, *a.* [See def.] A term applied to certain astronomical tables, composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahé. So named in honour of Rudolph II., Emperor of Bohemia.

rûe, * **rew,** * **rewe,** *v.t. & i.* [Prop. *hrue*, from A.S. *hreówan;* cogn. with O. Sax. *hrewan;* O. H. Ger. *hriuwan;* Ger. *reuen;* Dut. *rouwen.* From the same root as Lat. *crudus* = raw; *crudelis* = cruel; Eng. *crude*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To grieve for; to regret, to lament, to repent.

"Ill-fated race! how deeply must they *rue*
Their only crime, vicinity to you."
Cowper: Heroism.

* 2. To pity.

"*Rue* the tears I shed."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

* 3. To cause to grieve; to make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful.

"For though I made yhou soorie in a pistle it *rewith* me not."—*Wyclife: 2 Corynth.* vii.

4. To repent of, and withdraw, or attempt to withdraw from: as, To *rue* a bargain.

* B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have compassion.

"And God so wisly on my soule *rewe*,
As I shal even juge ben, and trewe."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,864.

2. To become sorrowful, penitent, or grieved.

* **rue-bargain,** *s.* The forfeit paid by one who withdraws from a bargain.

rûe (1), * **rume,** *s.* [Fr. *rue;* Prov., Sp., & Port. *ruda;* Lat. & Ital. *ruta;* Gr. ῥυτή (*rhutē*) = rue.]

I. *Bot.:* The genus Ruta (q.v.). The common Rue is *Ruta graveoleus*, a half-shrubby plant, two or three feet high, of a fetid odour, and an acrid taste. The bluish-green leaves are pinnate, the flowers yellow, the first that comes forth generally with ten stamens, the next with eight. A native of Southern Europe, but grown in gardens in the East and West Indies, in England, &c.

"Here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

2. *Pharm.:* Rue, or Rue-oil (q.v.), is a powerful topical stimulant, an antispasmodic, an emmenagogue, and perhaps an anthelmintic. It is used internally in flatulent colic, hysteria, epilepsy, &c., and as an euema, and externally as a rubefacient.

rue-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The essential oil of Common Rue, obtained by distilling the plant with water. It is rather viscid, has a disagreeable odour and bitter taste, boils at 228°, and solidifies about 0° to shining crystalline laminæ. The crude oil is chiefly composed of a hydrocarbon and one or two ketones of the paraffin group. The more volatile portion of the oil has the composition of turpentine oil.

* **rûe** (2), *s.* [RUE, *v.*] Sorrow, repentance.

rûe'-fŭl, * **reu-fol,** * **reu-full,** * **ru-full,** *a.* [Eng. *rue* (2), s.; *-full.*]

1. Causing to rue, lament, or grieve; mournful, sad, touching, lamentable.

"A *rueful* sight, the wild shore strewn with wrecks.'
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Expressing or characteristic of sorrow or pity; pitiful.

"With *rufull* chere I sawe where Hector stood."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.

3. Full of lamentations or mourning.

"Cocytus, named of lamentation loud
Heard on the *rueful* stream."
Milton: P. L., ii. 580.

rûe'-fŭl-lȳ, * **ru-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *rueful; -ly.*] In a rueful manner; mournfully, sorrowfully, piteously.

"They cause me to crie so *rufully.*"
Chaucer: Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

rûe'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rueful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rueful; sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

ruell, *s.* [REWEL.]

* **rû-ĕlle',** *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *rue* = a street.] A bed-chamber in which persons of high rank in France, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held receptions in the morning, to which those distinguished for learning, wit, &c., were invited; hence, a circle or coterie where the events of the day were discussed.

"The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle.*"—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Pref.)

rû-ĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Ruelle, botanist and physician to Francis I.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ruellieæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla somewhat campanulate with five equal spreading segments, stamens didynamous, included; capsule two-celled, six to eight-seeded. The species are numerous. Some furnish a blue dye like indigo, especially *Ruellia indigotica*, cultivated in consequence in China.

rū-ĕl-lĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ruelli(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

rūe'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rue* (1), s., and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Rutaceæ (q.v.).

* **rû-fĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *rufescens*, pr. par. of *rufesco*, incept. form from *rufus* = red.] Reddish; tinged with red; rather rusty; nearly reddish-brown.

rŭff (1), * **ruffe,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; prob. from the same root as Icel. *rjufa* (pa. t. *rauf*) = to break, to rip up; A.S. *réafan* = to reave (q.v.); cf. Dut. *ruif* = a fold; Sp. *rufo* = frizzed, curled.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A large collar of muslin or linen, plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly worn by both sexes.

"They were come to that height of excess herein that twenty shillings were us'd to be paid for starching of a *ruff.*"—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 3, let. 32.

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) Something puckered or plaited like a ruff.

"Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 407.

(2) A state of roughness or unevenness; ruggedness.

"As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*

(3) Hence, riotous conduct; festivity.

"So they being in this *ruff* and jollity, news came suddenly that Aratus was come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 849.

(4) An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

"Princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(5) The top of a loose boot turned over.

"Why, he will look upon his boot, and sing; mend the *ruff*, and sing."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* An annular ridge, formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent endlong motion. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set screws, &c., and are then called loose ruffs.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Machetes pugnax*, a spring and summer visitor to England, Ireland, and the North of Europe, having its winter home in Africa. It is rather larger than a snipe; general plumage ash-brown, spotted, or mottled with black, but no two specimens are alike. In the breeding season the neck is surrounded by a frill or ruff of numerous long black feathers, glossed with purple, and barred with chestnut. Whilst probably serving primarily as an attraction to the hen-birds, this frill acts also as a shield, for the polygamous Ruffs are intensely pugnacious, and furious battles take place between them for the possession of the females, which are called Reeves, and are more uniform in coloration, and smaller than the males. The nest is usually of coarse grass, in a moist swampy place, the eggs four in number. Large numbers are caught and fattened in Holland, and sent to England, where they are rapidly becoming rare, owing to the destruction of their favourite haunts, the fens, by drainage.

RUFF AND REEVE.

† (2) A breed of the Jacobin. The feathers fall more backward off the head, and lie in a rough and confused manner, whence the pigeon has its name. (*Moore: Columbarium.*)

ruff-wheel, *s.*

Metall.: An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher.

rŭff (2), *s.* [Port. *rufa* = a game with dice, a raffle.]

* 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

2. The act of trumping, when you have no card of the suit led.

"What folly must inspire the wretched taste
So many precious trumps on *ruffs* to waste."
Whist.

rŭff (3), *s.* [Ruffe.]

rŭff (4), *s.* [A contract. from *ruffle* (2), s. (q.v.).] A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

"The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, v.

rŭff (1), *v.t.* [Ruff (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To ruffle, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Whiles the proud bird, *ruffing* his fethers wyde
And hrushing his faire brest, did her invade."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 32.

2. To applaud with the hands or feet. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Falconry:* To hit without trussing.

rŭff (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [Ruff (2), *s.*] To trump instead of following suit.

¶ *To over-ruff:* To put a higher trump on a suit trumped already by an adversary.

rŭffe, *s.* [See def.]

Ichthy.: Acerina cernua, from the rivers of Europe. It is olive-green, marbled and spotted with brown, and resembles the Perch in habits. The name is said to be derived from the harsh sensation caused by its ctenoid scales.

rŭffed, *a.* [Ruff (1), *s.*]

ruffed-grouse, *s.* [Bonasia.]

ruffed-lemur, *s.*

Zool.: Lemur varius; called also the Black-and-White Lemur.

rŭf'-fĭ-ăn, * **ruf-fl-on,** * **ruf-fy-an,** * **ruf-y-an,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *ruffien* (O. Fr. *rufien, ruffien*): cf. Ital. *ruffiano;* Sp. *rufian.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Originally, one who sets forward an infamous traffic between the sexes and is, as might be predicted, personally a libertine; a pimp, a pander, a paramour.

2. A brutal fellow; a rough ready for any crime; a robber, a cutthroat, a murderer.

"With honourable *ruffians* in their hire."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 55.

* B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of a ruffian; brutal, ruffianly.

"Each village inn has heard the *ruffian* boast."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn,** *v.i.* [Ruffian, *s.*] To play or act the ruffian; to raise tumult; to rage.

"If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *ruffian; -age.*] Ruffians collectively; rascaldom.

"Escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*."—*Palgrave: Hist. Norm. & Eng.*, iv. 678.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-ĭng,** * **ruf-fl-an-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *ruffian; -ing.*] Ruffianly conduct.

"Repent of light *ruffianyng*."—*Udal: Peter.*

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffian; -ish.*] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ruffian; -ism.*] The character, qualities, or conduct of a ruffian.

"He too will have to use force and penalties to repress *ruffianism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

* **rŭf-fĭ-ăn-like,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffian; -like.*] Ruffianly.

rŭf-fĭ-ăn-lĭ, *a.* [Eng. *ruffian; -ly.*] Like a ruffian; befitting or becoming a ruffian.

"His fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company."—*G. Harvey: Four Letters touching Robert Greene*, p. 7.

* **rŭf'-fĭn,** *a. & s.* [Ruffian.]

A. *As adj.:* Disordered.

"His *ruffin* raiment all was stained with blood."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 34.

B. *As subst.:* A ruffian, a ruffler.

* **rŭf-fĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffin; -ous.*] Ruffianly, outrageous.

"To shelter the said monument from all the *ruffinous* pride." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vi.

rŭf'-fle (1), * **ruf-fel-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [Ruff (1), *s.*] [Dut. *ruyffelen* = to ruffle, to wrinkle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To contract into plaits or folds; to pucker, to wrinkle.

"A small piece of fine *ruffled* linen, running along the upper part of the stays before."—*Addison.*

2. To furnish or adorn with ruffles.

"Her elbows *ruffled*, and her tott'ring form
Ill propp'd upon French heels."
Cowper: Task, iv. 545.

3. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement or order of; to rumple, to disarrange; to make uneven; to throw into disorder.

"With sudden wing and *ruffled* breast,
The eagle left his rocky nest."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

4. To disturb the surface of; to cause to rise in waves.

"The whitening surface of the *ruffled* deep."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 178.

* 5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

"I *ruffled* up fal'n leaves in heap, and found,
Lest fall from heaven, a sleep interminate."
Chapman.

* 6. To throw into disorder by attacking; to rout.

"At Passage I have seen thee
Ruffle the Tartars as they fled thy furie."
Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, i. 3.

7. To discompose, to disturb, to agitate.

"There were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

8. To disturb.

"Adjusting the *ruffled* relations between the Sultan and his rebellious vassal."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1885.

* B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow rough or turbulent; to be noisy or boisterous.

"The bleak winds do sorely *ruffle*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

2. To play loosely; to flutter.

"On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 135.

3. To act roughly; to be rough; to be in contention.

"They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

¶ *To ruffle one's feathers* (or *plumage*):

1. *Trans.:* To irritate; to make angry; to put out.

2. *Intrans.:* To become irritated, angry, or fretted.

* **rŭf'-fle** (2), *v.i.* [O. Dut. *roffelan* = to pander; Low Ger. *ruffeln;* Prov. Ger. *ruffeln* = to pander; Dan. *ruffer* = a pander; Low Ger. *ruffeler* = a pimp.] To put on airs; to swagger.

"Lady, I cannot *ruffle* it in red and yellow."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

rŭf'-fle (3), *v.t.* [Ruffle, *s.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, To *ruffle* a drum.

rŭf'-fle (1), *s.* [Ruffle (1), *v.*]

1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill.

"The person who works the lace of a pair of fine *ruffles*, for example, will sometimes raise the value of, perhaps, a pennyworth of flax to £30 sterling."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation, commotion.

"Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood."—*Watts.*

* 3. A tumult, a mêlée.

"This capitayne moche steyed the citie, notwithstanding twenty or more persones were sleyne in the *ruffle*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 19).

¶ *Ruffle of a boot:* The turned-down top, hanging loosely over like a ruffle.

rŭf'-fle (2), *s.* [Prob. from the sound.] A low, vibrating beat of the drum, not so loud as the roll, used on certain military occasions, as a mark of respect. (Frequently contracted into *ruff.*) [Ruff (4), *s.*]

* **rŭf'-fle-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffle; -less.*] Without ruffles.

* **rŭf'-fle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ruffle; -ment.*] The act of ruffling.

rŭf'-flĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. A sewing-machine attachment for forming ruffles in goods.

2. A sort of heckle for flax.

rŭf'-flĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*] A bully, a swaggerer.

"Publications which supplied her courtesans and *ruffleri* with appropriate mental food."—*J. A. Symonds: Renaissance in Italy*, ch. x.

* **rŭf'-flĕr-ỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *ruffle*, v.; *-ry.*] Noise, disturbance. (*Stanyhurst.*)

rū-fĭ-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rufi(n)*, and *gallic.*] Derived from gallic acid.

rufigallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_8 = \begin{cases} C_6H(OH)_3. \\ C_2O_2 \\ C_6H(OH)_3. \end{cases}$ Para-ellagic acid. Obtained by heating gallic acid with strong sulphuric acid to 70° or 80°. It crystallizes in small, shining, red prisms, containing two molecules of water, sublimes above 120°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. With alkalis it forms a soluble red compound, and dyes cloth, mordanted with alum, a beautiful red colour.

rū-fĭ-mŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rufi(n); mor(intannic)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing morintannic acid.

rufimoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Produced by boiling morintannic acid with hydrochloric acid, and leaving the solution to itself for some time. The brick-red precipitate is washed with water dissolved

in alcohol, and re-precipitated with water. It then forms a dark red amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a red colour. Boiled with potash, it is reconverted into moritannic acid.

rû'-fĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ruf(us)* = red; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$. A red resinous substance produced by the action of heat on phlorizin. It dissolves in alcohol, and water dissolves it at boiling heat, but instantly decolourizes it. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a fine red colour.

rû-fĭ-ŏp'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rufi(n)* and *opi(a)n.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_4(OH)_4O_2$. Obtained from opianic acid by heating with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in yellowish-red needles, which dissolve in alkalis with violet-red colour.

rû'-fō-căt-ĕ-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *rufus* = red, and Eng. *catechuic.*] (See compound.)

rufocatechuic-acid, *s.* [RUBINIC-ACID.]

rû'-foŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rufus.*] Reddish; of a reddish colour, especially of a brownish or yellowish red; tawny; reddish orange, rusty.

"The rich *rufous* colours of their primaries."—*Field*, Sept. 18, 1886.

rufous kangaroo-rat, *s.*

Zool.: *Hypsiprymnus rufescens*, from Australia, where it is very common. When pursued, it jumps like a jerboa, with great swiftness, for a short distance, and seeks shelter in hollows, logs, and holes. It feeds on roots and grasses.

rufous oven-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Furnarius rufus*, common in Banda Oriental, on the banks of the Plata.

rufous-swallow, *s.*

Ornith: *Hirundo rufula.*

***rŭft,** *s.* [RIFT, *v.*] Eructation, belching.

rŭf'-tĕr-hood, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element, *hood.*]

Falconry: A hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

rŭg (1), ***rugg,** *s.* [Sw. *rugg* = rough, entangled hair; cogn. with Low Ger. *ruug*; Dut. *ruig*; A.S. *rûh* = rough (q.v.).]

1. A heavy, nappy fabric, used as a wrapper, cover, or protection; as—

(1) A cover of a bed.

(2) A hearth-rug.

(3) A cover for the legs, &c., against cold on a journey; a railway-rug.

* 2. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

***rug-gowned,** *a.* Wearing a coarse, shaggy dress.

***rug-headed,** *a.* Having shaggy hair.

"We must supplant those rough, *rug-headed* kerns." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

rŭg (2), *s.* [RUG, *v.*] A pull, a tug.

¶ *To get a rug*: To get a share.

"Having *gotten*, it was thought, *a rug* of the compensations."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

rŭg, *v.t.* [Cf. *rogge.*] To pull hastily or roughly, to tear, to tug. (*Scotch.*)

rû'-ga (pl. **rû'-gæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a wrinkle.]

1. *Anat.*: A wrinkle; a transverse ridge on the convoluted ridges produced by the wrinkling of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

2. *Bot.*: A wrinkle.

rû'-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *rugatus*, pa. par. of *rugo* = to wrinkle. [RUGA.] Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.

rŭg'-gĕd, *a.* [Sw. *rugg* = rough, entangled hair.] [RUG (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Full of rough projections or inequalities on the surface; rough; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences.

"The *rugged* mass still lies, not many yards from its original site."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Not made smooth or polished; rough.

"A rural portico of *rugged* stone" *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiv. 10.

3. Rough in temper; austere, harsh, crabbed.

4. Surly, sour, uneasy, disturbed.

"Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

5. Rough, uncouth; wanting in refinement or grace.

"With thanks—'twas all she could—the maid
His *rugged* courtesy repaid." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 10.

* 6. Rough with hair or tufts of any kind; shaggy, bristly.

"The *rugged* Pyrrhus like the Hyrcanian beast." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* 7. Wrinkled, furrowed.

"The *rugged* forehead, that with grave foresight,
Welds kingdoms, causes, and affairs of state." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. (Prol.)

8. Not neat or regular; uneven, ragged.

"His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

* 9. Stormy, tempestuous, turbulent, boisterous: as, a *rugged* wind. (*Milton.*)

* 10. Violent, impetuous, rude, boisterous.

11. Harsh or grating on the ear; rough, not smooth.

"Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Bot.*: Rough with tubercles or stiff points; scabrous. Used of a leaf or stem. (*Martyn.*)

rŭg'-gĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rugged*; *-ly.*] In a rugged manner; roughly, violently, sourly.

"Look not so *ruggedly* on me." *Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, v. 3.

rŭg'-gĕd-nĕss, ***rug-ged-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rugged*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rugged, rough, or uneven; roughness.

"As for the *ruggednesse* of any blade."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxviii., ch. ix.

2. Roughness of temper; harshness, severity, coarseness, surliness, rudeness.

"That unmanly sharpness and *ruggedness* of humour."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

3. Violence, storminess, boisterousness.

rŭg'-gĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rug* (1), s.; *-ing.*]

1. *Fabric*: Coarse woollen wrapping or blanket cloth.

2. *Saddlery*: A coarse cloth used for the body of knee- and other horse-boots.

* **rŭg'-gȳ,** *a.* [Sw. *ruggig*, from *rugg* = rough, entangled hair.] Rough, shaggy.

"With flotery berd, and *ruggy* asshy heres." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,886.

* **rŭg'-ĭn,** *s.* [RUG (1), *s.*] A nappy cloth.

"The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

rû-ġîne', *s.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones.

"If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*."—*Sharp.*

rû-ġîne', *v.t.* [Fr. *ruginer.*] To scrape with a rugine.

"Where you find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

rû-gō'-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *rugosus* = wrinkled, from *ruga* (q.v.). So named from the wrinkled appearance of the corals.]

1. *Zool.*: A group of Madreporaria. Corallum sclerodermic, with a true theca. Generally both tubulæ and septa combined. Septa generally some multiple of four, but with one or three prominent, or with a small channel. Simple or compound corals represented in the modern seas only by two genera, one from the Mediterranean, the other from Florida. Families: Stauridæ, Cyathaxonidæ, Cyathophyllidæ, and Cystiphyllidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: Found in the Palæozoic rocks, the Upper Greensand, and the Tertiary. They were reef-builders.

rû'-gōse, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*, from *ruga* = a wrinkle; Ital., Sp., & Port. *rugoso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wrinkled; full of or abounding with wrinkles.

"The humerus has a well-marked *rugose* line."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc.* (1873), xiii. 203.

2. *Bot.*: Rough or coarsely wrinkled.

* **rû-gŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *rugositas*, from *rugosus* = rugose (q.v.); Fr. *rugosité.*]

1. The quality or state of being rugose or wrinkled.

2. A wrinkle, a pucker, a slight ridge.

rû'-goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*; Fr. *rugueux.*] The same as RUGOSE (q.v.).

rû'-gu-lōse, *a.* [A dimin. from Lat. *ruga* = a wrinkle.]

Bot.: Finely wrinkled, as a leaf.

Rûhm'-korff, *s.* [The name of a French manufacturer of scientific instruments, born 1800.] (See compound.)

Ruhmkorff's coil, *s.* [INDUCTION-COIL.]

rû-îlle', *s.* [Fr. *ruillée.*]

Build.: A pointing of mortar at the junction of a roof with a wall higher than itself. A fillet of mortar to shed the water.

rû'-ĭn, ***ruine,** *s.* [Fr. *ruine*, from Lat. *ruina* = overthrow, from *ruo* = to fall down, to sink in ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruina*; Ital. *ruina, rovina.*]

* 1. The act or state of falling down; a violent fall.

"His *ruin* startled the other steeds." *Chapman*, in *Annandale.*

2. That change of anything which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction, overthrow, downfall.

"Buildings fall to *ruin*." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 4.

* 3. Decay.

"Let it presage the *ruin* of your love." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

4. That which causes or promotes the destruction, downfall, or decay of anything; bane, destruction, perdition.

"They were the *ruin* of him, and of all Israel."—*2 Chron.* xxviii. 23.

5. A building or other thing in a state of decay or dilapidation; that which is fallen down and become worthless from decay or injury; a wreck.

6. Specif., in the plural, the remains of a decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or forsaken house, city, fortress, or the like.

7. The decayed remains of anything.

"Reflected to her eyes the *ruins* of her face." *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xv.

* 8. A fragment; a piece broken or fallen off a larger mass.

"Then Ajax seiz'd the fragment of a rock,
Applied each nerve, and, swinging round on high,
With force tempestuous, let the *ruin* fly." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* vii. 322.

9. The quality, state, or condition of being ruined, decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or rendered worthless.

"Repair thy wit, or it will fall
To careless *ruin*." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

¶ *Blue ruin*: Gin. (*Slang.*)

ruin-agate, *s.* [Ger. *ruinenachat*, or *trümmerachat.*]

Min.: A riband-agate which has been crushed *in situ*, and re-cemented by infiltration of silica. Also called "brecciated agate." The most characteristic is that of Kunnersdorf, Saxony.

ruin-marble, *s.*

Petrol.: A compact, marly limestone which has been much crushed and faulted. When polished it presents the appearance of ruined temples, houses, fortifications, &c., owing to the infiltrations of oxides of iron and manganese between the disturbed fragments. Found near Florence.

rû'-ĭn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ruiner*; Sp. & Port. *ruinar*; Ital. *ruinare, rovinare.*] [RUIN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces or decay; to damage essentially; to dilapidate; to destroy, to overthrow, to subvert.

"For Jerusalem is *ruined*, and Judah is fallen."—*Isaiah* iii. 8.

2. To bring to a state of poverty.

"A particular merchant, with abundance of goods in his warehouse, may sometimes be *ruined* by not being able to sell them in time."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* **B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To fall violently.

"Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 868

2. To fall into ruins; to come to ruin; to fall into decay or dilapidation.

3. To be brought to a state of poverty or misery.

"If we are idle and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster."—*Locke.*

* **rû'-ĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ruin*; *-able.*] Capable of being ruined.

rû'-ĭn-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *ruinatus,* pa. par. of *ruino* = to ruin.]

A. *Trans.:* To ruin; to bring to ruin or decay; to destroy, to overthrow. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I will not *ruinate* my father's house."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To fall or come to ruin or decay.

***rû'-ĭn-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *ruinatus.*] Ruined; brought to ruin; in ruins.

"The condition known in some hapless countries as *ruinate.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 20, 1885.

†rû-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *ruinatio,* from *ruinatus,* pa. par. of *ruino* = to ruin (q.v.).] The act of ruining; ruin, destruction, decay.

"An engine of destruction and of *ruination* to trout lakes."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

rû'-ĭn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ruin; -er.*] One who or that which ruins or destroys.

"The extreme *ruiner*
Of others." *Daniel: Civil Wars,* vii. 99.

***rû-ĭn'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *ruina* = a ruin, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having an appearance of the ruins of houses. (Applied to certain minerals.)

rû'-ĭn-oŭs, *ru-yn-ous, *a.* [Fr. *ruineux,* from Lat. *ruinosus,* from *ruina* = ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruinoso;* Ital. *ruinoso, rovinoso.*]

1. Fallen into ruin; dilapidated, ruined.

"Dyd his diligence to repayre *ruynous* places."—*Fabyan: Chronicle,* ch. xiv.

2. Consisting of ruins. (*Isaiah* xvii. 1.)

3. Causing or tending to cause ruin or destruction; baneful, destructive, pernicious.

"After a night of storm so *ruinous.*"
Milton: P. R., iv.

rû'-ĭn-oŭs-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *ruinous; -ly.*] In a ruinous manner; destructively.

"His own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself."—*Decay of Piety.*

rû'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruinous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ruinous.

rukh, *s.* [Roc.]

***rûl'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rul(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

"The impression of your nature to be opiniastre and not *rulable.*"—*Bacon: To Lord Essex,* Oct., 1596.

2. Subject to rule; accordant to rule.

rûle, *reule, *riwle, *s.* [O. Fr. *ruile, reule, riegle* (Fr. *règle*), from Lat. *regula* = a rule, from *rego* = to govern, to rule; A.S. *regol;* Sp. *regla;* Port. *regra;* Ital. *regola;* Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *regel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of ruling; government, sway, empire; supreme authority or control.

"He that hath no *rule* over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls."—*Prov.* xxv. 28.

2. That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct; that by which any procedure is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is established as a principle, standard, or guide for action or procedure: as—

(1) An established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life: as, the *rules* of society, the *rules* of etiquette, &c.

(2) The laws or regulations established by competent authorities for the carrying on of certain games: as, the *rules* of cricket, the *rules* of horse-racing, &c.

(3) A line of conduct; behaviour.

"You would not give means for this unciyil *rule.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

(4) A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science; a precept, a law.

"That will confess perfection so could err
Against all *rules* of nature."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

(5) Method, regularity; propriety of behaviour. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 2.)

3. A law or regulation, or a body of laws or regulations to be observed by a society, association, &c., and its individual members.

"A monastic *rule* is defined as a collection of laws and constitutions, according to which the religious of a house or order are obliged to live, and which they have made a vow of observing. All the monastic *rules* require to be approved of by the ecclesiastical superiors, and even by the Holy See, to impose an obligation of conscience on religions. When a religious cannot bear the austerity of his *rule,* he is obliged to demand a dispensation from his superiors, or permission from the Holy See to enter a more mitigated order."—*J. N. Murphy: Terra Incognita, or the Convents of the United Kingdom,* pp. 14, 15.

4. An instrument by which lines are drawn. It consists of a bar of metal or wood, straight on one edge, to guide a pencil or pen.

5. An instrument for making short linear measurements, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are numerous varieties, according to the particular objects for which they are intended. The commonest form is that used by carpenters, joiners, and other artificers. It is divided into inches and fractions, and is usually jointed, so that it may be folded up and carried in the pocket. Some rules have a slider in one leg; in Gunter's scale this is graduated and engraved with figures, so that various simple computations may be made mechanically.

"Where is thy leather apron and thy *rule?*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* A determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation, and producing a certain result; a certain prescribed operation or series of operations for the ascertaining of a certain result; as, *rules* for addition, subtraction, &c. In algebra, if a rule is translated into ordinary language the result is a formula; and conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule.

2. *Law:* A point of law settled by authority; also the mode of procedure settled by lawful judicial authority for some court or courts of justice. *Rules* are either *general* or *particular. General rules* are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. Formerly, each court of common law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common law. The rules are a declaration of what the court will do, or will require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. *Particular rules* are such as are confined to the particular cases in reference to which they have been granted.

3. *Gram.:* An established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.

*4. *Music:* A line of the stave.

"There standeth the F fa ut clefe on the fourth *rule* from below."—*Morley: Introduction to Music.*

5. *Plaster.:* A strip or screed of wood or plaster, placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.

6. *Printing:*

(1) A thin plate of metal used for separating headings, titles, the columns of type in a book, or columns of figures in tabular work. Rules are type high, and some have a guttered face so as to print a double line.

(2) A composing-rule (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Gauging-rule:* A gauging-rod (q.v.).

(2) *Parallel-ruler:* [PARALLEL].

(3) *Rules of a prison:* Certain limits without the walls, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape.

"On entering into recognisances to the Marshal of the Bench to return to the *rules* by a certain hour at night."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 5, 1886.

(4) *Rules of course:*

Law: Rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, &c., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel.

(5) *Rule of signs:*

Alg.: That rule that, in any operation like signs produce positive, and unlike signs produce negative signs.

(6) *Rule of the octave:*

Music: A name given to a system of adding harmonies to the diatonic scale, using it as the lowest part. From the nature and relation of the chords added, many laws as to progression and modulation were deduced; in fact it was formerly taught as a formula for the assistance of students, who committed to memory the harmony or harmonies which each degree was capable of bearing.

(7) *Rule of the road:* The rules or regulations by which traffic on public roads is regulated. In this country, on meeting, riders or drivers go to the right; in Great Britain they pass to the left.

(8) *Rule of three:*

Arith.: A rule for finding from three given numbers a fourth, to which the third shall have the same ratio as the first has to the second. [PROPORTION.]

(9) *Rule of thumb:* A rule suggested by practical rather than by scientific knowledge.

(10) *Rule to show cause; rule nisi:*

Law: A conditional rule or order obtained from a judge, to be made absolute unless the party against whom it is obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary.

(11) *The Rule:* [NORMA, s. II. 1.].

rule-joint, *s.* A movable joint in which a tongue on one piece enters a slot in the other, and is secured by a pin or rivet. When the two pieces are in line, their ends abut, so that movement is only possible in one direction. This arrangement is used for carpenters' rules and table-leaves.

rule-staff, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A lath about four inches in breadth, used for laying off curves.

rûle, *rewle, *riwl-en, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *ruiler, réguler* (Fr. *régler*), from Lat. *regulo* = to regulate (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To govern, to command; to have dominion, control, or authority over; to conduct, to manage, to restrain.

"He that *ruled* them with a shepherd's rod."
Cowper: Expostulation, 85.

2. To prevail on; to persuade, to advise, to guide. (Generally or always in the passive, as, Be *ruled* by me.)

"With words like these the troops Ulysses *ruled.*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 245.

3. To settle, determine, or lay down as a rule. [II.]

"This author looked upon it as a *ruled* point, a thing universally agreed to."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 407.

4. To mark with lines by means of or with the aid of a ruler; as, To *rule* paper.

II. *Law:* To establish or settle by decision or rule; to determine.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To have or exercise supreme power, control, or authority; to govern.

"The weak were oppressed, and the mighty
Ruled with an iron rod."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

*2. To prevail, to decide.

"Now arms must *rule.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

3. To stand at or maintain a certain level: as, Prices *ruled* high.

II. *Law:* To decide, to determine; to lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to enter a rule.

***rûle'-lĕss, *ru-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *rule; -less.*] Being without rule; lawless.

***rûle'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ruleless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being without rules.

"Its [the Star Chamber] *rulelessness* or want of rules."—*Academy,* July 19, 1879.

rûl'-ĕr, *rewl-er, *s.* [Eng. *rul(e),* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rules or governs; one who has or exercises supreme authority or power; a governor, a monarch, or the like.

"And he made him *ruler* over all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis* xli. 43.

2. One who makes or executes laws; one who assists in carrying on a government.

"Thy *rulers* load thy credit, year by year."
Cowper: Expostulation, 284.

3. Among the Jews in the New Testament times the word "rulers" was sometimes used vaguely like "authorities" with us (John vii. 48), sometimes it may more specifically refer to members of the Sanhedrim (Luke xxiii. 13), in the example 'he ruler is a ruler of the Synagogue (cf. Mark v. 22), in another place the president at a feast (John ii. 9).

"While he spake these things unto them, behold there came a certain *ruler,* and worshipped him."—*Matthew* ix. 18.

4. An instrument with straight sides, for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing straight lines.

¶ *Marquoi's rulers:* [MARQUOI].

rûl'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *ruler; -ship.*] The position, office, or post of a ruler.

"Continue to hold the *rulership* of the country."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

***ru-lesse,** *a.* [RULELESS.]

rûl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RULE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Governing; having or exercising supreme power or authority; chief, predominant, prevalent.

"Feel your *ruling* passion strong in death."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 262.

2. Used in directing, controlling, or managing.

"With hasty hand the *ruling* reins he drew."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 613.

3. Used in marking with lines: as, a *ruling* machine.

C. *As substantive:*

Law: A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

"The late *rulings* exempt railway companies from such obligations."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

ruling-elder, *s.*

Presbyterianism: An elder who does not preach but, as a member of the Session (q.v.), aids in ruling the congregation. Founded on 1 Tim. v. 17.

ruling-machine, *s.* A machine for ruling paper with lines.

***rûl'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ruling; -ly.*] In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly.

rŭl'-lĭ-chĭeș, *s.* [Dut.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags, which are then cut into small slices and fried. (*New York.*)

rŭl'-lĭŏn (i as y), *s.* [Cf. *riveling*, from A.S. *rifling.*]

1. A shoe made of untanned leather.

"Nowadays, they weave cloth out of the wool of their dwarf sheep, and manufacture *rullions* or moccassins, out of their hides."—*Standard*, Oct. 19, 1885.

2. A coarse-made, masculine woman; a rudas; a rough, ill-made animal. (*Scotch.*)

***rûl'-ȳ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *rul(e); -y.*] Orderly, peaceable, easily managed. (Now only in the negative *unruly.*)

"I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldome sene to runne a *ruly* race.
Gascoigne: Complaynt of Phylomene.

***rûl'-ȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *rue*, v.; *-ly.*] Rueful.

"*Ruly* chere I gane to make."—*MS. Ashmole* 61.

rŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

Comm.: A spirit distilled chiefly in the West Indies from the fermented skimmings of the sugar-boilers and molasses, together with sufficient cane juice to impart the necessary flavor. Like all other spirit, it is colorless as it issues from the still, but to suit the taste of the consumer, the distiller is obliged to color it before it leaves his premises. Its strength as imported is usually about 20 per cent. over proof, but before passing into the hands of the consumer it is reduced with water. Rum sold below 35 per cent. under proof is considered to be adulterated with water, unless the purchaser is informed of its exact strength at the time of purchase. Much of the rum sold in this country is merely plain spirit, colored with burnt sugar, and flavored with rum flavoring. Rum was formerly largely imported from the West Indies.

"Mr. N. Darnell Davis has put forth a derivation of the word *rum*, which gives the only probable history of it. It came from Barbadoes, where the planters first distilled it, somewhere between 1640 and 1645. A MS. *Description of Barbadoes*, in Trinity College, Dublin, written about 1651, says: 'The chief fudling they make in the island is *rumbullion*, alias Kill-Divil, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.' G. Warren's *Description of Surinam*, 1661, shows the word in its present short form: '*Rum* is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, . . . called Kill-Devil in New England.' '*Rumbullion*' is a Devonshire word, meaning 'a great tumult,' and may have been adopted from some of the Devonshire settlers in Barbadoes; at any rate, little doubt can exist that it has given rise to our word *rum*, and the longer name *rumbowling*, which sailors give to their grog."—*Academy*, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155.

rum-bud, *s.* A carbuncle on the nose or face, caused by excessive drinking; a grog-blossom.

"Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose . . . they have been called *rum-buds*, when they appear in the face."—*Dr. Bush: Effects of Ardent Spirits.*

rŭm, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat believes it to be a gipsy's word.]

A. *As adj.:* Strange, old-fashioned, odd, queer. (*Slang.*)

***B.** *As subst.:* A queer, odd, or strange person or thing.

Rû-mā'-nĭ-ạn, Rôu-mā'-nĭ-ạn, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Rumania (or Roumania), a kingdom of southeastern Europe, declared independent in 1878.

B. *As subst.:* A native, or resident of Rumania; also, the language of that people.

rŭmb, rhŭmb (*b* silent), ***roomb, *roumb, *roumbe,** *s.* [Fr. *rumb* = a rumb, a point of the compass, from Sp. *rumbo* = a course, a way, from Lat, *rhombum*, accus. of *rhombus* = a rhombus (q.v.); Ital. *rombo.*]

1. *Navig.:* The track of a ship sailing on the same point of the compass. The rumb-line is also called the loxodromic curve (q.v.). The angle under which the rumb-line cuts the meridian is called the angle of the rumb, and the angle which it makes with the prime vertical is the complement of the rumb.

2. One of the points on a compass-card.

rŭm'-ble, *rom-ble, *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

1. A hoarse, low, continuous sound, as of distant thunder; a rumbling.

* 2. A confused noise; a disturbance, a tumult.

"Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste, and husinesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sainctuary."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 43.

* 3. A report, a rumour.

4. A seat behind the body of a carriage.

"'Get up behind!' he said. 'Get up in the *rumble*.'"
—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iiii.

5. A rotating cylinder or box in which small articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition.

***rumble-tumble,** *s.* The same as RUMBLE, *s.* 4.

"From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble*."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. i., ch. xv.

rŭm'-ble, *rom-ble, *roum-ble, *v.i. & t.* [A word of imitative origin; cf. Dut. *rommelen*; Dan. *rumle*; Sw. *ramla*; Ital. *rombare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a hoarse, low, continued sound, as thunder at a distance.

* 2. To make a disturbance; to clamour.

"The people cried and *rombled* up and doun."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,389.

* 3. To roll about.

"And round the attics *rumbled*."
Tennyson: The Goose, 46.

* 4. To make a soft, murmuring sound; to ripple.

***B.** *Trans.:* To rattle.

rŭm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rumbl(e); -er.*] One who or that which rumbles.

rŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Making a low, heavy, and continued noise; low, heavy, and continued.

"They also thought that they heard there a *rumbling* noise, as of fire."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

C. *As subst.:* A low, heavy, and continued sound; a rumble.

rumbling-drains, *s. pl.*

Agric.: Drains formed of a stratum of rubble-stone.

rŭm'-blĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rumbling; -ly.*] In a rumbling manner.

rŭm'-bō, *s.* [A contract. of *rumbowling* (q.v.).] A nautical drink.

rŭm-bōw'-lĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: Condemned canvas, rope, &c.

rŭm-bōw'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Grog. (See extract under RUM, *s.*)

rŭm-bŭl'-lĭŏn (i as y), *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*] (For def. see extract under RUM, *s.*).

rŭm-bŭs'-tĭc-ạl, rum-bŭst'-ĭoŭs (i as y), *a.* [RAMBUSTIOUS.]

rû'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = the throat, the gullet.]

Compar. Anat.: The paunch; the first cavity of the complex stomach of the Ruminantia.

rû'-mĕx, *s.* [Lat. = sorrel.]

Bot.: Dock; a genus of Polygoneæ. Sepals six, the three inner ones enlarging. Petals none; stamens six, styles three, stigma multifid. Achene triquetrous, covered by the enlarged inner sepals, the latter often tuberculate. About fifty known species; generally distributed, chiefly in temperate climates. *R. alpinus* was formerly employed as rhubarb, hence it is called Monk's Rhubarb; *R. scutatus* is a pot-herb, *R. Patientia* was once used as a laxative. In India the leaves of *R. hastatus* are eaten raw, those of *R. vesicarius* raw and as a pot-herb, and those of *R. Wallichii* or *acutus* as a pot-herb only. The juice and seeds of *R. vesicarius* are said to allay the pains of toothache, scorpion stings, &c., and to check nausea. The species native to the United States have been added to by some European species, which have become troublesome weeds. They have great tap roots, and are with difficulty eradicated from pastures. They also multiply rapidly by seed. The Sorrels also belong to this genus, being distinguished from the Docks by their acid taste, and their leaves and flowers.

Rŭm'-fŏrd, *s.* [Named after Benjamin Count Rumford, 1752–1814, an American called Thompson, once a schoolmaster at Rumford, now Concord in New Hampshire, a physicist and benevolent man. The title Count was conferred by the King of Bavaria.] (See etym. and compound.)

Rumford's photometer, *s.* A photometer consisting of a ground glass screen, and in front of it an opaque rod. The lights to be compared, say a lamp and a candle, are placed at such distances as to throw on the screen shadows of equal intensity. The illuminating power of the two lights is directly proportional to the square of their distances from the shadows.

rŭm-gŭmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element *gumption.*] Rough common-sense; keenness or sharpness; understanding, gumption.

rŭm-gŭmp'-tious (*p* silent), *a.* [RUMGUMPTION.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold, rash.

rû'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat., a reading in some MSS. for *Rumina* = the goddess of nursing mothers, worshipped in a temple near the fig-tree (*Ficus ruminalis*) under which Romulus and Remus were said to have sucked the breast (*rumis*) of the she-wolf.]

Entom.: A genus of geometer moths, family Ennomidæ. *Rumia cratægata* is the Brimstone Moth (q.v.).

rû'-mĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *rumex*, genit. *rumic(is)* = sorrel; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] [CHRYSO-PHANIC-ACID.]

***rû'-mĭn-ạl,** *a.* [RUMINANT.] Ruminant, ruminating.

rû'-mĭn-ạnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ruminans*, pr. par. of *rumino* = to ruminate (q.v.); Fr. *ruminant*; Ital. *ruminante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Chewing the cud; of or belonging to the order Ruminantia (q.v.).

"The omasus of *ruminant* quadrupeds."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

B. *As subst.:* An animal which chews the cud; any individual member of the order Ruminantia (q.v.).

rû-mĭ-năn'-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *ruminans.*] [RUMINANT.]

1. *Zool.:* The Pecora of Linnæus, a name which is being revived by some recent naturalists, whilst others call them Cotyiophora. They form a natural section of the Selenodont group of the sub-order Artiodactyla, or Even-toed Ungulates. They have been divided in various ways. Prof. Flower restricts the name to what are sometimes called Horned Ruminants, or True Ruminants, and divides the section into two families, relegating the Deer-lets and Camels to separate sections. [TRAGULIDA, TYLOPODA.] Horns or antlers usually present, at least in the male; foot with a symmetrical pair of toes, encased in hoofs, with usually two small lateral toes. The metacarpal and metatarsal bones of the two functional toes of the fore and hind limbs respectively coalesce, and form a single bone. [CANNON-BONE.] Stomach with four complete cavities [RUMINATION, 1.]; placenta cotyledonous. Dental formula (except for some of the Cervidæ) I. $\frac{0}{3}$, C. $\frac{0}{1}$, PM. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ = 32. In the Cervidæ the molars have short crowns,

with the neck just above the alveolar border; in the Bovidæ the crowns are partially buried in the sockets.

2. *Palæont.:* They appear first in the Miocene, and then without frontal appendages; but Sivatherium, like the recent Tetraceros, was quadricornous.

***rû'-mĭn-ant-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ruminant; -ly.*] In a ruminant manner; by chewing.

rû'-mĭn-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *ruminatus,* pa. par. of *rumino, ruminor* = to chew the cud, to ruminate, from *rumen,* genit. *ruminis* = the throat, the gullet; Fr. *ruminer;* Sp. & Port. *ruminar;* Ital. *ruminare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed.

"*Ruminating* flocks enjoy the shade."
Cowper: Heroism.

2. *Fig.:* To muse, to meditate, to ponder, to reflect.

"I sat and *ruminated* on the follies of youth."—*Goldsmith: Essays,* v.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To chew over again.

2. *Fig.:* To muse on; to reflect on; to meditate over and over.

"I may revolve and *ruminate* my grief."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., v. 5.

rû'-mĭn-āte, rû'-mĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [RUMINATE, *v.*]

Bot. (*Of albumen in a seed*): Perforated in every direction by the dry cellular tissue, originating apparently in the remains of the nucleus in which the albumen has been deposited. Found in the Anonaceæ and the Myristicaceæ.

rû-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ruminatio,* from *ruminatus,* pa. par. of *rumino* = to ruminate (q.v.).]

1. *Lit. & Animal Physiol.:* The act of chewing the cud. The food of the ruminants is grass, which requires a longer series of chemical changes to convert a portion of it into blood, than does the flesh of other animals eaten by the Carnivora. To produce these changes there is a complex stomach divided into four parts, the Rumex or Paunch, the Reticulum or Honeycomb Bag, the Psalterium or Manyplies, and the Abomasum or Reed. A ruminant does not chew the fodder which it eats, but simply swallows it. When it has had enough it retires to a quiet spot, forces up again to the mouth a portion of the food in its paunch, thoroughly chews it and then swallows it again. Another and another bolus is thus disposed of. Each of these, started from the paunch, was forced next into the honeycomb bag where it received its form and then went up the gullet. On returning it passed direct from the paunch into the manyplies or third stomach, and then to the abomasum.

2. *Fig.:* The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing, pondering, or reflecting on a subject; meditation, reflection.

"Retiring full of *rumination* sad."
Thomson: Autumn, 568.

***rû'-mĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *ruminat(e); -ive.*] Given to ruminating.

"He was as *ruminative* as a cow."—*F. W. Robinson: Bridge of Glass,* ch. i.

rû'-mĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and reflect.

***rû'-mĭne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *ruminer.*] To ruminate.

"As studious scholar he self *ruminetb.*"
Sylvester: Du Bartas, sixth day, fourth week, 44.

rŭm'-kŏn, rŭm'-kĭn, *s.* [Cf. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking-vessel.

rŭm'-mage (age as ĭj**), † rom-age,** *s.* [RUMMAGE, *v.*]

1. The act of one who rummages; a careful search by looking into every corner.

* 2. Bustle, turmoil.

"This post-haste and *romage* in the land."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

rummage-sale, *s.* A clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods, remainders of stock, &c.

rŭm'-mage (age as ĭj**), * rom-age,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *room; -age.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. Originally a nautical term, meaning so to stow goods in the hold of a vessel that there might be the greatest possible room or roomage.

"And that the masters of the ships do look well to the *romaging,* for they might bring away a great deal more than they do."—*Hacklnyt: Voyages,* i. 308.

2. To search; to make careful search through a place.

"To *rummage* (sea-term): To remove any goods or luggage from one place to another, especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods or lading, in order to their being handsomely stowed or placed, whence the word is used upon other occasions for to rake into, or to search narrowly."—*Phillips: New World of Words.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stow away goods in closely.

"Now whilest the mariners were *romaging* the shippes."—*Hacklnyt: Voyages,* iii. 88.

2. To search narrowly and carefully every part of; to make a careful search through; to ransack.

"Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccviii.

rŭm'-mag-ĕr (ag as ĭj**), * rom-ag-er,** *s.* [Eng. *rummag(e); -er.*]

* 1. A person whose business it was to attend to the stowing away of goods in a ship; a supercargo.

"Provide a perfect mariner called a *romager,* to lodge and bestow all merchandize in such place as is convenient."—*Hacklnyt: Voyages,* iii. 862.

2. One who rummages or ransacks.

rŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Dut. *roomer, romer;* Sw. *remonare;* Ger. *römer* = a large drinking-glass.] A glass or drinking-cup.

"Imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous *rummer.*" *Philips: Cider,* ii.

rŭm'-mȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *rum,* s.; *-y.*] Of, belonging to, containing, or flavored like rum.

rŭm'-mȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *rum,* a.; *-y.*] Strange, queer. (*Slang.*)

***rŭm'-neȳ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of Spanish wine, occasionally mentioned by old authors.

"Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, *rumney,* and bastard."—*Cogan: Haven of Health,* p. 239.

rû'-mŏr, rû'-moŭr, *s.* [Fr. *rumeur,* from Lat. *rumorem,* accus. of *rumor* = a noise, a rumor.]

1. Flying or popular report; the common voice or talk.

2. A current story passing from person to person, without any known authority for its truth; a mere report.

"It was easy to understand why Lewis affected to give credit to these idle *rumours.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

* 3 Fame, report, repute. (*Luke* vii. 17.)

* 4. A confused and indistinct noise.

"In lieu whereof, I pray you, bear me hence
From both the noise and *rumour* of the field."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

rû'-mŏr, *v.t.* [RUMOR, *s.*] To report, to tell; to circulate by report. (Frequently with a clause or object.)

"Various tales are *rumour'd* of his fate."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxix.

rû'-mŏr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rumor,* v.; *-er.*] One who rumors; one who spreads rumors; a spreader of reports.

"Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

***rû'-mŏr-oŭs, * ru-mour-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *rumor; -ous.*]

1. Murmuring; making a confused and continued sound

"Clashing of armours, and *rumourous* sound
Of sterne billows." *Drayton: Moyses.*

2. Pertaining to, or arising from rumor; rumored; of the nature of a rumor.

"Certain *rumourous* surmises."—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 377.

3. Famous, notorious.

"The *rumourouse* fall of antichryst."—*Bale: On the Revel.,* pt. iii.

rŭmp, *rumpe, *s.* [Icel. *rumpr;* Sw. *rumpa;* Dan. *rumpe;* Dut. *rompe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The end of the backbone of an animal; used commonly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

(2) The buttocks.

"His hips and his *rump* made a right ace of spades."
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland, iii.

2. *Fig.:* The fag- or tail-end of anything.

"The disorderly and unseemly proceedings of the *rump* of the opposition."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* July 30, 1881.

II. *Eng. Hist.:* The fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of those favourable to Charles I., by Cromwell in 1648. It was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterwards reinstated on two occasions for brief periods.

"It was agreed that, hurling former enmities in oblivion, all efforts should be made for the overthrow of the *rump;* so they called the parliament, in allusion to that part of the animal body."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1659).

rump-fed, *a.* According to Steevens, fed on offals and scraps; according to Nares, having fat buttocks. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* i. 3.)

rump-parliament, *s.* The same as RUMP, *s.*, II.

rump-steak, *s.* A beef-steak cut from the thigh near the rump.

Rump-steak Club: A club in existence in 1733 to oppose Sir Robert Walpole. Called also Liberty Club.

***rŭmp,** *v.t.* [RUMP, *s.*] To turn the back on; to slight.

"An old friend *rumped* him, and he winced under it."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 501.

***rŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rump; -er.*] One who supported, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament.

"Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper,* warden of All Souls' College, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his windows."—*Life of A. Wood,* p. 140.

rŭm'-ple, *rim-ple, *v.t.* [A.S. *hrimpan* = to wrinkle, pa. par. *gehrumpen;* cogn. with Dut. *rompelen, rompen* = to wrinkle, *rompel, rimpel* = a wrinkle.] [RIPPLE.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to crumple, to crease; to crush out of shape.

rŭm'-ple, *s.* [RUMPLE, *v.*] A fold, a plait, a wrinkle, a crease.

"The foul *rumple* of her camel-back."
Dryden: Juvenal, x. 453.

***rŭmp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rump; -less.*] Having no rump or tail.

***rŭm'-plȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *rumpl(e); -y.*] Having rumples; rumpled.

"They spin out . . . their *rumply* infirm thread of existence."—*Carlyle: Essays; Count Cagliostro.*

rŭm'-pŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A noise, a disturbance, a quarrel, confusion.

rŭm'-pŭs, *v.i.* To make a disturbance.

rŭm'-swĭz-zle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of frieze cloth made in Ireland from undyed foreign wool.

rŭn, *renne (pa. t. *ran, *run, *ronne,* pa. par. ** ran, * ronne, run*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rinnan* (pa. t. *ran,* pa. par. *gerunnen*), *irnan, yrnan* (pa. t. *arn*); cogn. with Dut. *rennen;* Icel. *renna, rinna;* Dan. *rinde;* Sw. *rinna;* Goth. *rinnan;* Ger. *rennen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass over the ground in the swiftest manner, by using the legs more quickly than in walking.

"Now, as they were thus on their way, there came one *running* to meet them." — *Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

2. Hence, with modified meanings:

(1) To move the legs nimbly: as, Children *run* about.

(2) To move about in a hurried manner; to hurry.

(3) To contend in a race; to race.

(4) To enter into or engage in a contest; to stand or offer one's self as a candidate for any office, post, or dignity. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

(5) To flee for escape; to fly.

"As from a bear a man would *run* for life."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

(6) To depart quickly and secretly; to steal away.

"My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* ii. 2.

(7) To pass quickly.

"To see the minutes how they *run.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

3. To pass over space rapidly.

(1) To pass rapidly over or along the surface; to spread.

"The fire *ran* along upon the ground."—*Exodus* ix. 23.

(2) To be carried along violently: as, One ship *runs* into another.

(3) To move on wheels or runners: as, A train *runs* to Liverpool.

(4) To sail; to take a course at sea.

"The Dutch fleet *ran* fast before the gale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(5) To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go backwards and forwards from one place to another; to ply: as, Steamers or coaches *run* regularly between two places.

(6) To spread in growing; to extend.

"Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the wall."—*Genesis* xlix. 22.

4. To take a certain course; to proceed, to go, to pass. (Said of voluntary action, or of the action of persons.)

(1) To follow such and such a course; to pass through a certain course or path: as, To *run* through life.

(2) To go or pass in thought, speech, or practice: as, To *run* from one subject to another.

(3) To continue to think or speak about something; to dwell in thought or words; to be busied.

(4) To pass from one state to another; to become, to fall: as, To *run* into debt.

*(5) To make sudden and pressing demands: as, To *run* on a bank.

5. To have such and such a course; to go, to pass, to proceed. (Said of things.)

(1) To make progress; to pass.

"Time and the hour *runs* through the roughest day." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

(2) To have a certain course or line; to extend, to stretch, to lie: as, The road *runs* east.

(3) To have a legal or established course or effect; to continue in force, effect, or operation.

"It is nonsense to talk about maintaining the supremacy of the Crown, if the Queen's writ does not *run* throughout Ireland."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

(4) To be popularly known or spread; to be generally received.

"There *ran* a rumour." *Shakesp.: Macbeth* iv. 3.

(5) To have reception; to be received; to continue, to pass: as, The book *ran* through several editions.

(6) To be continued through a certain period of time; to be kept up; to be continued or repeated for a certain time: as, The play *ran* for a hundred nights.

(7) To have a certain written form; to read so and so to the ear: as, The lines *run* smoothly.

(8) To have a certain tenor or purport; to read.

"So *run* the conditions." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

(9) To have a set form; to take or fall into a certain course or direction: as, The conversation *ran* upon a certain subject.

(10) To have a general tendency; to incline.

"Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotic power."—*Swift.*

(11) To proceed, to turn, to be based.

"It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*."—*Atterbury.*

(12) To be carried to a pitch; to rise: as, Party feeling *ran* high.

(13) To stand at or reach a certain standard or level; to rule.

"Where the fish *run* large."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

(14) To continue in time before becoming due and payable; as, A bill *runs* thirty days.

(15) To pass by gradual changes; to shade.

"In the middle of a rainbow the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another."—*Watts.*

(16) To grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing.

"If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting."—*Mortimer.*

(17) To be carried on or conducted, as a business. (*Amer.*)

(18) To continue or be left unpaid: as, The account has been *running* a long time.

6. To have or exhibit fluid motion.

(1) To flow or pass in any way.

"The blood . . . *runs* in your veins." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

(2) To be wet with a liquid; to be overflowed; to emit or let flow a liquid.

"The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, must *run* out some way."—*Temple.*

(3) To become fluid; to fuse, to melt.

"As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*." *Addison: Ovid.* (*Todd.*)

(4) To be capable of becoming fluid; to be fusible; to have the property or quality of melting.

(5) To spread on a surface; to spread and blend together: as, Ink *runs* on porous paper, colours *run* in washing.

(6) To discharge pus or other matter: as, An ulcer runs.

7. To have rotary motion, without change of place; to revolve, to turn.

"While the world runs round and round." *Tennyson: Palace of Art*, 13.

8. To have or keep machinery going; to be or continue in operation.

"One week after . . . . the mill will be *running*."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

9. To pass, to go.

"For some must watch, while some must sleep,
Thus *runs* the world away." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

10. To desert: as, A sailor *runs* from his ship.

II. *Founding:* A mould is said to run if the metal makes its way along the parting, or in any other way appears on the outside edges of the flask. It is avoided by weighting the flask.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to run or move quickly.

2. To drive, to force; to cause to be driven.

"*Run* on the dashing rocks thy weary bark." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 3.

3. To push, to thrust, to force: as, To *run* a nail into one's hand.

4. To stab, to pierce.

"I'll *run* him up to the hilts."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

5. To accomplish by running: as, To *run* a race.

6. To pursue, as a course; to follow, to take.

"This course which you are *running* here." *Shakesp: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

7. To cause to ply; to maintain for running: as, To *run* a stage coach from one town to another.

8. To carry on or conduct, as a business. (*Amer.*)

"They edit journals, address public meetings, *run* theatres, and control clubs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 26, 1886.

9. To work; to keep in operation.

"We were unable to *run* the mill."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

10. To introduce and carry through: as, To *run* a bill through Congress. (*Amer.*)

11. To start, as a candidate.

"*Run* a Loyalist candidate in each one of the seventy constituencies outside Ulster."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1885.

12. To cause to pass: as, To *run* a rope through a block.

13. To pour forth; to emit, as a stream; to cause to flow; to discharge.

"My statue
Which, like a fountain with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 2.

14. To melt, to fuse.

15. To form or shape in a mould; to cast, to mould.

"Those hunters who *run* their own bullets."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 11.

*16. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

"To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle."—*South.*

17. To break through; to evade: as, To *run* a blockade.

18. To export or import without paying duty; to smuggle.

"Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods."—*Swift.*

19. To incur, to encounter: as, To *run* a risk.

*20. To hazard, to risk, to venture.

"He would himself be in the highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

21. To draw or cause to be drawn or marked: as, To *run* a line.

22. To sew by passing the needle through, backwards and forwards in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, To *run* a seam.

*23. To force into any way or form; to bring to a state.

"This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head
Should *run* thy head from thy irreverent shoulders." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

*24. To make teasing remarks to; to nag, to worry.

¶ 1. *To run after*

(1) To pursue; to endeavour to obtain; to hunt after.

(2) To seek the company or society of: as, He is very much *run after.*

2. *To run against:*

(1) To come into collision with; to meet with accidentally.

*(2) To be adverse to.

3. *To run a match with* (or *against*): To contend in running with.

4. *To run away:* To flee, to escape, to elope.

5. *To run away with:*

(1) To convey in a clandestine or hurried manner; to escape or elope with.

(2) To bolt with: as, The horses *ran away with* the carriage.

(3) To hurry on without deliberation; to carry away.

"Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view."—*Locke.*

(4) To be carried away; to adopt hastily: as, Do not *run away with* that idea.

6. *To run before:*

(1) To flee before.

*(2) To outstrip in running; to excel, to surpass.

7. *To run down:*

(1) To run or drive against and overturn or sink: as, To *run down* a ship.

(2) To chase to weariness, and capture: as, To *run down* a stag.

(3) To crush, to overthrow, to overwhelm.

(4) To pursue with scandal or opposition; to depreciate: as, To *run down* another's talents.

(5) To cease to work or act: as, A clock *runs down.*

8. *To run down a coast:* To sail along it.

9. *To run foul of:* [Foul, *a.*].

10. *To run hard:*

(1) To press hard or close upon in a race or other competition; to come very close to.

(2) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.

(3) To urge or press importunately.

11. *To run in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To take into custody; to lock up. (*Slang.*)

"It seemed at one time as if one or two leading owners of horses would be *run in*."—*Field*, Sept. 4. 1886.

(*b*) *Print.:* To set up in one continuous paragraph without a break-line.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To enter, to pass, or step in.

(*b*) To come or get into (a state); as, To *run in* debt.

12. *To run in one's head:* To linger in, or constantly recur to the memory.

13. *To run in the blood:* To be hereditary.

14. *To run into:*

(1) To enter.

(2) To come or get into (a state).

"Have I *run into* this danger?"—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

*15. *To run in trust:* To get credit, to run in debt.

16. *To run in with:*

*(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To close, to comply, to agree with.

(2) *Naut.:* To sail close to: as, To *run in with* the land.

*17. *To run mad:* To become mad, to go mad; to run into excesses.

"The worst of madmen is a saint *run mad*." *Pope. Satires*, iv. 27.

18. *To run off:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To run away.

(2) *Trans.:* To decide by running, as a tie or dead-heat.

19. *To run on:*

(1) *Transitive:*

Print.: To continue or carry on, as a line without a break.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To continue a course.

(ii) To be continued: as, An account *runs on.*

(iii) To talk incessantly, to chatter.

(iv) To joke, to ridicule.

(*b*) *Print.:* To be continued or carried on in the same line, without a break or beginning a new paragraph.

20. *To run on all-fours; to run on four legs:*

(1) *Lit.:* To run on hands and feet.

(2) *Fig:* To be exactly analogous or similar; to agree exactly; to correspond in every point. (*Colloq.*) (Followed by *with.*)

"This statement *runs on four legs* side by side *with* Molière's famous statement that opium was soporific because it sent men to sleep."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1886.

21. *To run one's face:* To obtain credit in a bold manner. (*Amer. slang.*)

22. *To run one's letters:* [LETTER, s.].

23. *To run out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To thrust or push out; to extend.

*(ii) To waste, to exhaust: as, To *run out* an estate.

(*b*) *Technically:*

(i) *Print.:* To withdraw the carriage, with the forme of type, after taking an impression.

(ii) *Cricket:* To put "out" while running, or out of one's ground.

"Marchant being foolishly *run out.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To come to an end; to expire: as, The lease has *run out.*

(*b*) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or an hour-glass.

(*c*) To spread exuberantly.

"Insectile animals . . . *run* all *out* into legs."—*Hammond.*

*(*d*) To be wasted or exhausted; as, An estate *runs* out.

*(*e*) To become poor by extravagance.

(*f*) To finish in a competition.

"Eventually *ran out* a winner by ninety-two points."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

24. *To run out a warp, hawser, or cable:* To carry out its end to any object, for the purpose of mooring, warping, &c.

25. *To run out the guns:* To force their muzzles out of the port by means of the side tackles.

26. *To run over:*

(1) To overflow.

(2) To ride or drive over: as, To *run over* a child.

(3) To go over, examine, or reconnt cursorily.

"And in *running over* Europe, we shall find that, wherever learning has been cultivated, it has flourished by the same advantages as in Greece."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

27. *To run riot:* [RIOT].

28. *To run the eye over:* To look through rapidly or cursorily; to skim.

29. *To run the gantlet:* [GANTLET].

30. *To run through:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To go through, recount, or examine cursorily: as, To *run through* an account.

(*b*) To spend quickly, to dissipate, to exhaust by extravagance: as, To *run through* a fortune.

(2) *Founding:* To pass a quantity of metal through a mould, to remove sullage, air, &c., and to make the casting solid.

31. *To run to seed:*

(1) *Lit. & Hort.:* Rapidly to develop seed. Used spec. of potherbs the leaves of which are eatable when in a young state, but become tough and stringy when the plant is old and seed-laden.

"The vilest herb that *runs to seed.*"
Tennyson: Amphion, 95.

(2) *Fig.:* To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; to go to waste.

32. *To run together:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel, or as colours used in washing.

(2) *Mining:* To fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable.

33. *To run up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To increase by addition; to enlarge: as, To *run up* a large account.

(*b*) To erect; especially to erect hastily.

"And *run up* a store out of so many planks and so much corrugated iron."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

(*c*) To thrust up, as something long and slender.

(*d*) To raise in value.

"Engaged in *running up* the prices of the Southern Lines."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

(*e*) To sew up, by taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; to repair temporarily by sewing.

(*f*) To add up: as, To *run up* a column of figures.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To rise, to grow, to increase; as, The amount *runs up* quickly.

(*b*) *Coursing:* To be the second in a coursing-match; to be the runner-up (q.v.).

34. *To run with the land:*

Law (*Of a covenant*): To affect real property.

rŭn, *s.* [RUN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of running; a course run; specif., a chase after an animal hunted.

"After a four hours' *run* last week."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

2. A trip, a pleasure excursion. (*Colloq.*)

"I think of giving her a *run* in London for a change."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

3. Power of running; strength or ability in running.

4. A course, progress, or flow; especially, particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.

"He nowhere uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear."—*Broome: Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. Continued course: as, a *run* of luck; espec., continued success or popularity.

"The average duration of the theatrical *run* is much longer here."—*Daily News*, Jan. 25, 1886.

6. A stream.

"A cold spring *run* came down off the mountain."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 16.

7. Free use of, or access to.

"The shilling gave every guest the *run* of the groaning board."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

8. A general or extraordinary demand or pressure; specif., a demand on a bank or treasury for redemption of its notes.

"The *run* upon the Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank was very severe."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

9. Character; lay.

"He knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

10. A place where animals run or may run; a large extent of grazing ground: as a sheep *run*, a cattle *run.*

11. A burrow.

"These nimble creatures disappear into the earth in the twinkle of an eye, and have a hundred underground *runs.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, 1886.

12. Clamour, outcry. (Followed by *against.*)

13. A plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows.

14. A pair of millstones in working order.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* The complete act of running from one wicket to the other by a batsman. The match is won by the side making most runs.

2. *Mil.:* The swiftest mode of advancing.

3. *Mining:* The direction or lead of a vein of ore, or a seam or stratum of other mineral, as of coal or marble.

4. *Music:* A succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played rapidly; a series of running notes.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) The aftermost part of a ship's bottom, which becomes gradually narrower from the floor-timbers to the stern-post.

(2) The course or distance sailed by a vessel.

(3) A voyage, trip, or passage from one port to another. (Seamen are said to be engaged *on the run* when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another.)

6. *Cycling:* An outing awheel, as a club *run* (a special outing appointed by the captain of a club for its members), a century *run* (an outing covering a hundred miles), &c.

¶ (1) *By* (or *with*) *a* (or *the*) *run:* Suddenly; all at once. (Said of a fall, descent, or the like.) (*Slang.*)

(2) *In the long run,* * *at the long run:* In the end, in the result, eventually.

(3) *The common run; the run:* That which is most commonly seen or met with; the generality.

(4) *To get the run upon:* To make a butt of; to ridicule.

(5) *To let go by the run:*

Naut.: To let go at once or entirely, in place of slacking the rope and tackle by which anything is held fast.

run-up, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.:* A fillet mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without mitring with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels.

2. *Coursing:* The race between two greyhounds from the slips to the first turn of the hare.

"Pious Fraud scored the *run-up* from Alona."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rŭn, *pa. par. & a.* [RUN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Liquefied, melted, fused.

2. Deserted; as a sailor who has deserted is marked in the ship's books as *run.*

3. Conveyed on shore secretly; contraband, smuggled: as, *run* spirits.

4. Applied to lineal measurements, as opposed to square or solid.

"Before . . . the measurements can be brought into the form of a bill, they have to be reduced in various forms . . . some being taken item by item . . . others are taken by the lineal inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be *run.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 366.

* **rŭn'-ą-gāte,** * **rŭn'-ną-gāte,** * **ren-e-gat,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *renegat* = renegade (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A renegade, an apostate.

2. A deserter, a fugitive.

"The Carthaginians shall restore and deliver back all the *renegates* [*perfugas*] and fugitives that have fled to their side from us."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 761.

B. *As adj.:* Renegade, runaway.

"Not like enemies overcome by battell, but like *runnagate* slaues."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 12.

rŭn'-ą-wāy, *s. & a.* [Eng. *run*, and *away.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who runs from danger or service; one who forsakes or deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

"He soon overtook two or three hundred of his *runaways* who had taken the same road."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. One who roams or wanders on the roads; a vagabond.

"A sort of vagabonds, rascals, and *runaways.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Acting the part of a runaway; fugitive; deserting lawful service; breaking from restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away: as, a *runaway* match.

* **rŭn-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *runcatio*, from *runcatus*, pa. par. of *runco* = to weed.] The act of weeding.

rŭn'-çĭn-āte, *a.* [RUNCINATO-.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Hook-backed; curved in a direction from the apex to the base, having the points of the great central lobes reflexed, as the leaves of *Taraxacum officinale* (*Leontodon Taraxacum*).

runcinate-pinnatifid, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid with the tips of the lobes reflexed. (*Hooker: Student's Flora* (1878), p. 215.)

rŭn-çĭn-ā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *runcinatus*, pa. par. of *runcino* = to plane off; *runcina* = a plane.]

Bot.: Runcinate (q.v.).

runcinato-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Hook-backed and toothed.

runcinato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Both runcinate and laciniate.

rŭnd, *s.* [Ger. & Dan. *rand* = a border.] A selvage of broad cloth; list; a border.

"That's no lists or tailor's *rands* or selvage of cloth."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

* **rŭn'-dęl,** *s.* [RUNNEL.] A runlet; a moat with water in it.

rŭn'-dle, *s.* [A dimin. from *round* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A round or step of a ladder; a rung.

"We are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by."—*Duppa.*

* 2. Something put round an axis.

"Of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes."—*Wilkes: Math. Mag.*

* 3. A ball.

* 4. Something round or circular; a circle.

5. One of the bars in a lantern-wheel (q.v.).

II. *Naut.:* The drum of a capstan.

***rŭn'-dled (le as ęl),** *a.* [RUNDLE.] Round, circular.

"His *rundled* target."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii.

***rŭnd'-lĕt, * runde-let,** *s.* [RUNLET.]

rûne, *s.* [A.S. *rún* = a rune, a mystery; cogn. with Icel. *rún* = a secret, a rune; Goth. *runa;* O. H. Ger. *rúna* = a secret, counsel; Ger. *raunen;* Mid. Eng. *roun, round* = to whisper.]

Archæology:

1. Any letter of the Futhork (q.v.). They are formed almost entirely of straight lines, and may have been derived, as Schlegel supposes, from the Phœniciaus, for several of the Runic characters bear close resemblance to the letters of the Phœnician alphabet. Schloezer holds that they are corruptions of the Roman alphabet, whilst another theory is that they are the original characters of the Indo-Germanic tribes brought from the East, and preserved among the races of that stock. The name Rune was first mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus in the sixth century as the name of a German letter. The knowledge of the Runes was confined to a small class, and they were used for purposes of augury, and for magical symbols. They have been grouped into three systems—the Anglo-Saxon, the German, and the Norse or Scandinavian; but no great difference exists between them. Traces of Runes in inscriptions occur in England in the old kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia; in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Iceland. The so-called Runes of North America are nothing more than Indian pictnre-writing.

"The mystic Woden, or Odin, the inventor of *runes,* claims a higher place in the literature of northern Europe than the Greek Cadmus."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,* ii. 286.

2. Poetry expressed in Runes.

"*Runes* were upon his tongue,
As on the warrior's sword."
Longfellow: Tegner's Death.

***rûn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *run(e);* *-er.*] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

rŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RING, *v.*]

rŭng, * ronge, *s.* [A.S. *hrung* = one of the stakes of a cart; cogn. with O. Dut. *ronge;* Icel. *rông* = a rib in a ship; Goth. *hrugga* = a staff; Ger. *runge* = a pin, a bolt; Irish *ronga* = a rung; Gael. *rong* = a staff.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cudgel; a rough, undressed staff or piece of wood.

"Till, slap, come in an nnco loon,
And wi' a *rung* decide it."
Burns: Dumfries Volunteers.

2. The rondd or step of a ladder.

3. The spoke of a wallower or lantern-wheel, or one of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering-wheel.

4. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.

II. *Shipbuild.:* A floor or ground timber of a ship's frame.

rung-head, *s.*

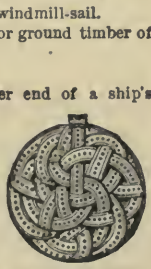
Shipwright.: The upper end of a ship's floor timber.

rûn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *run(e);* *-ic.*]

1. Of, or pertaining to a rune or runes; cut in runes.

† 2. Scandinavian.

"Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each vale a *Runic* name."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 1.



EARLY SAXON RUNIC KNOT.

runic-knot, *s.*

Arch.: A peculiar twisted ornament belonging to early Anglo-Saxon or Danish times. Also called a Danish knot.

runic-staff, runic-wand, *s.* A willow staff inscribed with runes, used in magical ceremonies or divinations.

rŭn'-kled (le as ęl), *a.* [WRINKLED.] (*Scotch.*)

rŭn'-lĕt (1), ***rŭnd'-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from O. F. *rondele* = a little tun or barrel, from *rond* = round.] A small barrel of varying capacity, from three to twenty gallons, but usually containing about fifteen gallons.

"Have then a *rundlet* of brisk claret."—*Cartwright: The Ordinary,* ii. 1.

† **rŭn'-lĕt** (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q.v.).] A little stream, a rivulet. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam,* cxix. 13.)

rŭnn, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *ran* = a thicket, a wood, a waste.] A waste. (Used only of the Runn of Cutch, which is a salt-marsh tolerably dry in the hot season, flooded and impassable in the rains.)

***rŭn'-nęl,** *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q.v.).]

1. A rivulet, a small stream or brook.

"The familiar *runnels* of water which in the inhabited country intersect the land every few yards."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 9, 1885.

2. A runner.

"Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank."
Lowell, in *Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 142.

rŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *run,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who runs; one who joins in a race.

"Forespent with toil, as *runners* with a race."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* 2. A fugitive, a runaway.

"'Tis sport to maul a *runner.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 7.

* 3. A messenger.

* 4. An old name for a detective officer: as, a Bow-Street *runner.* (*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. xxx.)

* 5. A smuggler.

"The unfair traders and *runners.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 188.

6. A round piece of wood, on which any heavy weight is rolled along; a roller.

"The barn or house was pried up, and great *runners,* cut in the woods, placed under it, and under the *runners* were placed skids."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1871, p. 46.

7. One of the curved pieces of a sled or sleigh which run or slide upon the ground and support the bed.

8. A ship which runs a blockade.

9. One whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, &c. (*Amer.*)

10. The slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted.

11. A run of water, a stream.

"When they are going up the *runners* to spawn."—*Field,* Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A prostrate filiform stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives birth to new runners, as in the strawberry. Properly it is a prostrate, viviparous scape, *i.e.,* one producing roots and leaves instead of flowers. It is akin to a sucker, which, however, roots at various parts of its course.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The Cursoria (q.v.).

3. *Found.:* A gate (q.v.).

4. *Milling.:* The revolving millstone of a grinding-mill. It is usually, but not always, the upper stone. Sometimes both stones are driven, and thus become the upper and lower runner respectively.

5. *Naut.:* A thick rope rove through a single block, a hook attached to one end and the other passed around one of the tackle-blocks. A whip-and-runner has a single block only, attached to the fall of the runner.

6. *Optics:* A convex tool of cast-iron, on which lenses are supported while grinding in the shell.

7. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The Cursores (q.v.).

8. *Saddlery:* A loop, usually of metal, used in harness-making to receive a running strap or rein. The gag-rein passes through runners suspended from the throat-latch on each side of the throat.

9. *Stone-working:* A rubber (q.v.).

10. *Well-boring.:* A loop-shaped piece for taking hold of the topit or top-piece of the train of boring-rods.

runner-ball, *s.*

Gunpowder: A wooden dish which crushes the mill-cake through the meshes of the sieves in granulating gunpowder.

runner-stick, *s.*

Found.: A cylindrical or slightly conical piece of wood, which acts as a pattern to form the upright part of the gate.

runner-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A luff-tackle applied to the running end of a rope passed through a movable pillow. [RUNNER.]

runner-up, *s.*

Coursing.: The greyhound which takes the second prize, losing only the final course with the actual winner of the stakes; hence any competitor who runs second, or takes second place in any competition.

"The falling together of last year's winner and *runner-up.*"—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

rŭn'-nĕt, *s.* [RENNET.]

rŭn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving or proceeding at a run.

2. Kept for running: as, a *running* horse.

3. Discharging pus or matter: as, a *running* sore.

4. Not discharged at the time, but settled periodically: as, a *running* account.

5. Interspersed with the original matter.

"Her *running* comment on the plates combines sensible notes with good advice."—*Athenæum,* Dec. 20, 1884.

6. In succession; without any day, week, &c., intervening; as, He came three days *running.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which runs.

2. That which runs or flows; quantity run.

3. Power, ability, or strength to run.

4. Matter or pus discharged from a sore.

¶ (1) *To make good one's running:* To run as well as one's rival; to prove one's self a match for one's rival.

(2) *To make the running:*

Racing: To force the pace at the beginning of a race.

(3) *To take up the running:*

Racing: To take the lead in forcing the pace; to take the most active part in any undertaking.

running-block, *s.*

Naut.: A hooked block which moves as the fall is hauled upon.

running-board, *s.* A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive.

running-bowline, *s.*

Naut.: A knot in which the end is taken round the standing part and made into a bowline around its own part.

running-buddle, *s.*

Mining: [BUDDLE].

running-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A term suggested by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., for the Geocores, or Land-bugs.

running-days, *s. pl.*

Comm.: A chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, &c., including Sundays, and not being therefore limited to working days.

running-fight, *s.* A fight kept up between a party pursuing and one pursued.

running-fire, *s.* A constant fire of artillery or musketry; hence, a constant or continued course of anything: as, a *running-fire* of questions.

RUNNING-FOOTMAN.

* **running-footman,** *s.* A livery-servant, one or more of whom were formerly kept by noblemen, to

run before their carriages and give notice of their approach. It is believed that the Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1810, was the last person in England who employed running footmen. The illustration is from the sign of a public-house in Hayes-Mews, Berkeley-Square, formerly a house of call for running-footmen. (*Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., i. 9.)

"Two *running-footmen*, dressed in white, with black-jockey-caps and long staffs in their hands, headed the train."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii.

running-gear, *s.*

Vehicle: The entire portion of the vehicle below the bed or body. Specifically, the wheels, axles, perch (if any), hounds, bolsters, and tongue.

running-hand, *s.*

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed without raising the pen from the paper.

2. *Print.:* A fount of type in imitation of such writing.

running-off, *s.*

Found.: The act of opening the tap-hole of a blast-furnace to allow the metal to flow into the channels and thence to the moulds.

running-part, *s.*

Naut.: The hauling-part or fall of a tackle; as distinguished from the standing-part.

running-policies, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Open policies, covering the risk attaching to the property on board a ship, during an entire season, or up to some specified date, instead of during a single voyage.

running-rein, *s.*

Manége: A driving rein which runs over pulleys on the headstall to increase its freedom of motion. It frequently passes over sheaves on the bit and returns up the cheek, so as to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-rigging, *s.*

Naut.: Ropes for arranging the yards and sails, as braces, sheets, halyards, bowlines, &c. [STANDING-RIGGING.]

running-thrush, *s.* [FRUSH, (2).]

running-title, *s.*

Print.: A line at the head of a page indicating the subject. [HEADLINE.]

***rŭn'-nĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *running; -ly.*] Without hesitation.

"Played I not off-hand and *runningly?*"
R. Browning: Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

***rŭn'-nĭŏn** (i as y), *s.* [RUNYON.]

***rū-nŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *runolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in runes.

"The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists.*"
—*Athenæum*, June 28, 1879.

***rū-nŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *run(e); -ology.*] The science of runes; the principles on which the study of runes is based.

"The facts of *runology* absolutely demand that the Iron Age in Scandinavia shall be many hundreds of years before Christ."—*Academy*, May 8, 1886, p. 332.

rŭn'-rĭg, *a.* [Apparently from *run* and *rig.*] Applied to lands, the alternate ridges of which belong to different owners. (*Scotch.*)

rŭnt, * **ront,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *rund* = a bullock or cow.]

1. An animal smaller and shorter than the usual size of the breed.

"A monstrous Welsh *runt*, the ugliest brute that probably could be found in the country."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. A shrivelled, sapless, withered animal.

"Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted; and as hard as the very horn the old *runt* wore when she lived."—*Laud: Letter to Lord Strafforde.*

3. A dwarf; a mean, despicable person.

4. The stem of colewort or cabbage; the dead stump of a tree. (*Scotch.*)

"Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail *runt.*"
Burns: Halloween.

5. A variety of pigeon.

"There are *runts* weighing more than two pounds each."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

6. A raw country girl.

rŭnt'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *runt; -y.*] Short and thick.

"A *runty* pig tied to a stob."—*Harper's Magazine*, Oct., 1886, p. 696.

rŭn'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *run* and *way.*] The run of an animal.

"We stood so that each commanded one of the *runways* indicated."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 298.

rū-peē', *s.* [Mahratta *rupaya* = Hind. *rupiya* a rupee, silver, from Sansc. *rûpya* = silver, wrought silver, or gold.]

Coinage:

1. A silver coin in use in the British dominions in India, with corresponding ones of much inferior workmanship and variable value in the native states. In 1875 the Madras or Company's rupee of 16 annas, or 192 pice, was valued at 1s. 10½d., and the Sicca rupee = $1\frac{1}{16}$ of the Company's rupee, 1s. 11¾d. Next year (1876) the appreciation of gold began or became perceptible with the corresponding depreciation of silver. Tested by a gold standard the Madras rupee steadily fell, and in 1886 was worth about 1s. 6d. only. As the Indian government receiving taxes in silver, has to pay home charges in gold or its full equivalent, it lost, in 1876–7, a little over two millions of pounds sterling, and in 1882–3 more than three millions. (*W. W. Hunter: Indian Empire, Statesman's Year Book, &c.*)

2. A gold coin. In 1875 the Bombay rupee was worth £1 10s. 1½d., the Madras one, of 15 silver rupees, £1 9s. 2½d. Since then they have greatly risen in value. [1.]

rū-pē'-lĭ-ăn, *a.* [From the village of Rupelmonde, south of Antwerp.] (See compound.)

rupelian-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The Middle Oligocene of Belgium.

* **rū-pĕl'-ạ-rȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock.] Rocky.

Rū'-pĕrt, *s.* [The nephew of Charles I.]

Rupert's drop, † **Rupert's ball,** *s.* A small globule of cooled glass with a long, thin projection. When this slender part is broken, the whole globule goes into small fragments. The name was given because the drops were first brought to England by Prince Rupert.

rū'-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπος (*rhupos*) = dirt.]

Pathol.: A bulbous disease, always syphilitic, resembling pemphigus, but the crust becomes hard, horny, and remains attached, the ulceration forming layer after layer underneath, till it assumes the characteristic cockle-shell form of the disease. Underneath the scab a grey sloughy ulcer is present, and the rupia ulceration and crusts frequently form from syphilis without any bulbous eruption.

rū-pĭ-căp'-rạ, *s.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock, and *capra* = a she-goat.]

1. *Zool.:* Chamois (q.v.), a genus of Bovidæ; in Sir V. Brooke's classification the sole genus of Rupicaprinæ. There is but one species, *Rupicapra tragus*, ranging from the Alps to the Caucasus. Elongate, slender round horns (in both sexes); nearly erect from above the orbit, suddenly hooked backwards at tip; nose ovine, hairy; fur soft.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Post-Pliocene (caves) of France.

rū-pĭ-ca-prī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rupicapr(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [RUPICAPRA.]

rū-pĭc'-ō-ĭạ, *s.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Cock of the Rock; a genus of Rupicolinæ (q.v.), with three species, from the Amazonian region and Guiana. Bill moderate, robust, rather vaulted; nostrils oval, lateral, partly hidden by the feathers of the elevated crest; feet large, strong, syndactyle; tarsi partially covered with feathers; wings short, rounded.

rū-pĭ-cō'-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *rupicol(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cotingidæ, formerly a sub-family of Pipridæ. It now contains two genera: Rupicola and Phœnicocercus. (*Wallace.*)

Rüp'-pĕll (ü as ū), *s.* [Wilhelm Peter Edward Simon Rüppell, a German traveller and naturalist, born 1790.]

Rüppell's griffon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Gyps rüppelli*, from Abyssinia.

rŭp'-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after H. B. Rupplus, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceæ (*Lindley*), of Naiadeæ, tribe Potameæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Flowers perfect, generally two in a peduncle arising from spathaceous leaf sheaths. Perianth none, stamens four, anthers one-celled. Achenes or drupes four, on long stalks, each one-seeded. Known species one or more. *Ruppia maritima*, a small herb with linear, setaceous, submerged leaves, is found in Britain, in saltwater pools and ditches.

rŭp'-tĭle, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ruptilis*, from Lat. *ruptus* = broken.]

Bot.: Bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

* **rŭp'-tĭon,** *s.* [Lat. *ruptio*, from *ruptus*, pa. par. of *rumpo* = to break.] A breach; a breaking or bursting open; rupture.

"The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion."—*Wiseman: Treatises.*

* **rŭp'-tụ-ạ-rȳ,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt of Roturier (q.v.).

rŭp'-tụre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ruptura*, fem. of *ruptrus*, fut. par. of *rumpo* = to break; Sp. *rotura;* Ital. *rotture.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted.

"The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclos'd
Their callow young." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 419.

2. *Fig.:* A breach, as of peace, friendship, or concord, between either individuals or nations; a quarrel; a breaking off of friendly relations.

II. *Med.:* Hernia (q.v.).

¶ A Rupture Society to provide poor persons suffering from rupture with trusses, was established in London in 1804.

rŭp'-tụre, *v.t. & i.* [RUPTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To break, to burst; to part violently.

"The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood."—*Sharp.*

2. To affect with, or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.

II. *Fig.:* To cause a breach in; to break.

"The Treaty of Berlin, after having survived seven years, has at length been *ruptured* in an important point."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 7, 1885.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To suffer a breach or disruption.

rŭp'-tụre-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rupture*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Herniaria glabra* [HERNIARIA]; (2) *Alternanthera polygonoides.*

rŭp'-tụr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUPTURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Bot.: An irregular method of bursting; the production of irregular holes or rents in a pericarp by the spontaneous contraction of part of it, as in Antirrhinum and Campanula.

rū'-rạl, * **ru-rall,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *rural*, from Lat. *ruralis*, from *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country; Sp. & Port. *rural;* Ital. *rurale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; resembling or suitable to the country; rustic.

"For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth." *Cowper: Task*, i. 109.

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy.

* 3. Living in the country; rustic.

"Here is a *rural* fellow."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An inhabitant of the country.

"Ye said sir Thomas punyssched the sayd vyllages and *ruralis* by greuous fines."—*Fabyan: Cronycle (Philip de Valoys*, an. 19).

rural-dean, *s.* An ecclesiastic, under the bishop and archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.

rural-deanery, *s.* The jurisdiction of a rural dean or archdeacon. It is an aggregation of parishes.

* **rū'-rạl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *rural; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being rural.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.

* **rū'-rạl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rural; -ist.*] One who leads a rural life. (*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 3.)

***rû-răl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being rural; ruralness.

rû'-ral-īze, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To go into the country to live; to live in the country.

B. *Trans.*: To make rural; to give a rural appearance to.

rû'-ral-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ly.*] In a rural manner; as in the country.

"*Rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 76.

rû'-ral-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rural; rurality.

***rû-rĭc'-ō-lĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *ruricola*, from *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *colo* = to live.] An inhabitant of the country.

rû-rĭ-dĕ-cā'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *decanus* = a dean.] Of or pertaining to an archdeacon; under the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

"A diocese no larger than a *ruridecanal* district."—*Church Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

***rû-rĭġ'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] Born in the country.

rû'-ṣa, *s.* [Malay *russa* = a deer.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ, or a sub-genus of Cervus, with several species, from the East Indies. They are generally of large size, and have round antlers, with a snag projecting in front just above the base of each. There are several species, of which the best known is *Rusa aristotelis*, the Sambur (q.v.).

rŭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *ruscum* = butcher's-broom.]

Bot.: Butcher's-broom; a genus of Asparageæ or Asparageæ. Diœcious; perianth spreading, of six sepals; filaments combined into a tube; stamens three, sessile; ovary three-celled; berry usually one-seeded. Known species four or five, from the north temperate zone. The seeds of some have been roasted as coffee. *Ruscus aculeatus* was formerly used as an aperient and diuretic, and *R. hypoglossum* as a gargle. *R. aculeatus* is the common Butcher's Broom; used by butchers in Europe to sweep their blocks.

rûṣe, *s.* [Fr. = a stratagem, from *ruser* = to beguile, from O. Fr. *reüser* = to refuse, to recoil, to escape; hence, to use tricks to escape, from Lat. *recuso* = to refuse.] A stratagem, an artifice, a trick, a wile.

¶ *Ruse de guerre*: A trick of war; a stratagem.

rŭsh (1), ***resche,** ***rische,** ***rishe,** ***rusche,** *s.* [A.S. *risce*, *resce*; Cf. Low Ger. *rush*, *risch*; Dut. & Ger. *rusch*; Lat. *ruscum* = butcher's-broom.]

1. *Literally & Botany*:

(1) The several species of the genus Juncus. Marsh plants with flowers of higher organization than grasses or sedges, from which they are readily distinguished by their stem. This is unjointed, and has a central pith which may be used as a very feeble taper [RUSH-LIGHT], and woven into baskets, ropes, &c. The deep roots of some species, as *Juncus acutus* and *J. maritimus* are planted on the embankments of Holland, &c., to defend them against the encroachments of the sea. Some are troublesome weeds in undrained land. (*Job* viii. 11.)

(2) *Chondrilla juncea.*

(3) Various plants more or less superficially resembling Juncus.

(4) (*Pl.*): The order Juncaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Fig.*: Used to denote anything of little or no worth; the merest trifle; a straw, a fig: as, I do not care a *rush*.

rush-bearing, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: Bearing or producing rushes.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A name in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and some other parts of England, for the Wake or Feast of Dedication of a Church, when the parishioners used to strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling herbs.

2. (*Pl.*): Devices of wooden framework, covered with moss, rushes, and flowers, with which a church is decorated on the Feast of Dedication.

"The *rush-bearings* remain in the church over the Sunday until the following Monday afternoon."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

rush-bottomed, *a.* Having a bottom or seat made of rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

***rush-buckler,** *s.* A bullying, swaggering fellow; a swashbuckler.

"Take into this number also their servants: I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*."—*Sir T. More: Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. iv.

rush-broom, *s.*

Bot.: The leguminous genus Viminaria.

rush-candle, *s.* A rush-light (q.v.).

"Some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole."
Milton: Comus, 338.

rush-light, *s.*

1. A tallow candle with a rush wick. Rush-lights are made in the same manner as dip-candles, a peeled rush being used for a wick. One narrow ribbon of the rind is left on the pith to hold it together. The rushes thus prepared are bleached and dried. They are dipped vertically in the melted tallow several times, as usual with dip-candles. As they burn slowly, and give only a feeble light, they are often used in sick rooms.

2. Any weak, flickering light.

rush-like, *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

"By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 788.

rush-mat, *s.* A mat made of rushes.

rush-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Cyperus esculentus*, a sedge, not a genuine rush. [CYPERUS.]

***rush-ring,** *s.* A ring made of rushes, formerly used in mock-marriages.

rush-toad, *s.* [NATTERJACK.]

rush-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: *Triticum junceum*, the Rushy Sea-wheat, a British plant growing along sandy sea-shores.

rŭsh (2), *s.* [RUSH, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: A pushing or driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.

"With a violent *rush* severed him from the duke, who with the rest went on quickly through the town."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 230.

2. *Fig.*: An eager demand; a run.

"In view of the *rush* of applicants for every free scholarship at schools and universities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

rŭsh, ***rusche,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Sw. *ruska*, *rusa* = to rush; *ruska* = to shake; Dan. *ruske*; Ger. *rauschen* = to rustle.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To move or drive forward with haste and eagerness; to hurry forward tumultuously.

"He thinks the queen is *rushing* to his arms."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 115.

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation, reflection, and preparation: as, To *rush* into speculation, to *rush* into print.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To put forward over hastily; to hurry forward.

"In the first place a number of bills are *rushed* through Parliament. They must be passed *coûte que coûte*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

*2. To throw down; to overturn.

"Of alle his ryche castilles *rusche* doune the walles."
Morte Arthure, 1,339.

***rŭshed,** *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Abounding with rushes; rushy.

"Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood."
Warton: Odes, i.

2. Covered with rushes: as, a *rushed* floor.

rŭsh'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-er.*] One whose business it was to strew rushes on the floors at dances, &c.

"Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,
Jugglers, and gipsies." *Ben Jonson.*

rŭsh'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rush*, v.; *-er.*] One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.

rŭsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rushy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rushy or abounding with rushes.

rŭsh'-ȳ, ***rush-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with rushes.

"Our first field is grass, sloping down to a *rushy* patch."—*Field*, March 27, 1886.

2. Made of rushes.

***rushy-fringed,** *a.* Fringed or bordered with rushes.

"By the *rushy-fringed* bank." *Milton: Comus*, 890.

¶ Apparently a special coinage. Prof. D. Masson (note *in loc.*) says:

"An adjective formed, as it were, from a previous compound noun, *rushy-fringe*; unless, by a very forced device, for which there is no authority, we should resolve the word thus—*rush-y-fringed*."

rû'-ṣīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rus(a)*; *-ine.*]

Zool.: A name applied to a group of Deer, of which Rusa is the type. The horns have an anterior basal snag, and the beam ends in a simple bifurcation; muffle not separate from muzzle, and set high; hair-tuft on hind legs.

"Another member of the *Rusine* deer is the well-known Axis."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 698.

rû-sĭ-ŏch'-îne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: A red substance produced by evaporating the green solution formed when chlorine water and ammonia are added to a solution of quinine. It is soluble in alcohol.

rŭsk, *s.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* = sea-rusks; *rosca* = a roll of bread; cf. Port. *rosca* = the winding of a serpent, a screw.]

1. A kind of light cake, or a kind of soft sweetened biscuit.

"After a hasty meal of coffee and *rusks*, I got to the water-side."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A kind of small cake or loaf which has been rasped.

3. A kind of light hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores.

rŭs'-kĭe, *s.* [O. Fr. *rusche* (Fr. *ruche*) = a hive.]

1. A hive.

2. A twig or straw basket for corn or meal.

3. A coarse straw hat. (*Scotch.*)

rŭṣ'-ma, *s.* [Turk. *khyrysma.*] A kind of depilatory used by Turkish women, and made of a brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime, steeped in water.

Rŭss, *a. & s.* [RUSSIAN.]

A. *As adj.*: Of, or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A native, or the natives collectively, of Russia.

2. The language of the Russ or Russians.

rŭs'-sel, *s.* [Prob. connected with *russet* (q.v.).] A woollen cloth first manufactured at Norwich.

* ¶ *Dan Russel*: The fox; so called from his red colour.

rŭs'-sĕt, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *rousset* = russet brown, ruddy, a dimin. from Fr. *roux* (fem. *rousse*) = reddish, from Lat. *russus* = red.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Of a reddish-brown colour.

¶ Formerly used loosely for gray or ash-coloured. (Cf. *Notes & Queries*, *loc. inf. cit.*)

"*Russet*, so far as one can judge, described a sad colour, and was applied to various shades, both of grey and brown."—*Notes & Queries* (6th ser.) x. 499.

*2. *Fig.*: Rustic, homespun, coarse, plain.

"Henceforth my wooing mind shall be expressed
In *russet* Yeas and honest kersey Noes."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

3. Applied to the condition of leather when it is finished, excepting the operations of colouring and polishing the surface.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A reddish-brown colour: specif., a pigment prepared from the *Rubia tinctoria*, or madder root. It is of a true middle hue between orange and purple, not subject to change by the action of light, impure air, time, or mixture of other pigments.

2. A country dress; homespun cloth.

"Himself a palmer poor, in homely *russet* clad."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

3. A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

"The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the russeting and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally russet, and the other streaked like a pearmain."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***russet-pated,** *a.* Having the head grey, or ash-coloured. (*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., ix. 345, 396, 470, x. 499.)

"*Russet-pated* choughs."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

***rŭs'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [RUSSET, *a.*] To give a russet colour to. (*Thomson: A Hymn*, 96.)

rŭs'-sĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *russet; -ing.*]

1. The same as RUSSET, *s.*, 3.

"The apple-orange, then the savoury *russeting.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

* 2. Russet or coarse cloth.

* 3. A clown, a rustic; one dressed in coarse clothes.

"A goodly hotch-potch! when vile *russetings*
Are match'd with monarchs and with mighty kings."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 3.

* **rŭs'-sĕt-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *russet,* a.; *-y.*] Of a russet colour.

Rŭss'-ĭa (ss as sh), *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* The name of an empire in the east of Europe.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 232].

3. *Leather:* Russia-leather (q.v.).

Russia-duck, *s.*

Fabric: Fine white linen canvas.

Russia-leather, *s.* A kind of leather originally made in Russia, but now prepared elsewhere, from the skins of goats and sheep. It is usually of either a black or a red color, the latter being given by alum and a decoction of Brazil and sandal woods, the former by a solution of iron and sandal-wood. It is very strong, pliant, and waterproof, and has a peculiar faculty for resisting moisture and the ravages of insects. The strong penetrating odor is due to the oil of birch used in its preparation. It is especially useful in bookbinding.

Russia-matting, *s.* Bast-matting (q.v.). It is used for packing, and the bast of which it is composed for tying up plants.

Rŭss'-ĭan (ss as sh), *a.* & *s.* [RUSSIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Russia or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Russia.

2. The language spoken by the Russians; Russ. It belongs to the eastern division of the Slavonic branch.

Russian Church, *s.*

Church Hist. & Eccles.: The church established in Russia. It is an offshoot from the Greek church, the conversion of the Russians to Christianity having been effected by Greek missionaries. About A.D. 900, a metropolitan was consecrated at Constantinople for the see of Kiew, the capital of a Grand Duke. In 955 the Russian princess Olga went to Constantinople to be baptised. In 988 Vladimir the Great was also baptised, married the sister of the Greek emperor, and took active steps to spread Christianity in his dominions. In 1223 the Mongol Tartars invaded the country, and destroyed Kiew in 1240. In 1299, the seat of the metropolitan see was removed to Vladimir, and subsequently to Moscow. In 1415 a separation took place between the Russian and Polish churches. In 1702, Peter the Great swept away the dignity of the patriarch and proclaimed himself head of the Church. A Holy Synod was constituted to counsel and assist him in his government. The tenets of the Russian Church are essentially those of the parent Greek Church (q.v.). There are many dissenters.

Russian-influenza, *s.* An epidemic catarrhal trouble, familiarly known as *grippe.* Quite common in the United States during the last few years.

Russian-thistle, *s.* *Salsola Kali* (q.v.), the saltwort of our ocean beach, from New England to Georgia, has a variety *tragus,* native to parts of Europe, and whose seeds have been introduced to this country. This is the so-called Russian-thistle, which has invaded the Dakotas and Nebraska, and is spreading elsewhere. It is a troublesome and persistent weed, so difficult to eradicate that Congress has been called upon for an appropriation for the purpose. The nearly spherical plants break off at the roots and are rolled by the wind as tumble-weeds, scattering their seeds as they go. The loss caused by it is great and increasing.

Rŭss'-ĭan-īze (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *Russian; -ize.*] To render Russian; to subject to Russian influence.

Rŭss'-nĭ-ak, *s.* [RUSS.] A member of a branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Galicia, Hungary, Podolia, Volhynia, and Lithuania, and distinguished from the Russians proper by their language and mode of life.

Rŭs-sō-, *pref.* [Eng., &c. *Russ* (q.v.), and *o* connective.] Russian, as the *Russo*-Turkish war of 1877–8.

Rŭs'-sō-phile, * **Rŭs-sŏph'-ĭl-ĭst,** *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *Russo-,* and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving, a friend.]

A. *As subst.:* A supporter of Russia or her policy.

B. *As adj.:* Supporting Russia or her policy.

Rŭs'-sŏph'-ĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Russophil(e); -ism.*] The sentiments or principles of a Russophile.

Rŭs'-sō-phōbe, *s.* One affected with Russophobia.

Rŭs-sō-phō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *Russo-,* and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.] A fear of Russia, her power, or policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

Rŭs'-sō-phŏb-ĭst, Rŭs-sŏph'-ō-bĭst, *s.* [RUSSOPHOBIA.] One who dreads or is strongly opposed to Russia or her policy; a strong opponent of the Russians.

rŭst, *s.* [A.S. *rust;* cogn. with Dut. *roest;* Dan. *rust;* Sw. *rost;* Ger. *rost,* from the same root as A.S. *rudu* = ruddiness; Eng. *ruddy* = red; Goth. *roth* = red; Lat. *ruber.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Red (per- or sesqnioxide) oxide of iron, produced when that metal is exposed to the weather.

"Eats into his bloody sword like *rust.*"
Cowper: Table Talk, 8.

(2) A composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water, and used for filling fast joints. A joint formed in this way is called a rust-joint.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any foul, extraneous matter, corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

(2) Loss of power by inactivity or sloth.

"Our rational faculties, which being unemploy'd will naturally contract rust, and grow every day more weak and restive."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. iii., ch. iii.

II. *Bot. & Agric.:* The rusty-colonred mildew of some cereals, &c., produced by coniomycetous fungals. The common rust of corn is *Puccinia graminis,* which infests also ordinary grasses. The tufts are dense, oblong, often confluent, and forming long parallel lines changing from yellowish brown to black.

¶ Obvious compounds: *rust-coloured, rust-eaten,* &c.

rust-joint, *s.* [RUST, *s.*, I. 1. (2).]

rŭst, *v.i.* & *t.* [RUST, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To contract rust; to be oxidized.

"His sword hangs *rusting* on the wall."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To assume an appearance of rust.

2. To degenerate or lose power through idleness or inactivity.

"Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to *rust.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cause to contract rust; to make rusty.

"Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To impair by idleness or inactivity.

* **rŭst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *rust; -ful(l).*] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust.

rŭs'-tĭc, * **rŭs'-tĭck,** * **rus-ticke,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rustique,* from Lat. *rusticus* = pertaining to the country; *rus* = the country; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rustico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of, or pertaining to the country; rural; living in, or fond of the country.

"Our *rustic* garden's barren."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Rude, unpolished, rough, awkward; wanting in refinement.

"*Rustic* baronets and squires, high Churchmen, high Tories, and half Jacobites."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

3. Coarse, plain, simple; not costly of showy.

4. Simple, honest, artless.

"Though oft he stop in *rustic* fear."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

II. *Build.:* Applied to work coarsely or rudely finished.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of the country; a clown, a swain.

"Hence, to your fields, ye *rustics!* hence away,
Nor stain with grief the pleasures of the day."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 87.

2. *Entom.:* A British night-moth, *Caradrina blanda.*

rustic chamfered-work, *s.*

Masonry: The chamfered edges of the face of the ashlar have an angle of 135° with the face, so that at the joint the bevelling will form a right angle.

rustic-coin, *s.* [RUSTIC-QUOIN.]

rustic-joint, *s.*

Masonry: A sunken joint between stones, either square or chamfered.

rustic-order, *s.* That kind of building in which the faces of the stones are hatched or nigged with the point of the hammer.

rustic-quoin, *s.*

Masonry: The ashlaring at the corner of a house or wall, projecting from the face, and laid alternately stretcher and header with rustic joints. The quoins may have edges chamfered to an angle of 135° with the face of the building, so as to make a right angular joint. The faces of the stones are usually tooled.

rustic shoulder-knot, *s.*

Entom.: *Apamea basilinea,* a grayish, ochry moth, with a black streak and a white spot. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva feeds on wheat, &c., is common in Britain, and destructive to crops.

rustic-work, *s.*

1. *Wood:* An imitation of rough or primitive work. Furniture for summer-houses and lawns, made of limbs of trees, taking advantage of natural crooks to form the shapes desired.

2. *Stone:* Masonry jagged over with a hammer to an irregular surface.

* **rŭs'-tĭc-ąl,** * **rŭs'-tĭc-ąll,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rustic; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Rustic.

"He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans."
—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

B. *As subst.:* A rustic.

* **rŭs'-tĭc-ąl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rustical; -ly.*] In a rustic, rough, or rude manner; rudely, roughly; without refinement or elegance.

"For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

* **rŭs'-tĭ-cąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rustical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rustical; rusticity, rudeness; want of refinement or elegance.

"Some will wonder how this shire, lying so near to London, the staple of English civilitie, should be guilty of so much *rusticalness.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Hertfordshire.*

rŭs'-tĭ-cāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *rusticatus,* pa. par. of *rusticor,* from *rus* = the country.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To reside in the country; to ruralize.

"My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun."—*Pope.*

B. *Trans.:* To send to the country; to compel to reside in the country; specif., to suspend from residence and studies at a university, and send away for a time as a punishment.

"Can students who are liable at any moment to be *rusticated* and 'sent down' from a University be described as tenants of their rooms for a year?"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 29, 1885.

rŭs'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [RUSTICATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Build.: The same as RUSTIC, *a.* II. (q.v.).

rŭs-tĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *rusticatio.*] [RUSTICATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A living in the country; residence in the country.

2. At the Universities a punishment inflicted on students for certain offences, by suspending them from residence and studies for a time.

II. *Arch, &c.:* [RUSTIC-WORK].

*** rŭs-tĭ'-cĭal (ci as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *rustic; -ial.*] Rustic, plain.

rŭs-tĭc'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *rusticité.*] The quality or state of being rustic or rural; rustic manners; rural appearance; simplicity, artlessness, plainness.

"We who have lengthy memories shall miss the one speck of old *rusticity* in this prim spot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

*** rŭs'-tĭc-lȳ, * rŭs'-tĭck-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rustic; -ly.*] In a rustic manner; rustically.

"To you it seemes so (*rustickly*), Aiax Olleus said."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

*** rŭs-tĭc'-ō-lą,** *s.* [Lat. *rusticus* = of or belonging to the country, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacinæ. Sometimes separated from Scolopax to contain the Woodcock, which, however, is more generally named *Scolopax rusticola.* [WOODCOCK.]

rŭst'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rusty; -ly.*] In a rusty manner; so as to resemble rust.

"Their armour they should make look so *rustily* and ill-favouredly, as well might become such wearers."
—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

rŭst'-ĭ-nĕss, * rŭst'-ĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *rusty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rusty.

"Cleare the *rustinesse* of the windpipes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

rŭs'-tle (tle as ęl), *s.* [RUSTLE, *v.*] The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

"The noise of a torrent, the *rustle* of a wood."—*The Idler*, No. 44.

rŭs'-tle (tle as ęl), * rŭs'-sle, *v.i. & t.* [A freq. of Sw. *rusta* = to stir, *ruska* = to rustle; Ger. *ruscheln, ruschen, rauschen* = to rustle, to rush.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.

"The straw *rustled* as he turned his head."
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

2. (See extract.) (*Amer.*)

"To *rustle* around is to bestir one's self in a business way. 'What are you going to do in Mandan?' asked one man of another in a Bismarck saloon. 'Oh, I'll *rustle* around and pick up something,' which meant that he would look about for a good business opening. '*Rustle* the things off that table,' means clear the table in a hurry. To do a *rustling* business is to carry on an active trade."—*Century Magazine.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to make a rustling sound.

2. To clear. [A. 2.]

rŭs'-tlĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *rustl(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which rustles.

2. (See extract).

"He was evidently what they call in Dakota a *rustler.* To say that a man is a *rustler* is the highest indorsement a Dakotan can give. It means that he is pushing, energetic, smart, and successful."—*Century Magazine.*

*** rŭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rust; -less.*] Free from rust.

"When once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. viii.

rŭs'-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A lozenge pierced round in the centre, the field appearing through it.

rŭst'-ȳ, * rust-ie, * rust-ye, *a.* [A.S. *rustig*, from *rust* = rust (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Covered with rust; affected with rust; rusted.

"Some armed with leather, and some with *rustye* mayle."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxv.

(2) Of the colour of rust; resembling rust.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Dull; impaired or deteriorated by inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

"That prayer, said the Interpreter, has lain by till it is almost *rusty.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(2) Ill-tempered, surly, morose, obstinate, perverse. (*Slang.*)

(3) Rough, hoarse, harsh, grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

II. *Bot.:* Rust-coloured, light-brown, with a little mixture of red. [FERRUGINOUS.]

¶ *To ride rusty:* To be surlily or contumaciously insubordinate or insolent.

rusty spotted-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis rubiginosa, an Indian wild cat, greenish-gray, with a rufous tinge and rusty-coloured spots. Length of body sixteen or eighteen inches; tail nine inches. Found in the Carnatic and Ceylon.

rŭt (1), *s.* [Fr. *rut, ruit*, from Lat. *rugitum*, accus. of *rugitus* = the roaring of lions; Fr. *rutir*; Lat. *rugio* = to roar.]

1. The copulation of deer, and some other animals; the season during which deer copulate.

* 2. A noise, tumult.

"There arose such *rut* th' unruly rout among."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

rŭt (2), *** rŭtt,** *s.* [An incorrect spelling of *route* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The track or depression left by a wheel.

"Hard, frozen, long, and cross *ruts.*"—*Gibbon: To Lord Sheffield*, Jan., 1794.

2. A line cut on the soil with a spade.

3. A hollow, a depression.

"In thy face here were deep *ruts.*"
Webster: Duchess of Malfy, iii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* A groove or habitual line of conduct, thought, or feeling.

"Mr. Weir, who has a strong feeling for character and a quick eye for a single effect, got out of his usual *rut.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 11.

rŭt (1), *** ru-ti-en, * ru-ty-en,** *v.i. & t.* [RUT (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To desire to come together for copulation. (Said of deer.)

"Owing to the deer being in such fine order, the *rutting* will probably begin a little earlier this season."
—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cover in copulation.

"What piety forbids the lusty ram,
Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

rŭt (2), *v.t.* [RUT (2), *s.*]

1. To make ruts in.

2. To cut a line on, as on the soil with a spade.

rū'-tą, *s.* [Lat., from Pelop. Gr. ῥυτή (*rhutē*) = rue.]

Bot.: Rue; the typical genus of Rutaceæ (q.v.). Calyx four-partite, deciduous; petals four, longer than the calyx, unguiculate, limb vaulted; stamens eight; receptacle with four nectariferous glands; styles four, united above; capsules four; seeds dotted. Flowers yellow or white. The garden species is *Ruta graveolens.* [RUE.] *R. montana*, a Spanish species, is so acrid that it blisters the hand of any one who gathers it.

rū-tą-bā'-gą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot., Agric., &c.: The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *rutabaga.*

rū-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rueworts; the typical order of Rutales (q.v.). Trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs, with opposite or alternate, simple or compound leaves, covered with pellucid resinous dots. Calyx in four or five divisions; petals as many, distinct or combined into a tube, or wanting; stamens the same number, or twice or thrice as many, or by abortion fewer, placed around a disc; ovary sessile or stalked, ovules two, rarely four or more. Fruit of several capsules, cohering or distinct; seeds in each capsule twin or solitary. Tribes: Cusparieæ, Pilocarpeæ, Boronieæ, Endiosmeæ, Dictamneæ, Ruteæ, and perhaps Cneoreæ. Genera forty-seven, species 400. (*Lindley.*)

rū-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [RUTACEÆ.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the natural order Rutaceæ (q.v.).

rū'-tąl, *a.* [RUTALES.] Of, belonging to, or connected with, the genus Ruta: as the *Rutal* Alliance.

rū-tā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rutalis* = of or belonging to the genus Ruta.]

Bot.: The Rutal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, having monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx and corolla definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Orders:

Aurantiaceæ, Amyridaceæ, Cedrelaceæ, Meliaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Connaraceæ, Rutaceæ, Xanthoxylaceæ, Ochnaceæ, Simarubaceæ, Zygophyllaceæ, Elatinaceæ, and Podostemaceæ.

rūt'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *rut(in)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_{19}O)H_2N$. Capramide. The primary amide of capric acid. It is formed by acting on an alcoholic solution of capratet of ethyl with strong ammonia, and crystallizes from alcohol in shining, colourless scales having a silky lustre. It is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

rūte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A miner's term for very small threads of ore.

rū'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rut(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

rū'-tē-lą rū'-tĭ-lą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *rutilus* = inclining to golden yellow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Rutelinæ. Claw-joint of the tarsi very long.

† rū-tēl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rutel(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [RUTELINÆ.]

rū-tē-lī'-næ, rū-tĭ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rutela* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: Goldsmith or Metallic Beetles; a sub-family of Scarabeidæ. Tarsi thick, enabling the insects to cling firmly to trees; joints of tarsi articulated closely together; claws unequal in size, not divergent. Splendidly coloured beetles. Nearly the whole are from America. Formerly made a family Rutelidæ.

rūth (1), *** reouthe, * reuthe, * rewthe,** *s.* [From *rue*, v. (q.v.); Icel. *hryggdh, hrygdh.*]

1. Mercy, pity, compassion; tenderness or sorrow for the misery, pain, or feelings of another.

"Assaulting without *ruth*
The citadels of truth."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

* 2. Misery, sorrow.

Rūth (2), *s.* [Heb. רוּת (*Ruth*), probably a contraction either of רְאוּת (*reuth*) = comely aspect, beauty, or of רֵעוּת (*reuth*) = a female friend; Gr. Ῥούθ (*Rhouth*).] (See the ¶.)

¶ *The Book of Ruth:*

Old Test. Canon: A short book now placed in the Hebrew Bible in the Hagiographa, between the Song of Solomon and the Lamentations. The English Bible, following the Septuagint and the Vulgate, arranges it between the books of Judges and Samuel. During the times of the Judges, a certain Elimelech, of Bethlehem-Judah, *i.e.*, of Bethlehem in Judah, as distinguished from Beth-le-hem in Zebulun (Josh. xix. 15), to escape a famine then raging, went to Moab with his wife, Naomi, and his two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, who married two Moabitesses, Orpah and Ruth. There all the male members of the family died, and the widowed Naomi, hearing that the famine was over, thought of returning home. Orpah, after starting with her, was prevailed on to return; Ruth, the heroine of the narrative, could not be persuaded to go back, and having, after reaching Bethlehem, gone into the fields as a gleaner, she attracted the notice of Boaz, an aged kinsman, with whom she made a romantic marriage, ultimately becoming the great-grandmother of King David, and an ancestress of Jesus Christ (Matt. i. 5). The Book of Ruth is a beautiful idyllic composition. It was penned not earlier than the time of David (ch. iv. 22), and probably much later, for there had been time for customs existent in the days of Boaz and Ruth to change (7). The narrative is in pure Hebrew, but there are Aramæanisms in the dialogues. Most critics place its composition before, but Ewald during the Exile. Its canonicity has never been doubted.

rūth'-ą (th as t), *s.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] A carriage on two low wheels, sometimes highly ornamented; a car; a war chariot. (Used of the car of Juggernaut, &c.) (*East Indies.*)

Rū-thē'-nĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [RUTHENIUM.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Christians described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to Christians who use the Greek liturgy, translated into Old Sclavonic, but profess obedience to the Pope. They are descendants of converts from the Russian Church, who have kept their old rites and discipline.

"The *Ruthenians* have a married secular clergy, and religious who follow the Rule of St. Basil. The Bishops are usually taken from the monks."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 730.

rû-thēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ruthen(ium); -ic.*] Derived from ruthenium (q.v.).

ruthenic-acid, *s.* [RUTHENIUM-OXIDES (4).]

rû-thē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

"In 1828 Osann stated that he had discovered three new metals in the platinum ores from the Ural. To one of these he gave the name of *ruthenium*, from the name of Russia."—*H. E. Roscoe: Treat. on Chemistry* ii. (pt. ii.), 449.

Chem.: A tetrad metallic element discovered by Osann in 1828, and first isolated by Claus in 1846. Symbol, Ru. Atomic weight 104. It occurs in platinum ores, chiefly in osmiridium, and is separated from the latter by heating to redness a mixture of this ore and common salt in a current of moist chlorine. By digestion in cold water an extract is obtained from which ammonia throws down the oxides of ruthenium and osmium. The latter is expelled by heat, and the former converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash, which yields oxide of ruthenium on addition of nitric acid. On ignition in a stream of hydrogen the oxide is reduced to the metallic state in the form of porous fragments. With the exception of osmium it is the most refractory of all metals, but can be fused in the hottest part of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. It then has a density of 11 to 11·4, and is scarcely attacked by nitro-muriatic acid.

ruthenium-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ruthenium forms three chlorides: (1) Dichloride, $RuCl_2$; produced when powdered ruthenium is ignited in a stream of chlorine. It remains as a black crystalline powder, insoluble in water and in all acids. (2) Trichloride, $RuCl_3$; prepared by dissolving in hydrochloric acid the black precipitate obtained from ruthenate of potassium by addition of an acid. It is a yellow-brown crystalline mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol. With sulphocyanide of the alkalis it yields a red coloration, changing to deep violet on heating. (3) Tetrachloride, $RuCl_4$; known only in combination in its double salts, *e.g.*, K_2RuCl_6, which crystallizes in regular transparent octahedrons.

ruthenium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ruthenium forms five oxides: (1) Protoxide, RuO, obtained by calcination of the dichloride, has a dark-gray colour, and is not acted on by acids. (2) Sesquioxide, or ruthenious oxide, Ru_2O_3, produced when pulverised ruthenium is heated in contact with the air, has a deep blue colour, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Dioxide, or ruthenic oxide, RuO_2, formed by roasting the disulphide. It is a black-blue powder with a tinge of green. (4) Trioxide, RuO_3, commonly called ruthenic acid, is known in combination with potash, and is produced when ruthenium is fused with potash and nitrate of potassium. (5) Tetroxide, RuO_4, produced by passing chlorine into a solution of the fused mass obtained by heating ruthenium with potash and nitre. This volatile oxide passes over and condenses on the neck of the retort. It is golden-yellow and crystalline, volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, melts at 58°, boils at 100°, and is heavier than sulphuric acid. Is sparingly soluble in water.

ruthenium-sulphide, *s.* [LAURITE.]

rŭth'-ĕr-fŏrd-īte, *s.* [After Rutherford county, North Carolina, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and grains. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 5·58 to 5·69; colour, blackish-brown; lustre, vitreo-resinous; opaque, but translucent in thin fragments; fracture, conchoidal. Stated to contain 58·5 per cent. of titanic acid and 10 per cent. of lime.

rûth-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *ruth; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of ruth, pity, or tenderness; compassionate, merciful.

* 2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

"O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* 3. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

rûth'-fûl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthful; -ly.*] In a ruthful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly, piteously.

rûth'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *ruth; -less.*] Having or feeling no ruth or pity; pitiless; insensible to the miseries or sufferings of others.

"Struggling in vain with *ruthless* destiny."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

rûth'-lĕss-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthless; -ly.*] In a ruthless manner; pitilessly, cruelly.

"Like Herod, he had *ruthlessly*
Slaughtered the Innocents."
Longfellow: Birds of Killingworth.

rûth'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruthless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ruthless; insensibility to the miseries or sufferings of others; pitilessness.

rût'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from rue.

rutic-acid, *s.* [CAPRIC-ACID.]

rû-tĭ-çĭl'-lą, *s.* [Formed on analogy of *motacilla*, from Lat. *rutilus* = red, shining, and *cillo* = to set in motion.]

Ornith.: The modern synonym of Phœnicura (q.v.). Twenty species, from Palæarctic and Oriental regions to Senegal and Abyssinia, and east to Timor.

rû-tĭ-çĭl-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ruticill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sylviidæ (q.v.).

rû'-tĭl, *s.* [RUTILE.]

rû'-tĭ-lą, *s.* [RUTELA.]

* **rû'-tĭl-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *rutilans*, pr. par. of *rutilo* = to make or be reddish; *rutilus* = red; Fr. *rutilant*; Sp. & Ital. *rutilante.*] Shining, glistening.

"Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture."
—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

* **rû'-tĭl-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *rutilatus*, pa. par. of *rutilo.*] [RUTILANT.] To shine, to glitter.

rû'-tĭle, *s.* [Lat. *rutilus* = fiery red.]

Min.: A widely distributed mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, occasionally massive. Crystallization tetragonal. Much twinned, by repetition of the same twin often assuming a geniculated appearance. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·18 to 4·25; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, red to reddish-brown, yellowish, black; streak, brown; transparent to opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal to uneven. Compos.: oxygen, 39; titanium, 61 = 100, corresponding with the formula TiO_2. Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary, which includes the brownish-red and other shades; sp. gr. 4·18–4·22, and the acicular varieties (sagenite or crispite, q.v.), often enclosed in rock crystal; (2) Ferriferous: colour black, (*a*) nigrine, (*b*) ilmenorutile; (3) Chromiferous, colour grass-green, owing to oxide of chromium. Found distributed in granite, gneiss, mica-schists, and sometimes in granular limestones.

rû'-tĭl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rutil(e); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The resinous substance produced by the action of strong sulphuric acid on salicin.

rû-tĭ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [RUTELINÆ.]

rû'-tĭl-īte, *s.* [RUTILE.]

rû'-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{28}O_{15}$. Melin. Rutinic acid. Vegetable yellow. A glucoside widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom. It has been separated from garden rue, capers, and waifa. It is deposited from a boiled vinegar extract of the plant in an impure state, and on recrystallization from weak acetic acid and treatment with charcoal it is obtained nearly pure. It forms pale yellow delicate needles, which melt at 120°, and dissolve easily in boiling water, alcohol, and acetic acid. Rutin is coloured dark-green with ferric chloride, and when boiled with dilute mineral acids is converted into sugar and quercetin.

rutin-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A sugar isomeric with glucose, and produced when rutin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. After removal of the sulphuric acid, and the quercetin, which is also formed, it can be obtained as a colourless uncrystallizable syrup by precipitation with ether from an alcoholic solution. It has no action on polarised light, is not fermentable, but reduces cuprate of potassium in the cold.

rû-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rutin; -ic.*] (See compound.)

rutinic-acid, *s.* [RUTIN.]

rŭtt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUT, *v.*]

rŭt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rut* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who ruts.

* **rŭt'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Dut. *ruiter*; Ger. *reiter* = a rider.] A horseman, a horse-soldier, a trooper.

"The prince finding his *rutters* alert."—*Sir R. Williams: Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 27. (1618.)

* **rŭt'-tĕr-kĭn,** *s.* [A dimin. or contemptuous form of *rutter* (2).] (See etym.)

"Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering."—*Confutation of Nicholas Saxton*, sign. G. vi.

* **rŭt'-tĭ-ēr,** *s.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A direction for the route or road, whether by land or sea.

2. An old traveller, acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

* **rŭt'-tĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rut* (1), *v.*; *-ish.*] Lustful, libidinous, lecherous.

"A foolish idle boy; but for all that very *ruttish*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

rŭt'-tĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruttish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ruttish.

rŭt'-tle, *s.* [RATTLE, *s.*]

rŭt-tŏn, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

rutton-root, *s.* An Indian dye-root, *Maharanga Emodi.*

rŭt'-tȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *rut* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Full of ruts; cut up by wheels.

"The impediment of the *rutty* cart track overcome."
—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

* **rŭt'-tȳ** (2), *a.* [For *rooty.*] Full of roots.

"Whose *rutty* bancke . . .
Was paynted all with variable flowers."
Spenser: Prothalamion, 12.

rū'-tȳl, *s.* [Eng. *rut(in); -yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}O$. Capryl. The radical of rutic or capric acid. The name is incorrectly applied to Decyl (q.v.).

rû'-tȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *rutyl; -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon, polymeric with acetylene, produced by the action of alcoholic potash on tribromide of diamylene. It is a colourless liquid having an agreeable odour, is lighter than water, and boils about 150°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is a very unstable compound.

rȳ-ăc'-ō-līte, *s.* [RHYACOLITE.]

* **ry-al,** *s.* [RIAL.]

* **ry-bauld,** *s.* & *a.* [RIBALD.]

* **rȳ-dĕr,** *s.* [RIDER.]

rȳe (1), * **reye,** *s.* [A.S. *ryge*; Icel. *rúgr*; Sw. *rig*; Dut. *rogge*; Ger. *roggen.* From the Teutonic type *ruga* = rye.]

1. *Bot.: Secale cereale.* The glumes are one-nerved and shorter than the spikelet, the rachis is very tough. Not known in a wild state. It is the prevailing grain cultivated in the south of Sweden and Norway, in Denmark, Holland, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia. It is cultivated in the United States, chiefly for the making of whiskey. It grows on poor soils unsuitable for wheat. The value of rye is about two-thirds that of wheat; its nutritious properties are to those of wheat as about 64 to 71. When formerly mixed with wheat it was called Meslin. It is the chief grain from which Hollands, or Holland gin, is distilled.

2. A disease in a hawk.

rye-grass, *s.*

Bot. & Agric.: The genus Lolium, specif. *L. perenne*, an excellent grass to mix with others for permanent pastures, or to be sown free from admixture as part of the rotation of crops. The variety *L. italica* is more valuable than the normal type.

rye-house, *s.* A house in which rye is stored.

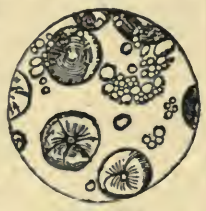
Rye House Plot:

Eng. Hist.: A real or alleged plot which was designed to be executed in the vicinity of Rye House on the Lea, near Broxbourne, in Herts. A waggon, it is said, was to have been overturned in a narrow lane in front of the royal carriage bringing Charles II. and the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from Newmarket races. When the vehicle stopped, both were to have been shot. A fire at Newmarket, March 22, 1683, delayed their return, and, on June 12, the plot was discovered. On July 21, Lord William Russell aud, on December 7, Algernon Sidney were executed for alleged participation in the plot. The proprietor of the Rye House, Rumbold, and others also suffered. (See example under BOOTED, ¶ 2.)

rye-land, *s.* Inferior land suitable for the cultivation of rye (q.v.).

rye-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of rye. The granules are larger than those of wheat or barley, some being ·0016 of an inch in diameter. The form of the largest granules is that of a flattened disc with a depressed centre, having cracks on its outer edge. The hilum is central, with lines radiating almost to the circumference. Rice-starch is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour.



RYE-STARCH.
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

rye (2), *s.* [See def.] A gipsy term for a young man. Romany rye = a young gipsy.

ryke, *v.i.* [REACH, *v.*]

rỹn'-chŏps, *s.* [RHYNCHOPS.]

rynd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Grinding-mill: The ball which supports the runner on the head of the spindle.

rỹ'-ŏt, *s.* [Arab. *ra' iyat* = the governed . . . a subject, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil; a peasant who holds lands under the system of ryotwar (q.v.).

rỹ'-ŏt-war, rỹ-ŏt-war'-eĕ, *s.* [Hind., &c. *rayatwari.*] A system of assessment carried out in Madras by which the government enters into direct relations with the cultivator, setting aside all middlemen and village communities, and taxes him only for the land actually taken into cultivation. Since 1858 the system has been remodelled and improved. There is fixity of assessment for thirty years.

* **rỹth,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ford.

rỹ'-tĭ-dŏm, *s.* [RHYTIDOMA.]

rỹ-tĭ'-na, *s.* [RHYTINA.]

rỹ-tĭ-phlœ'-a, *s.* [Gr. ῥυτίς (*rhutis*) = a wrinkle, and φλοῖος (*phloios*) = the rind or bark. So named because the filaments are marked by numerous transverse rugosities.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhodomeleæ. British species four. *Rytiphlœa tinctoria* yields a red dye called by the Romans Fucus.

* **rỹve,** *v.t.* [RIVE.]

S.

S, the nineteenth letter and the fifteenth consonant of the English Alphabet, represents a hissing sound, and is classed as a sibilant. "In pronouncing *s*, we touch the gum with a part of the tongue just above that part which is used in pronouncing the palatals; but we touch the gum so lightly, and with the tongue so broadened out that we do not stop the outward flow of the breath completely: it oozes forth with that hissing sound which, whether in the human organ or in any other machine, invariably results from the rapid flow of air through a contracted passage." (*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (ed. 1872), i. 217). There are two sounds attached to this letter in English; the one surd, or uttered with breath merely, the other sonant or voiced. The first is a mere hissing sound, as in *sin, so,* &c.; the other is exactly the same as that of *z*, as in *music, muse,* &c. *S* in some words, as *isle, island, viscount,* is silent. It is closely allied to *r*, and even in the oldest English we have traces of the interchange, as in *frore* = *froren* = *frosen* (*frozen*), *gecoren* = *chosen,* &c. *S* has become *st* in *hoist* = *hoise, whilst* = *whiles,* &c. It has been changed into *c*, as in *mice* = O. Eng. *mys, once* = O. Eng. *ones, hence* = O. Eng. *hennes,* &c. With a following *h* it forms a digraph, a weakening of an older and stronger sound *sc*, as *shall* = O. Eng. *sceal, fish* = O. Eng. *fisc,* &c. It has been changed into *ge*, as in *cabbage* = Fr. *cabus;* Lat. *cibusia: sausage* = Fr. *saucisse;* Lat. *salsisia.* In *pickaxe,* owing to a mistaken etymology, it has become *x*. In Romance words *s* has passed into *sh*, as *radish* = Lat. *radix; cash* = Fr. *casse, chasse* = Lat. *capsa.* From some words it has disappeared as in *pea* = O. Eng. *pise* = Lat. *pisum; hautboy* = Fr. *hautbois; puny* = Fr. *puisne,* &c. In a few words we find an intruded *s*, as in *island* = O. Eng. *ealand, igland, aisle* = Fr. *aile; squeeze, sneeze, scratch, smelt,* &c. It is represented by *z* in *dizzy* = O. Eng. *dysig; freeze* = O. Eng. *freosan.* In O. Eng. *sc* and *sp* were frequently transposed to *cs* and *ps*, as in *ask* = O. Eng. *axian, clasped* = *clapsed.* *S* is an exceedingly common letter in English. It is the characteristic sign of the genitive case and plurals of nouns.

S. As an initial is used for South, as in S.W. = South-West; for Society, as F.R.S. = Fellow of the Royal Society; for Saint, or double (SS.) for Saints.

S. As a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral for 7, and with a dash over it, $\bar{S}$, for 7,000.

2. In chemistry for the element Sulphur.

sa, sae, *conj. & adv.* [SO.]

sa'-ądh, *s.* [SADH.]

săb-ą-dĭl'-ą, *s.* [CEVADILLA.]

sabadilla gum-resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_8$. Hydrosabadilline. The resin of Sabadilla seeds. It melts at 165°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and has an alkaline reaction.

săb-ą-dĭl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sabadill(a); -ic.*] Derived from sabadilla seeds. [CEVADILLA.]

sabadillic-acid, *s.* [CEVADIC-ACID.]

săb-ą-dĭl'-line, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sabadill(a); -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_5$. An organic base obtained by exhausting Sabadilla seeds with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·845. It crystallizes in stellate groups of cubic crystals which melt at 200°, but decompose at a higher temperature; is slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Strong mineral acids decompose it, but it forms salts with dilute sulphuric and nitric acids.

są-bæ'-ąn, *s.* [SABIAN.]

są-bæ'-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

sā'-bæ-ĭsm, sā'-bą-ĭsm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

sā'-bąl, *s.* [Name given by Adanson. It is supposed to have no meaning.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Sabalidæ (q.v.). Leaves fan-shaped; calyx cup-shaped, three-cut; petals three; stamens six; fruits round, or deeply two- or three-lobed, with one horny seed. Known species eight or nine. *Sabal Palmetto* is the Palmetto palm (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lignite of America, the Lower and Middle Eocene of Britain, and the Oligocene of Vevay.

są-băl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabal;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Corypheæ.

są-bā'-ōth, *s.* [Gr. Σαβαώθ (*Sabaōth*); Heb. צְבָאוֹת (*tsebhaoth*, pl. of צָבָא (*tsebha*) = an army, spec. (1) the angelic army, (2) the army of the sky, viz., the sun, moon, and stars.]

1. *Script.:* Hosts, *i.e.*, armies (see etym.) in the title God or Lord of Sabaoth, given to the Supreme Being (Rom. ix. 29; James v. 4). It corresponds to Lord of Hosts of the Old Testament. (1 Sam. i. 11; Psalms lix. 5, &c.)

* 2. Erroneously used for Sabbath (q.v.).

"The Jews doo reckon their dales by their distance from their *sabaoth*, so that the first dale of their weeke is the first dale of the *sabaoth* and so forth."—*Holinshed: Descr. of England,* ch. xiv.

są-bā'-thĭ-ąn, *s.* [SABBATHIAN.]

săb'-ą-trĭne, *s.* [Formed from *sabadilla* (q.v.), on analogy of *veratrine.*]

Chem.: $C_{51}H_{86}N_2O_{17}$. An alkaloid discovered by Weigelin in sabadilla seeds. It forms an uncrystallizable resin-like mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol, and neutralizes acids forming salts.

săb-bą-tär'-ĭ-ąn (1), *a. & s.* [Lat. *sabbatarius* (*a.*) = pertaining to the Sabbath, sabbatical; (*s.*) = a Sabbath-keeper, a Jew.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Sabbatarians [B.]

"*Sabbatarian* paradoxes, and Apocalyptical frensies under the name and covert of the true professoures."—*Mountague: An Appeale to Cæsar.* (Ded.)

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. In the sixteenth century, one who considered that the Christian Sabbath should be kept on the seventh day (Saturday). [SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.]

"This term designates a very small sect in the 17th and 18th centuries, who insisted strictly on keeping the seventh day as their Sabbath, according to the letter of the divine injunction. It is only by a modern misuse of the word that a *Sabbatarian* is understood to be one who abjures all work on Sunday."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 19, 1885.

2. One who holds that the Lord's day is to be observed among Christians in exactly the same manner as the Jews were enjoined to keep the Sabbath; one who holds rigid views of Sabbath observance. The *Shorter Catechism* (Q. 60) says:

"The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the work of necessity and mercy."

Sabbatarian Controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy regarding the manner in which Sunday should be kept, arising out of the publication of King James's *Book of Sports* [SPORT, *s.*], published in 1618, between the High Churchmen, who were generally in favour of the king's views, and the Puritans, who very strongly opposed them. Though the controversy has altered its form, and access to museums, libraries, and picture-galleries is now contended for, it has not yet reached its end.

* **Săb-bą-tär'-ĭ-ąn** (2), *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sabbatlus. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Sabbatius, who in the fourth century observed the Sabbath as a fast.

săb-bą-tär'-ĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sabbatarian* (1); *-ism.*] The tenets of the Sabbatarians.

"A writer as much opposed as himself to the *Sabbatarianism* of the Puritans."—*Cox: Literature of the Sabbath Question* (1865), ii. 333.

Săb-bą-tā'-tĭ, *s. pl.* [INSABBATATI.]

Săb'-bąth, *s. & a.* [Heb. שַׁבָּת (*shabbath*) = Sabbath, from שָׁבַת (*shabath*) = to rest.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Old Test.:* A sacred day of rest, the institution of which is first mentioned in Gen. ii. 2-3:

"And on the seventh day God finished his work which he had made: and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it; because that on it he rested from all his work which God had created and made."—*R. V.*

The prevailing interpretation of these verses is that the Sabbath was instituted at the Creation for mankind in general, and that septenary institutions (q.v.) may therefore be expected in all nations. Prior to the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, the Sabbath is mentioned in connection with the descent of manna (Exod. xvi. 5, 22-30). The keeping holy of the Sabbath is enjoined in the fourth commandment in Exodus, because of God's having rested after the Creation (Exod. xx. 8-11); in Deut. because of the deliverance of the Hebrew bondsmen

from Egypt (Deut. v. 12–15). Two lambs instead of one were offered when it came (cf. Num. xxviii. 3–4 with ver. 9). Isaiah (lvi. 2, lviii. 13) strongly advocated its observance. [SABBATH-BREAKING.]

2. *New Test.:* Always in the gospels, and as a rule in the other books, Sabbath means the seventh day of the week. By this time its observance had become very rigid and punctilious, and Jesus himself was constantly denounced by the Pharisees and others as a Sabbath-breaker (Matt. xii. 1–2; Mark ii. 2–3, &c.). In self-defence he laid down this principle: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath: therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath" (cf. Matt. xii. 8 with Mark ii. 28). In the epistles the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath is left optional with Christians (Col. ii. 16–17); the day for them is the Lord's day (q.v.) (Rev. i. 10).

3. *Theol. & Church Hist.:* For the first three centuries the Christian fathers in general drew a distinction between the Sabbath and the Sunday or Lord's day, regarding the former as Jewish and obsolete, and the latter as a divinely instituted day, joyous in its character as commemorating Christ's resurrection. But from the days of the first and ambiguous edict of Constantine on the subject:

"Let all judges, inhabitants of the cities, and artificers, rest on the venerable Sunday [dies solis]. But husbandmen may freely and at their pleasure apply to the business of agriculture,"

there was an increasing tendency to transfer to the Sunday and, in a less degree, to saints' days and minor festivals the restrictions of the Jewish Sabbath. The third Council of Orleans (A.D. 538) strove to check this tendency, but in the same century we find legends of miraculous judgments on those who worked on the Sunday (*Migne: Patrol.*, lxxii. 61). The idea of the "Christian Sabbath" seems to be enunciated for the first time in Alcuin (*Homil.* xviii. *post Pent.*). Smith (*Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1,052) says "that the general teaching of the schoolmen follows the express declaration of Aquinas, 'that the observance of the Lord's Day in the New Law supersedes the observance of the Sabbath, not by obligation of the (divine) law, but by the ordinance of the Church and the custom of the Christian people.'" The Reformers generally were opposed to Sabbatarian views, which, however, more or less modified, have found a place in Protestant churches generally, and reached their height in the Puritan period. Sabbath observance is stricter in Scotland than in England, and in England than on the Continent. (For the practice of many Londoners in Byron's time see *Childe Harold*, i., lxix., lxx.) [SABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY.]

¶ In the middle ages Sabbath meant only Saturday. According to the elder Disraeli, it was first used in England for Sunday in 1554.

4. *Law:* [SABBATH-BREAKING].

5. The Sabbatical year among the Israelites.

"In the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord."—*Leviticus* xxv. 4.

*6. A time of rest; intermission of pain or sorrow.

"Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep."
—*Daniel: Civil Wars.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Sabbath, or to sacred text.

"When the bells of Rylstone play'd
Their *Sabbath* music—'God us ayde!'"
—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

Sabbath-breaker, *s.* One who breaks, violates, or profanes the Sabbath by neglecting the religious observance of that day.

"The usurer is the greatest *sabbath-breaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday."—*Bacon: Essays.*

Sabbath-breaking, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act of breaking, profaning, or violating the Sabbath—

1. *Jewish times:* Moses, by the divine command, punished with death a man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath (Num. xv. 32–36). Nehemiah put an end to secular work among the Jews and the heathen Tyrians who came to traffic at Jerusalem (Neh. xiii. 15–22).

2. *Christian times:* The edict of Constantine [SABBATH] of course carried with it penalties on those who disregarded it. Legislation in favour of the Sabbath naturally followed in most Christian countries. In England, statutes on the subject were passed under Athelstan, Henry VI., Charles I., &c. By the statute 29 Chas. II. c. 7., still in force:

"No person is allowed to work on the Lord's day, or use any boat or barge, or expose any goods to sale, except meat in public houses, milk at certain hours, and works of necessity or charity, on forfeiture of 5s. Nor shall any drover, carrier, or the like travel upon that day, under pain of 20s."

The laws of colonial New England, enacted by the Puritans, and ordinarily known as the "blue laws," contained severe and stringent measures against Sabbath-breaking. Though these edicts have become obsolete, laws passed in the last century remain on the statute books of several of the states, and are occasionally revived, to the annoyance of the Americans of to-day.

"Profanation of the Lord's day, vulgarly (but improperly) called *sabbath-breaking.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Breaking, or given to breaking the Sabbath.

Sabbath day's journey, *s.*

Judaism: A very short journey, so as not to interfere with the rest of the Sabbath. The Mosaic law does not precisely define it. Practically it was fixed at 2,000 yards, because the fields of the suburbs for the pasture of the Levites' flocks and herds measured 2,000 yards across. (Acts i. 12.)

Sabbath-school, *s.* [SUNDAY-SCHOOL.]

* **săb'-bath-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *sabbath; -less.*] Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour.

"Yet this incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

săb-băt'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after L. Sabbati, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ. Calyx and corolla five to twelve partite. Handsome North American plants, containing a pure bitter principle. The young stems of *Sabbatia angularis* are given in the United States as a vermifuge.

sab-băt'-ic, sab-băt'-ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *sabbaticus*, from *sabbatum* = sabbath (q.v.); Fr. *sabbatique;* Sp. & Ital. *sabatico.*] Pertaining or relating to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; bringing or enjoying an intermission of labour.

"The famous *sabbatical* river for six days bears all before it with a mighty torrent, and carries stones of such incredible bigness that there is no passing over it: the admirable nature of that river is, that it keeps the *sabbath* and rests all that day."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, ser. 8.

sabbatical-year, *s.*

Judaism: The name given to every seventh year, during which the Hebrews were not to sow their fields or prune their vineyards (cf. Exod. xxiii. 10, 11; Lev. xxv. 2–7; Deut. xv. 1–11; xxxi. 10–13).

* **săb'-bat-ĭşm**, *s.* [Gr. σαββατισμός (*sabbatismos*), from σαββατίζω (*sabbatizō*) = to keep the Sabbath; Lat. *sabbatismus;* Fr. *sabbatisme;* Sp. & Ital. *sabatismo.*] Observance of the Sabbath; rest, intermission.

"This is that *sabbatism*, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience."—*More: Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 210 (1653).

† **săb'-bat-īze**, *v.t.* [Gr. σαββατίζω (*sabbatizō*).] [SABBATISM.]

"The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement."—*Smith: Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1,052.

săb'-ba-tŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *sabatine*, from *sabot.*]

Old Arm.: A round-toed, armed covering for the foot, worn during a part of the sixteenth century.

săb'-bïre, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber; a beam.

săb-dar-ĭf'-fa, *s.* [From the specific name of the plant.]

Bot.: *Hibiscus Sabdariffa.*

Sa-bē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [SABIAN (2).]

Sā'-bē-ĭşm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

* **sā'-bel-īne**, *a.* [Low Lat. *sabelinus.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling sable (q.v.).

sa-bĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *sabulum.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Sabellinæ. Mouth transverse, across gills; gills two, feathery; funnel comb-shaped, spiral, and large. Stopper cylindrical. Front tubercles with hooks and bristles. Tube gelatinous, covered with sand. The Fan Sabella (*Sabella penicillus*, sometimes called *Amphitrite ventilabrum*) is common on the British coast. [AMPHITRITE, 2.]

† **săb-ĕl-la'-na**, *s.* [Lat. *sabulum* = gravel.]

Geol.: Coarse sand or gravel.

Sa-bĕl'-lĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to any form of Sabellianism.

B. *As subst.:* One who adopts any form of Sabellianism (q.v.).

Sa-bĕl'-lĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Sabellian; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: The name given to any form of doctrine which denies a real distinction between the Persons of the Trinity:

1. Patripassianism (q.v.).

2. The doctrine of the adherents of Sabellius (an African presbyter of the third century), if not of Sabellius himself. It resolved the doctrine of the Trinity into three manifestations of God to man, and taught that the same Person was the Holy Ghost when manifesting himself to the Christian Church, and, by parity of reasoning, the Son, when he appeared in Christ. Thus Patripassianism was avoided, but the Incarnation, as well as the Trinity, was denied, for the manifestation of God in Christ could differ only in degree, not in kind, from his union with other holy men. Akin to this teaching was that of Marcellus (bishop of Ancyra in the early part of the fourth century), who made the Logos a mere attribute of God, manifesting itself in the Creation, the Incarnation, and the sanctification of Christians.

săb-ĕl-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabell(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Serpulidæ (q.v.).

sā'-bĕr, *s.* [SABRE.] (*Amer.*)

sā'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Bengalee *soobja*, the name of one species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sabiaceæ. Shrubs with climbing branches, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, from Asia.

sā-bĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A small order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Climbing plants, with alternate exstipulate leaves; flowers few, in short axillary panicles; sepals five, small, persistent, with coloured dots; petals five, with rows of red glandular dots, persistent; stamens, equal in number to the petals, and opposite to them; filaments, short; drupes, two, rounded, sub-reniform; seed solitary.

Sā'-bĭ-an (1), **Sa-bē'-an, Sa-bæ'-an** (1), *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Saba, the chief city of that part of Arabia now called Yemen.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant or native of Saba. They were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, &c., which they imported from India.

Sā'-bĭ-an (2), **Sa-bæ'-an** (2), **Sa-baī'-an**, *a.* & *s.* [SABIANISM.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A professor of Sabianism (q.v.).

2. A name erroneously given to the Oriental sect called Christians of St. John. [JOHN (1), ¶ 1.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sabianism (q.v.), or to the Christians of St. John. [A. 2.]

Sā'-bĭ-an-ĭşm, Sa-bæ'-an-ĭşm, Sā'-ba-ĭşm, Tsā'-ba-ĭşm, *s.* [According to the professors of Sabianism, derived from Tsabi, the son or brother of Enoch, but more probably from צָבָא (*tseba*) [SABAOTH], implying that they worshipped the host of heaven.]

Compar. Relig.: A faith which recognized the unity of God, but worshipped angels or intelligences supposed to reside in the stars, and guide their motions, whence the lapse, at least on the part of the common people, to the worship of the stars became easy. They had sacrifices and sacred days, and believed in a future state of retribution. They were once numerous in Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, and their

sacred books were in Syriac. The early Muhammadans did not rank them with polytheists.

săb'-ĭ-cû, *s.* [SAVICU.]

săb'-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *sabinus.* See def.]

Bot.: Juniperus Sabina.

"*Sabine* or savin will make fine hedges."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sā-bĭn-ē'-a, *s.* [Named after J. Sabine, a secretary of the Lond. Horticult. Soc.]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. Schombnrgk says that the violet blossoms of *Sabinea florida* are dangerous.

sa-bī'-nō, *s.* [SABINE.] (See compound.)

sabino-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Taxodium distichum.

sā'-ble, *s.* & *a.* [O. F., from Russ. *sobole* = the sable, a boa, a tippet; Low Lat. *sabelum;* Dut. *sabel;* Dan. *sabel, zobel;* Sw. *sabel, sobel;* Ger. *zobel;* Sp. & Port. *cebellina, zebellina;* Ital. *zibellino;* Fr. *zibeline.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. The fur of the sable.

3. Applied fig. to black or mourning dress or garments.

"'Yet doth he live!' exclaims the impatient heir,
And sighs for *sables* which he must not wear."
Byron: Lara, i. 3.

4. Sadness, mournfulness, dulness.

"To clothe in *sable* every social scene."
Cowper: Conversation, 872.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* Black, one of the tinctures used in blazonry. In engraving it is represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossed.

SABLE.

2. *Zool.: Mustela zibellina,* the most valuable of the fur-producing animals. It is found in the northern parts of Asia, and sable-hunting forms the chief occupation of many of the Siberian tribes. Length,

SABLE.

exclusive of tail, about eighteen inches, general colour brown, yellowish on throat. The fur is extremely lustrous, and very valuable, an ordinary skin being worth six or seven pounds, and one of the finest quality will fetch fifteen pounds.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of the fur of the sable.

"I had a present from his daughter of a handsome *sable* muff."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. v. ch. ix.

2. Black; of the colour of the sable; dark.

"And never of a *sabler* hue than now."
Cowper: Expostulation, 396.

sable-antelope, *s.*

Zool.: Ægoceros niger.

sable-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: The Lemming (q.v.).

* **sable-stoled,** *a.* Wearing a black stole or vestment. (*Milton: Nativity,* xxiv.)

* **sable-vested,** *a.* Clothed in sables; covered with blackness or darkness.

"*Sable-vested* Night." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 962.

* **sā'-ble,** *v.t.* [SABLE, *s.*] To sableize; to darken, to make dark or dismal.

"And *sabled* all in black the shady sky."
Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

* **sā'-ble-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sable;* -*ize.*] To make black or sable. (*Davies: Paper's Complaint,* 241.)

sab'-lĭ-êre, *s.* [Fr., from *sable;* Lat. *sabulum* = sand, gravel.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sand-pit.

2. *Carp.:* A raising-piece (q.v.).

sab'-ōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wooden shoe made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers. The kinds of wood used are willow, poplar (Lombardy), beech, birch, aspen, ash, hornbeam, walnut. Sabots are worn by the peasants of France, Belgium, &c.

"A fustain language, like the clattering noise of *sabots.*"—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes,* p. 20.

2. *Ordnance:*

(1) A circular block, usually of wood, hollowed out and fixed by tin straps to a (smooth-bore) projectile, so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun, to prevent its upsetting in loading, wobbling in discharging, and to decrease windage by occupying the bore more perfectly than can be done by the projectile itself.

(2) A gas-ring (q.v.).

sa-bō'-tĭ-êre, *s.* [Fr. *sabotière, sarbotière* = an ice-pail, for *sorbetière,* from *sorbet* = sherbet, an ice.] A French apparatus for making ices. It consists of an outer pail of wood and an inner vessel of metal, to contain the cream to be iced. In the intervening space is a mixture of pounded ice and salt, or of sulphate of soda and hydrochloric acid. The contents of the inner vessel are agitated by a handle, and the frozen cream is occasionally scraped down.

sā'-bre, (**bre** as **bĕr**), * **sā'-bĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *sabre,* from Ger. *säbel,* a word prob. of Hungarian origin; cf. Hung. *szábla* = a sabre; Dut., Dan., & Sw. *sabel.*]

1. A sword having a curved blade, specially adapted for cutting. That for heavy cavalry has a slightly-curved heavy blade. The light cavalry sabre has a lighter blade somewhat more curved. The horse-artillery sabre is still shorter, lighter, and more curved, and has but one branch to the guard.

2. A soldier armed with a sabre; a horse-soldier.

"He has also a small body of cavalry, numbering 150 *sabres.*"—*Morning Chronicle,* Nov. 7, 1859.

sabre-toothed, *a.* Having teeth like sabres; a term applied to the genus Machairodus (q.v.), on account of the extraordinary character of its dentition.

"The mastodon . . . fell a prey to the great *sabre-toothed* feline Machairodus."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain,* ch. iii.

Sabre-toothed tiger: [MACHAIRODUS].

sā'-bre (**bre** as **bĕr**), *v.t.* [SABRE, *s.*] To cut, strike, or kill with a sabre; to cut down.

"*Sabring* the gunners there."
Tennyson: Charge of the Light Brigade.

sā'-bre-taçhe, sā'-bre-tasçhe (**bre** as **bĕr**), *s.* [Fr. *sabretache,* from Ger. *säbeltasche,* from *säbel* = a sabre, and *tasche* = a pocket.] A leather pocket suspended on the left side from the sword-belt of a cavalry officer.

săb'-u-lōse, *a.* [SABULOUS.]

Bot.: Growing in sandy places.

* **săb-u-lŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *sabulosus* = sandy; from *sabulum* = sand.] The quality or state of being sabulous; sandiness, grittiness.

săb'-u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sabulosus,* from *sabulum* = sand; Fr. *sabuleux;* Sp. *sabuloso;* Ital. *sabbioso.*] Full of sand or grit; sandy, gritty. (Applied chiefly to deposits in urine.)

"*Sabulous* deposits in the urine are of various kinds."—*Brande: Manual of Chemistry,* p. 1836.

săb-ŭr-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *saburra* = sand.] The application of hot sand, enclosed in a bag or bladder, to any part of the person; sand-bathing.

* **săc** (1), *s.* [A.S. *sacu.*] [SAKE.]

Law: The privilege enjoyed by a lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines.

săc (2), *s.* [Lat. *saccus* = a bag, a sack (q.v.).] A bag, a cyst, a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid.

¶ *Sac of the embryo:*

Bot.: The vesicle of the nucleus within which the embryo is formed.

* **săc'-bŭt,** *s.* [SACKBUT.]

săc-cāde', *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *sacquer, sacher* = to pull.]

1. *Manège:* A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly, a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

2. *Music:* Strong pressure of a violin bow against the strings, which, by forcing them to a level, enables the player to produce three or four notes simultaneously.

* **săc'-cage** (**age** as **ĭg**), *s.* [SACKAGE.]

săc-căr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [SACCUS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pediculati (q.v.), from South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

săc'-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *saccus* = a bag.]

Bot.: Bag-shaped.

săc-chăr'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *sacchar(ose),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6 = (C_6\overset{H_4}{\underset{H_4}{H_4}}O_2)'' \left.\right\} \begin{matrix} O_4 \\ N_2 \end{matrix}$. A white amorphous substance obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into an etherial solution of ethylic saccharate. By boiling with water it is converted into ammonia saccharate.

† **săc'-char-āte,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saccharatus,* from *saccharum* (q.v.).] Saccharine (q.v.).

săc-chăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sacchar(um);* -*ic.*] Contained in or derived from saccharum (q.v.).

saccharic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_8 = (C_6\overset{H_4}{\underset{H_2}{H_4}}O_2)'' \left.\right\} O_6$. A dibasic acid discovered by Scheele, and produced by the action of nitric acid on cane-sugar, glucose, milk sugar, mannite, &c., aided by heat. It is deliquescent, uncrystallizable, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and turns brown even at the heat of the water-bath. The saccharates are crystalline, nearly insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water. Saccharate of silver, $C_6H_8Ag_2O_8$, obtained by mixing the neutral potassium salt with nitrate of silver, is a white crystalline powder very soluble in ammonia, the solution depositing metallic silver when boiled.

saccharic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_8 = C_6H_8(C_2H_5)_2O_8$. Ethylic saccharate. Prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of saccharic acid. It is obtained in the form of a syrup which gradually solidifies to a mass of tabular crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether.

săc'-char-īde, *s.* [Eng. *sacchar(ose);* -*ide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Berthelot's name for a series of compounds formed by heating dextro-glucose and other kinds of sugar with organic acids. They are divided into four classes: glucosides, or those produced from dextro-glucose; levulosides, from lævo-glucose; galactosides, from milk sugar; and inosides, from inosite. The saccharides are soluble in water, and intensely bitter when they contain a volatile acid; insoluble when they contain a fixed acid.

săc-char-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Fr. *saccharifère.*] Producing sugar: as, *sacchariferous* canes.

săc'-char-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* A contrivance for converting the starch of grain and potatoes into sugar.

săc-chăr'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* To convert into sugar.

săc-cha-rĭl'-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of muslin. (*Simmonds.*)

săc-cha-rĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [SACCHAROMETER.] A form of polariscope devised by Mitscherlich with special reference to testing sugars by polarised light. It is provided with a graduated circle for measuring the angles of polarisation, which serve as a basis of comparison for the different qualities. The form now in use is provided with a scale, showing the percentage of sugar contained in the solution under examination.

săc-cha-rĭm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [SACCHAROMETRY.]

săc'-char-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sacchar(um);* -*in.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5NO_3S = C_6H_4\!<\!\begin{smallmatrix} CO \\ SO_2 \end{smallmatrix}\!>\!NH$. A sweet substance discovered by Fahlberg and Remsen in 1879, and named by them Anhydro-

orthosulphaminebenzoic acid. It may be prepared by oxidising orthotoluene with potassium permanganate. It forms white crystals, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 220° with partial decomposition. Its sweetness exceeds that of cane-sugar; one part in 10,000 of water being distinctly perceptible. When taken into the system, it passes through unchanged.

săc'-char-īne, *a. & s.* [Fr. *saccharin*, from Lat. *saccharum* = sugar (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to sugar; having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

"An essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from . . . most plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

† **B.** *As subst.:* The uncrystallizable sugar of maltwort.

saccharine-compounds, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: Compounds consisting of, or containing a large proportion of sugar. The great use of these compounds, cane-sugar, glucose, honey, &c., is, so far as the animal economy is concerned, to support the respiratory process, and thereby maintain bodily temperature. The production of heat in the body is the result of a chemical change in the elements of the sugar, new compounds being produced. Some of these act only as heat-producers on the respiratory process, whilst others assist in repairing wasted tissue.

saccharine-fermentation, *s.* The fermentation by which sugar is converted into alcohol.

săc'-char-īte, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A granular massive variety of Andesite (q.v.), according to Dana; but by some mineralogists it is referred to Labradorite. Probably the result of an alteration of a plagioclase rich in lime. Forms veins in serpentine at Frankenstein, Silesia.

* **săc'-char-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar; Eng. verb. suff. *-ize*.] To form or convert into sugar; to saccharify.

"It is hoped the reader will pardon the introduction of the verb *saccharize*."—*Grainger: Sugar-cane*, i. (Note.)

săc'-char-ōid, săc-char-ōid'-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of both forms*): Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar: as, *saccharoid* carbonate of lime, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem. (*Of the form* saccharoid): A name given by Kane to a sweetish substance, probably identical with orcin, produced by the decomposition of Hceren's pseudoerythrin (ethylic orsellinate). (*Watts.*)

căc-char-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*; *o* connect., and Eng. *meter*.]

Chem.: A form of hydrometer for testing liquids heavier than water. It consists of a bulb having a smaller bulb beneath, weighted with mercury or shot, and a graduated stem above. In water it sinks to a certain mark, but in syrup it rises in proportion to the density of the latter. It is used for determining the specific gravity of brewers' or distillers' worts, &c.

săc-char-ŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Eng. *saccharometer*; *-y*.] The act, art, or process of determining the amount of sugar in saccharine solutions.

săc'-char-ōse, *s.* [Eng. &c. *saccharum*; *-ose*.] [CANE-SUGAR.]

saccharose-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Salts produced by heating cane-sugar with organic anhydrides; thus acetic anhydride gives saccharose octacetate, $C_{12}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_2)_8O_{11}$, a white amorphous insoluble powder. On heating with water it is converted into acetic acid, dextrose, and lævulose.

săc'-char-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*, *saccharon* = sugar, from Gr. σάκχαρον (*sakcharon*) = sugar (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* Sugar-cane; a genus of grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. Inflorescence in loose panicles, with lanceolate spikelets; glumes two-valved, two-flowered, enveloped in long wool; lower neuter with one pale, upper hermaphrodite with two. Mostly tropical or sub-tropical. Known species about sixty-two. *Saccharum officinarum* is the Common Sugar-cane (q.v.). Other Indian species—*S. fuscum*, *S. Mara*, *S. Munja*, *S. semidecumbens*, *S. canaliculatum*, and *S. spontaneum*—have fibres used in the manufacture of ropes, strings, mats, and paper. The leaves and seeds are employed for thatch, and the culms of some for native pens.

2. *Chem.:* A term formerly synonymous with sugar, but now used almost exclusively to denote an invert sugar prepared from cane sugar by the action of acids. It is largely used by brewers.

săc-cha-rū'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *saccharose*, and *u(l)mic*.] Derived from or containing saccharum and ulmic acid.

saccharumic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_{11}=C_{14}H_{12}O_8.3H_2O$. Formed, together with glucic acid, by the action of baryta on grape sugar, aided by heat. It is obtained as a yellowish-brown powder, having an astringent taste, and is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solution on exposure to the air gradually darkens, and deposits a brown substance.

săc-chŭl'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sacch(arum)*, and *ulmic*.] (See compound.)

sacchulmic-acid, *s.* [SACCHULMIN.]

săc-chŭl'-mĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sacch(arum)*, and *ulmin*.]

Chem.: A brown substance obtained in the decomposition of sugar by dilute acids.

săc-çĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *saccus* = a sac, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing a sac.

săc'-çĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *saccus* = a sac, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a sac.

săc-cō-, *pref.* [SACCUS.] Furnished with a sac or pouch, or any sac-like process or organ.

† **săc-cō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

Zool.: An order of Tunicata, with five families. Mantle united to the tunic at the two orifices, elsewhere commonly more or less detached; branchia, a dilated vascular sac, with a tentacular orifice. (*Owen.*)

săc-cō-brăn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Lat. *branchiæ* = gills.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Silurina (q.v.), with four small species, from East Indian rivers. There is a lung-like extension of the branchial cavity, which receives water; it is surrounded by contractile, transverse, muscular fibres, by which the water is expelled at intervals.

săc-cō-lā'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Mod. Lat. *labium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A large genus of Sarcanthidæ; named from a pouch in their lip. Beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from India and Madagascar, now frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

† **săc-cō-mȳ'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saccomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Pouched Rats; a family of Rodentia. According to Lilljeborg, it contains six genera and thirty-three species; but the family is more often broken up, and its constituents distributed among the sub-families of Geomyidæ.

* **săc'-cō-mȳs,** *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Saccomyidæ, founded by F. Cuvier. It is ignored by Coues.

săc-cō-pĕt'-a-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ. *Saccopetalum tomentosum* is a large Indian tree with a straight stem and a thick bark. It yields a gum of the false tragacanth or hog-gum series, and the leaves are used as fodder.

săc-cō-phăr'-ȳnx, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Lat. *pharynx* (q.v.).

Ichthy.: A genus of Murænidæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Saccopharynx flagellum*, a deep-sea Conger-eel, of which only three specimens have been observed. Muscular system very feebly developed; bones thin and soft, wanting in organic matter; head and gape enormous; stomach distensible in an extraordinary degree; vent at end of trunk. The specimens known have been found floating on the surface of the North Atlantic with their stomachs much distended, having swallowed some other fish many times their own weight. They attain a length of several feet. (*Günther.*)

săc-cŏp'-tĕr-ȳx, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of Emballonuridæ, group Emballonuræ, from the Neotropical region. Allied to the typical genus (Emballonura); but in the males there is an alar glandular sac, the lining membrane of which secretes an unctuous reddish substance, with a strong ammoniacal odour, which is probably of use in attracting the females (in whom the sac is rudimentary or absent). There are six species, divided by Peters into four sub-genera, according to the position of the wing-sac: *Saccopteryx leptura* and *S. bilineata* = Saccopteryx proper; *S. canina* and *S. leucoptera* = Peropteryx; *S. plicata* = Balantiopteryx; and *S. calcarata* = Centronycteris.

săc-cō-sō'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Palæont.: A genus of Comatulidæ. Free Crinoids from the Jurassic rocks.

săc-cōs'-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, sub-family Cricetinæ, differing from the typical genus in having the tubercles of the molar teeth arranged in threes. There are two species, *Saccostomus lapidarius* and *S. fuscus*, from Mozambique.

săc'-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *saccul(e)*; *-ar*.] Like a sac, saccciform.

"It finally arrives at a small *saccular* cavity."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. vii.

săc'-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *saccul(e)*; *-ated*.] Furnished with saccules or little sacs.

săc'-cule, *s.* [Lat. *sacculus*, dimin. from *saccus* (q.v.).] A little sac or sack; a cyst, a cell.

săc-cu-lī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *saccus* = a bag.] [SACCO-.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizocephala (q.v.), with the habits of that group. The name is also applied to any individual of the genus.

"A curious opinion, quite recently expressed by a naturalist, M. Giard . . . is that the Peltogaster of the Pagurus has become a *Sacculina* on the crab; the host having been transformed, its acolyte has done the same thing under the same influence."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 60.

săc'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a sack, a bag, from Gr. σάκκος (*sakkos*) = coarse hair, a sack; σάττω (*sattō*) = to pack or load.]

Bot.: The corona of a flower.

są-çĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *sacrum* = a sacred place, prop. neut. sing. of *sacer* = sacred (q.v.).]

1. *Rom. Arch.:* A small unroofed enclosure containing an altar sacred to a deity.

2. *Eccles. Arch.:* A small monumental chapel within a church; generally taking the form of a square canopied enclosure, with open sides formed by stone screens, the tomb in the centre being used as an altar, and, having an altar screen at its head. Within these chapels, masses were said for the repose of the souls of those buried there.

sąç-ĕr-dō'-tąl, * **sąç-ĕr-dō'-tąll,** *a.* [Fr. *sacerdotal*, from Lat. *sacerdotalis* = pertaining to a priest, from *sacerdos*, genit. *sacerdotis* = a priest, from *sacer* = sacred, and *do* = to give; Sp. and Port. *sacerdotal*; Ital. *sacerdotale*.] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.

"The ancient Fathers are still more particular in expounding the *sacerdotal* consecration, and the divine sanctification consequent thereupon."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. viii., p. 93.

sąç-ĕr-dō'-tąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sacerdotal*; *-ism*.] Sacerdotal system or spirit; the character or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order; tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood.

sąç-ĕr-dō'-tąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sacerdotal(ism)*; *-ist*.] A supporter of the sacerdotal system; specif., a High Churchman.

"The battle will have to be fought out between the Liberationists and the *Sacerdotalists*."—*Echo*, Feb. 25, 1886.

săç-ĕr-dō'-tăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sacerdotal; -ly.*] In a sacerdotal manner.

***săçh'-ęl, *sach-elle,** *s.* [SATCHEL.]

sā'-chĕm, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.] A chief among some of the native Indian tribes; a sagamore (q.v.).

"Their *sachem*, the brave Wattawamat."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vii.

sā'-chĕm-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *sachem; -dom.*] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

"The *sachemdom* of Incas at Mohegan."—*Stiles: Hist. Judges of Charles I.*, p. 109.

sā'-chĕm-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sachem; -ship.*] The office, dignity, or position of a sachem; sachemdom.

sa-çhêt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances; a scent-bag; a perfume cushion.

są-chĕv'-ĕr-ĕl, *s.* [After Dr. Sacheverel.] An iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove. (*Halliwell.*)

săck (1), ***sacke, *sak, *sakke,** *s.* [A. S. *sacc*, from Lat. *saccus*; Gr. σάκκος (*sakkos*), from Heb. שַׂק (*saq*) = stuff made of haircloth, sackcloth; a sack for corn; prob. a borrowed word in Hebrew; cf. Coptic *sok* = sackcloth; Ethiopic *sak* = a sack; Dut. *zak*; Dan. *säk*; Sw *säkk*; Goth. *sakkus*; Icel. *sekkr*; Sp. & Port. *saco*; It. *sacco*; Fr. *sac*; Ir. & Gael. *sac*; Welsh *sack.*]

1. A bag, commonly of a large size, made of strong, coarse material, used for holding and carrying corn, wool, hops, &c.

"The Parricide was afterwards sow'd up in a *sack* or bag."—*Holiday: Juvenal*, sat. 8. (*Note.*)

2. A measure or weight, varying according to the article and country. Thus, a sack in dry measure is 5 bushels; of coal, 3 heaped bushels; in coal weight, 112 lbs.; wool, 2 weys or 13 tods, or 364 lbs. (in Scotland, 24 stone of 16 lbs. each or 384 lbs.); corn or flour weight, 280 lbs.; foreign sacks of flour vary from 140 to 200 lbs.

* 3. Sackcloth. (*Wycliffe: Apocalips*, xi.)

* ¶ (1) *Sack and fork:* The same as *Pit and Gallows* (q.v.).

(2) *To get the sack:* To be dismissed or discharged from employment. (Brewer suggests that the expression may be derived from the Turkish custom of fastening up in a sack and throwing into the Bosphorus any one obnoxious to the Sultan.)

"I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should *get the sack.*"—*Dickens Pickwick*, ch. xx.

(3) *To give the sack to.* [GIVE, *v.*, ¶ 10.].

sack-barrow, *s.* A sort of barrow used for moving loaded sacks in granaries, and other places, from one point to another; for loading or unloading goods in ships, trains, &c.

sack-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Antiaris or *Lepurandra saccidora.* It is a stately forest tree, with alternate, oblong-elliptical, dentate leaves, growing on the Western Ghauts, &c. Bags are manufactured from it in the jungles near Coorg. A branch is cut corresponding to the length and diameter of the sack required. After being soaked it is beaten with clubs till the liber separates from the wood. The sack formed of the bark is turned inside out, and pulled down while the wood is being sawed off, a small piece, however, being left to form the bottom of the sack. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay.*)

săck (2), *s.* [Fr. *sac* = a sack, waste, ruin; prob. from *sac* (Lat. *saccus*) = a sack (q.v.), from the use of a sack in removing plunder.]

1. The act of sacking or pillaging a town or city; pillage, plunder.

"The *sack* of Orleans."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 2.

* 2. That which is obtained by sacking; booty, plunder, spoil.

săck (3), *s.* [Prob. the same as SACK (1), s.]

* 1. A kind of loose cloak or mantle formerly worn.

"The floating *sack* is thrown aside."
Whitehead: The Dog.

2. The same as SACQUE (q.v.).

3. A loose overcoat worn by men.

***săck** (4), ***seck,** *s.* [Fr. *sec* = dry (in the phrase *vin sec*), from Lat. *siccum*, accus. of *siccus* = dry; Sp. *seco* = dry; Dut. *sek* = sack; Ger. *sekt*; Sw. *seck.*] An old name for various sorts of dry wines, more especially those from Spain. [SHERRY.]

"Please you, drink a cup of *sack.*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew* (induct. ii.).

***sack-posset,** *s.* A posset made of milk, sack, and other ingredients.

"Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or *sack-posset.*"—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants.*

săck (1), *v.t.* [SACK (1), *s.*]

1. To put into a sack or bag.

"Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound."
Betterton.

2. To dismiss or discharge from employment. (*Slang.*)

săck (2), *v.t.* [SACK (2), *s.*] [Fr. *sacquet*, from Lat. *sacco* = to put in a sack or bag.] To storm and destroy; to pillage, to plunder, to devastate. (Said of a town or city.)

"The adjoining hospital was *sacked.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***săck'-age, *săc'-cage (age as ĭǧ),** *s.* [Eng. *sack* (2), v.; *-age.*] The act of sacking or pillaging; sack.

"Cato survived not the rasing and *saccage* of Carthage."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xv., ch. xviii.

***săck'-age, *săc'-cage (age as ĭǧ),** *v.t.* [SACKAGE, *s.*] To sack.

"Townes *saccaged* and subverted."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

săck'-bŭt, *săg'-bŭt, *săg-bŭtt, *s.* [Fr. *saquebute*, from Sp. *sacabuche* = a tube or pipe, which serves as a pump . . . a sackbut; Port. *sacabuxa, saquebuzo.* Ultimate origin unknown.]

Music:

1. One of the Babylonian musical instruments mentioned by Daniel (iii. 5, 7, 10, 15). It is the translation in the English version of the Bible of the word סַבְּכָא (*sabbeka*). Some authors identify it with the sambukē (σαμβύκη) of the Greeks and Romans, a kind of harp. [SAMBUKA.]

"Psalt'ry and *sackbut*, dulcimer and flute."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 133.

2. The old English sackbut or sagbut was a bass trumpet, with a slide like the trombone.

"A dead-march within of drum and *sagbutts.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, iii. 1.

săck'-cloth, *sack-cloath, *sacke-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), s., and *cloth.*] The coarse cloth or stuff of which sacks are made; coarse hempen or flax cloth; a coarse cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification. (*Jonah* iii. 8.)

***săck'-clothed,** *a.* [Eng. *sackcloth; -ed.*] Clad in sackcloth, mourning, mortified.

săck'-dŏu-dle, *v.i.* [Ger. *dudel-sack* = a bagpipe; *dudeln* = to play on the bagpipe.] To play on the bagpipe. (*Scotch.*)

săcked', ***sakked,** *pa. par. & a.* [SACK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Placed or put in a sack or sacks.

* 2. Wearing a coarse upper garment. [SACKED-FRIARS.]

***Sacked-friars, *Sacked-freres, *Sac-friars, *Sac-freres,** *s. pl.* The English translation of Eccles. Lat. *saccati, sacci*, or *saccitæ*, a general term for any monks wearing a loose upper garment of coarse cloth.

săck'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *sack* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who sacks or pillages.

***săck'-ĕr** (2), ***sak-er,** *s.* [SAKER.]

săck'-fŭl (1), ***săck'-fŭll** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), s.; *-full.*] As much as a sack will hold.

"This little *sackful* of bones, I thought to bequeath to Westminster Abbey, to be interred in the cloyster within the south side of the garden, close to the wall."
—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 29.

***săck'-fŭl** (2), ***săck'-fŭll** (2), *a.* [Eng. *sack* (2), s.; *-full.*] Given to plundering or pillaging; ravaging, pillaging.

"Now will I sing the *sackfull* troopes, Pelasgian Argos held."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii.

săck'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), s.; *-ing.*]

1. Coarse hempen or flaxen fabric, of which sacks, bags, &c., are made.

"Poles with lengths of coarse *sacking* nailed to them."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

săck'-lĕss, saik-less, *sac-les, *sac-laes, *sak-les, *sakke-les, *a.* [A.S. *sacleás*, from *sacu* = fault, offence, and *leás* = less.] [SAKE.]

1. Innocent; free from fault or blame.

"Whether any body touched thee or no, I'm sure Edie's *sackless.*"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. Quiet, peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless. (*Scotch.*)

3. Simple, useless, silly. (*Scotch.*)

***săck'-lĕss-lȳ, *sak-les-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sackless; -ly.*] Innocently; without blame or offence.

***sacque,** *s.* [A form of *sack* (1), s. (q.v.).] A kind of loose gown or upper garment worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and introduced from France in the reign of Charles II. It hung loosely over the back and shoulders.

sā'-cral, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sacr(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to the sacrum (q.v.).

sāc'-ra-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *sacramentum* = 1. In civil affairs, the sum which plaintiff and defendant in a suit had to deposit as security before the trial was proceeded with; hence, any civil suit. 2. In military affairs: (1) the oath of fidelity taken by soldiers on their enlistment into the Roman army; (2) any solemn obligation. Fr. *sacrement*; Sp. & Ital. *sacramento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The military oath taken by every Roman soldier, pledging him to obey his commander, and not to desert his standard; hence, an oath or ceremony involving an obligation.

"There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
Here I begin the *sacrament* to all."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

* 3. A sacred token or pledge; the pledge of a covenant.

"This worde *sacrament* is as much to say as an holy signe, and representeth alway some promise of God."
—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 143.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Protestant Theol.:* The Church Catechism defines a sacrament as "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof." It recognizes two only as generally necessary to salvation, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord. Article xxv. says that they were ordained by Christ not only to be badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but also, or rather, to be sure signs of grace and God's good will towards us, by which he strengthens our faith in him. They have a wholesome effect or operation only to those who worthily receive them; unworthy recipients purchase to themselves damnation [Cf. 1 Cor. xi. 29. The R.V. has "judgement"]. The Westminster Confession of Faith teaches essentially the same doctrine. It considers sacraments to be "holy signs and seals of the covenant of grace" (ch. xxvii.).

2. *Roman Theol.:* A visible sign, instituted by Christ, which confers *ex opere operato* sanctifying grace on man. [OPUS OPERATUM.] Matter, form, and a minister acting with the intention of doing what the Church does are necessary to the valid administration of a sacrament. Besides sanctifying grace, sacraments confer sacramental grace—that is, they aid the suscipient in a special manner to attain the end for which each sacrament was instituted. (*Gury: Tract. de Sac. in Gen-re.*) The Council of Trent (sess. vii., can. 1) defines that the Sacraments of the New Law were instituted by Our Lord, and are neither more nor fewer than seven in number: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. The first five are necessary for all Christians, the last two are necessary only for the community. Baptism, Confirmation, and Order imprint a character on their subject, and cannot be repeated without sacrilege. The term Sacraments of the Old Law has been adopted to signify circumcision, the paschal lamb, the ordination of priests and Levites, &c., of the Mosaic economy. St. Augustine (*adv. Julian.*, v. 11) was of opinion that some

remedy for original sin must have existed prior to the institution of circumcision, and to this the name of Sacrament of Nature is often given.

3. *Law:* By 1 Edw. VI., c. 1, 1 Eliz., c. 2, and 9 & 10 Wm. III., c. 32, any one reviling the sacrament of the Lord's supper was to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

* **săc'-rą-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [SACRAMENT, *s.*] To bind by an oath.

"When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver."—*Archbishop Laud: Works*, p. 86.

săc-rą-mĕnt'-ąl, * **săc-rą-mĕnt'-ąll,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sacramental*, from Eccles. Lat. *sacramentalis*; Sp. & Ital. *sacramental.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments.

"The laws which instituted the *Sacramental* Test, were passed without the smallest difficulty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Constituting a sacrament; having the character of a sacrament.

* 3. Bound by a sacrament or oath.

"The *sacramental* host of God's elect."
Cowper: Task, ii. 349.

B. *As substantive:*

Roman Theol. (In this sense prob. from Eccles. Lat. *sacramentale* = a ceremony accompanying the administration of a sacrament): A name given to rites which bear some outward resemblance to the sacraments [SACRAMENT, II. 2], but which are not of divine institution. They are enumerated in the following verse:

"Orans, tinctus, edens, confessus, dans, benedicens,"

and are: The prayers of the Church, especially the Lord's prayer; holy water, blessed ashes, palms, and candles, blessed bread; the General Confession in the Mass and the Office; almsgiving, and the blessing of bishops and abbots. The prayers, however, must be offered in a consecrated place, and the alms given in the name of the Church.

"If the *sacramentals* are used with pious dispositions they excite increased fear and love of God, and so, not in themselves, but because of these movements of the heart towards God, remit venial sins."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 732.

săc-rą-mĕnt'-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sacramental; -ly.*] In or after the manner of a sacrament.

"The sacrament of the altar was not instituted to be received of one man for another *sacramentally.*"—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., No. 23.

săc-rą-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sacrament; -arian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments; sacramental.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. *As substantive:*

Church History:

1. A name given in the sixteenth century to those German reformers and their followers who opposed the Lutheran doctrine of the Eucharist. [CONSUBSTANTIATION, SACRAMENTARIAN-CONTROVERSY.]

2. One who takes a high view of the efficacy of the sacrament; a High Churchman.

sacramentarian-controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy which arose in 1524 as to the nature of the Eucharist, in which the chief disputants were Luther, who maintained a real presence by means of consubstantiation (q.v.), and Zwingli, Carlstadt, and Œcolampadius, who maintained that the bread and wine were mere symbols of Christ's body and blood. This controversy led to the establishment of the Reformed Churches.

săc-rą-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sacramentarian; -ism.*] The principles, teaching, or practices of the Sacramentarians.

"His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and *sacramentarianism.*"—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882, p. 335.

săc-rą-mĕnt'-ą-rȳ, sac-ra-ment-a-rie, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sacrament; -ary;* Fr. *sacramentaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

"If M. Hardinge had wel considered that whole homile, happily he wouide haue charged Chrysostome him selfe with his *sacramentarie* quarel."—*Jewell: Replie to Hardinge*, p. 334.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Roman Ritual:* A book containing the rites for Mass, for the sacraments generally, and for the dedication of churches, the consecration of nuns, &c. From it have been developed the Missal, the Pontifical, and the *Rituale Romanum.*

* 2. A Sacramentarian. [SACRAMENTARIAN, B. 1.]

"That no person be admitted or received to any ecclesiastical function, benefit, or office, being a *sacramentary*, infected or defamed with any notable kind of heresy, or other great crime."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii., No. 10.

* **săc-rą-mĕnt'-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *sacrament; -ize.*] To administer the sacraments.

"Born to preach and *sacramentize.*"—*Fuller.*

są-crär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *sacer* = sacred (q.v.).]

* 1. A sort of family chapel in Roman houses, devoted to some particular deity.

2. The adytum of a temple.

3. That part of a church where the altar or communion table is situated.

* **sā'-crāte,** * **săc'-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sacratus*, pa. par. of *sacro*, from *sacer* = sacred.] To consecrate.

"The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 51. (1653.)

* **są-crā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sacratio*, from *sacratus*, pa. par. of *sacro* = to consecrate.] The act of consecrating; a consecration.

"Why then should it not as well from this be avoided, as from the other find a *sacration?*"—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 36.

* **sa-cre** (1), *s.* [SAKER.]

* **sa-cre** (2), *s.* [Fr.] [SACRED.] A sacred solemnity, rite, or ceremony.

"For the feast and for the *sacre.*" *Chaucer: Dream.*

* **sā'-cre** (**cre** as **kĕr**), *v.t.* [Fr. *sacrer*, from Lat. *sacro.*] To consecrate, to hallow; to dedicate or devote to some sacred service, office, or use.

"He was . . . *sacryd* or enoynted emperoure of Rome."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clv.

sā'-crĕd, *a.* [Prop. the pa. par. of Mid. Eng. *sacre* = to consecrate; Fr. *sacré*, pa. par. of *sacrer;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *sacro.*]

1. Dedicated or appropriated to religious use; consecrated; made holy; devoted to religious purposes.

2. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; consecrated, dedicated. (Followed by *to.*)

"O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *sacred to* the Queen of Love."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 459.

3. Pertaining or relating to religion or the services of religion; religious; not secular.

"Study well the *sacred* page."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 328.

* 4. Devoted or dedicated in a bad sense; accursed, baleful, destructive. (A Latinism.)

5. Not to be profaned, violated, or made common; inviolable, inviolate.

"How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The *sacred* fruit?" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 204.

6. Entitled to the highest respect; venerable, reverend.

"Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n."
Cowley: On the Death of Mr. Crawshaw.

* 7. Used as an epithet of royalty.

"Justice, most *sacred* duke, O grant me justice?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

sacred-apes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Semnopithecus (q.v.).

sacred-baboon, *s.*

Zool.: Cynocephalus hamadryas.

sacred-bean, *s.* [NELUMBIUM.]

Sacred College, *s.* The College of Cardinals at Rome.

sacred-fig, *s.*

Bot.: Ficus religiosa. [FICUS.]

sacred-fire, *s.*

Relig.: Fire used as a religious symbol, and kept continually burning. [FIRE-WORSHIP.]

Sacred-Heart, *s.*

Roman Church: The physical heart of Christ, considered, not as mere flesh, but as united to the divinity. It is the object of a special devotion, founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century by a French nun of the Order of the Visitation, Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque (beatified in 1864), and first preached in England by Father de la Colombière, S.J., chaplain to Mary of Modena, queen of James II. The feast of the Sacred Heart is celebrated on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi.

sacred-ibis, *s.*

Ornith.: Ibis religiosa, worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. (*Cic., de Nat. Deor.*, i. 36; *Juv.*, xv. 3.)

sacred-place, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Pl.*): [HOLY-PLACES].

2. *Law:* The place where a person is buried.

sacred-standard, *s.* The Labarum (q.v.).

sacred-war, *s.*

Hist. &c.: A war about sacred places or about religion. Four sacred wars were waged in Greece (B.C. 595–338) chiefly for the defence of the temple of Delphi and the sacred territory surrounding it. A Muhammadan war for the faith is called a Jihad (q.v.). The Crusades and the wars of the Reformation were sacred wars. The quarrel which led to the Crimean war was at first a dispute between Russia and France about sacred spots at Jerusalem. When Russia fights, she uniformly gives out that it is a holy war; and after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope (Nov. 30, 1853), it was officially or semi-officially intimated that "the most pious Czar thanks the Lord of Lords for the success of the victorious Russian arms which triumphed in the sacred combat for the orthodox faith."

sā'-crĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sacred; -ly.*]

1. In a sacred manner; with due reverence; religiously.

"Her high viceregent, *sacredly* ador'd."
Pomfret: Death of Queen Mary.

2. Inviolably; with strict observance.

"One instance of sobriety of mind, which ought to be *sacredly* regarded by the young."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

sā'-crĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sacred; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sacred; consecrated or appropriated to religion or religious uses; sanctity, holiness.

"In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *sacredness* of the place."—*South.*

2. The quality or state of being sacred or inviolable; inviolableness.

"An appeal to the *sacredness* of treaties."—*Daily News*, Sept. 23, 1885.

* **są-crĭf'-ĭc,** * **są-crĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *sacrificus, sacrificalis.*] [SACRIFICE, *s.*] Employed in sacrifice.

* **są-crĭf'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sacrifice; -able.*] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

"Whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawful immolation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

* **są-crĭf'-ĭc-ąnt,** *s.* [Lat. *sacrificans*, pr. par. of *sacrifico* = to sacrifice (q.v.).] One who offers a sacrifice.

"To gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person."—*Halliwell: Metamorphoses*, p. 102.

* **săc-rĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sacrificatio.*] A sacrificing, a sacrifice.

* **săc'-rĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *sacrificatus*, pa. par. of *sacrifico* = to sacrifice (q.v.); Fr. *sacrificateur.*] One who offers a sacrifice; a sacrificer.

"The *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephthah."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

* **săc'-rĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sacrificator; -y.*] Offering sacrifice.

săc'-rĭ-fīce, * **sac-ri-fise,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *sacrifier;* Lat. *sacrifico;* Sp. & Port. *sacrificar;* Ital. *sacrificare, sagrificare.*] [SACRIFICE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make an offering or sacrifice of; to present, devote, or offer by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of thanksgiving or acknowledgment to some deity or divinity; to immolate; to present to God as an atonement for sin, to procure favour, or to express gratitude.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To give up or surrender in favour of a

higher or more imperative duty or claim; to destroy, give up, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something.

"'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice* the peace of the church to a little curiosity."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To devote, with loss, hurt, or suffering.

"Ere my young mind was *sacrificed* to books."
Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

3. To destroy, to kill.

4. To sell or dispose of at a value under cost price.

"To *sacrifice* his outcomes of wether lambs and draft ewes below what he conceives to be their true value."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To offer up a sacrifice or sacrifices; to make offerings to God, or to a divinity or deity, by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

"The Lacedæmonians had a peculiar custom of *sacrificing* to the Muses."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

săc'-rĭ-fīçe, * **sac-ri-fise**, *s.* [Fr. *sacrifice*, from Lat. *sacrificium*, from *sacer* = sacred, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *sacrificio*; Ital. *sacrificio, sacrifizio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The offering of anything to God or to a deity or divinity. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,283.)

(2) That which is sacrificed, offered, or consecrated to God or to a deity or divinity; an immolated victim, or an offering of any kind, laid upon an altar or otherwise religiously presented by way of thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation.

"The soothsayers inspected all the *sacrifices*, to presage the success of the battle."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The destruction, surrender, or abandonment of anything for something else; a loss incurred for the sake of something else; the devotion or giving up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object, or to a higher or more imperative claim or duty.

"I have made that *sacrifice* of my veracity to the laws of politeness."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) That which is so devoted, surrendered, or abandoned.

(3) The selling or disposing of goods at a value under cost price: as, To sell one's stock at a *sacrifice.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Relig.:* Sacrifices form an important part of all early forms of religion. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xviii.) traces three stages in the development of the rite. (1) The gift theory, in which the deity takes and values the offering for himself; (2) the homage-theory, in which the submission or gratitude of the offerer is expressed by a gift; and (3) the abnegation-theory, in which the worshipper deprives himself of something prized. With regard to their nature, sacrifices are divided into (1) Bloody [(*a*) human; (*b*) of the lower animals], and (2) Unbloody. The terrible custom of offering human sacrifices was very widely spread [See extracts]. It was known among the Greeks (*Il.* iv. 35, xviii. 336, xxi. 28; *Eurip., Iphig.*) and the Romans (*Dio Cas., Hist. Rom.*, xliii. 24); and is frequently mentioned in Scripture (cf. Gen. xxii. 1–4, Judges xi. 29–40, 2 Kings iii. 27, xvii. 31, xxi. 6, xxiii. 10, 2 Chron. xxviii. 3, xxxiii. 6, Jer. vii. 31, 32, xix. 5, 6, Ezek. xvi. 21, xx. 31, Mic. vi. 7. See also *Kalisch: Levit.*, pt. i., pp. 381 sqq). Stanley (*Jewish Church*, L. 40) says:

"On the altars of Moab, and of Phœnicia, and of the distant Canaanite settlements in Carthage and in Spain, nay even, at times, within the confines of the Chosen People itself, in the wild vow of Jephthah, in the *sacrifice* of Saul's sons at Gibeah, in the dark *sacrifices* of Hinnom, under the very walls of Jerusalem—this almost irrepressible tendency of the burning zeal of a primitive race found its terrible expression."

As civilization advanced, human victims were replaced by symbols (*Ovid: Fasti*, v. 665–660), or oxen or sheep were offered in their stead. Unbloody sacrifices consisted of libations, incense, fruit, and cakes (often in the form of, and as substitutes for, real animals). It is noteworthy that though the first sacrifice mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. iv. 3) belonged to this category, the first sacrifice accepted (Gen. iv. 4) was a bloody one.

"The custom of sacrificing human life to the gods arose undoubtedly from the belief, which under different forms has manifested itself at all times and in all nations, that the nobler the *sacrifice* and the dearer to its possessor, the more pleasing it would be to the gods."—*Smith: Dict. Antiq.*, p. 999.

2. *Old Test.:* Sacrifices were of two kinds, bloody and unbloody. Those designed to atone for sin were of the former kind (Lev. i.–vii.; cf. Heb. ix. 22). The idea of sacrifice first appears in Gen. iv. 3–5, and viii. 20, but the English word sacrifice does not occur in the A.V. till xxxi. 54. The paschal lamb is called a sacrifice (Exod. xxxiv. 25; Deut. xvi. 2). Even from patriarchal times sacrifices were limited to clean beasts and birds, and were offered on an altar (Gen. viii. 20). Many of these sacrifices were made by fire. [BURNT-OFFERING.] A certain portion of the slain animal was reserved for the priest (Deut. xviii. 3). Under the law there were morning and evening sacrifices (1 Kings xviii. 29; Ezra ix. 4, 5; Dan. viii. 11, 12, 13; xii. 11), besides weekly sacrifices on the Sabbath, sacrifices at new moons, annual ones, &c. Not merely were there stated sacrifices for the people at large, arrangements were at times made that private families also should possess the boon (1 Sam. xx. 6, 20). Under the Monarchy sacrifices were confined to the temple at Jerusalem (2 Chron. vii. 12). Thanksgiving was called a sacrifice (Lev. vii. 12, 13; Psalm cvii. 22; cxvi. 17; Jonah ii. 9), so was praise (Jer. xxxiii. 11). Ultimately sacrifice, having hardened into a ceremony with little influence on moral conduct, is itself disparaged (Psalm xl. 6; Hosea vi. 6), and preference is accorded to obedience (1 Sam. xv. 22) justice or righteousness (Prov. xxi. 3) and mercy (Hosea vi. 6).

3. *New Test.:* Abel's offering is now called a sacrifice, and its excellence is made to arise from the faith with which it was offered (Heb. xi. 4). The frequent repetition of the sacrifices under the law is adduced as evidence of their failure to remove sin (Heb. vii. 27; x. 1–9). Jesus is at once the sacrificing high priest (Heb vii. 12) and the victim sacrificed (ix. 26). To love the Lord is declared by Jesus to be more than all sacrifice (Mark xii. 33), and thanksgiving and praise (Heb. xiii. 15) are again ranked as sacrifices.

4. *Theol.:* The evangelical doctrine is that the sacrifices of the older economy were types and shadows of the atoning sacrifice made by Christ. For instance the lamb offered by Abel typified the Lamb of God (John i. 29), the devotion of the lamb to death implied a confession on the part of Abel that he was sinful, and deserved to die, coupled with a hope that the substitution of the innocent lamb for the guilty offerer would be permitted. It is held that when Jesus died his sacrifice once for all satisfied Divine justice, and no other was requisite, or would, if offered, be accepted (Heb. ix. 12, 25–28, x. 10, 12, 14).

săc'-rĭ-fīç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sacrific(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who sacrifices.

"Metellus the high priest and chief *sacrificer* at Rome."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

săc-rĭ-fĭç'-ial (**ç** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *sacrificialis*, from *sacrificium* = sacrifice (q.v.).] Pertaining to or connected with sacrifice; performing sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice.

"When we come to consider the Eucharist in its *sacrificial* view."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 41.

sacrificial-mound, *s.*

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"The name of *sacrificial-mounds* has been conferred on a class of monuments peculiar to the New World. . . . The most noticeable characteristics of the *sacrificial-mounds* are: their almost invariable occurrence within enclosures; their regular construction in uniform layers of gravel, earth, and sand, disposed alternately in strata conformable to the shape of the mound; and their covering a symmetrical hearth or altar of burnt clay or stone, on which are deposited numerous relics, in all instances exhibiting traces, more or less abundant, of their having been exposed to the action of fire."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 293.

săc'-rĭ-lĕġe, * **săc'-rĭ-lĕdġe**, * **sac-ri-legge**, *s.* [Fr. *sacrilège*, from Lat. *sacrilegium* = the robbing of a temple, the stealing of sacred things, from *sacrilegus* = a sacrilegious person, one who steals from a temple: *sacer* = sacred, and *lego* = to gather, to steal; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sacrilegio.*]

1. The violation or profanation of sacred things.

"*Sacrilege* is the diversion of holy and ecclesiastick things to prophane and secular use."—*Spelman: English Words.* (Pref.)

2. *Specifically:*

(1) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of what has been dedicated, appropriated, or consecrated to religious persons or purposes.

(2) The breaking and entering a church, or other place of worship, and committing felony therein. It was formerly a capital offence, but is now punished as burglary (24 & 25 Vict., c. 96).

* **săc'-rĭ-lĕġ-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *sacrileg(e)*; *-er.*] A sacrilegious person.

"A wedlocke breaker, a public murtherer, and a *sacrileger.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1535).

săc-rĭ-lē'-ġioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sacrilegus.*]

1. Guilty of sacrilege; violating or profaning sacred things.

"But *sacrilegious* thou, hast all great works defac'd."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

2. Characterized by or involving sacrilege; profane, impious.

"May hate pursue his *sacrilegious* lust!"
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

săc-rĭ-lē'-ġioŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sacrilegious*; *-ly.*] In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege; profanely, impiously.

"However, Pysche falls into the snare her sisters had laid for her, and against the express injunction of the God, *sacrilegiously* attempts this forbidden sight."—*Warburton: Divine Legation.*

săc-rĭ-lē'-ġioŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sacrilegious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sacrilegious; profanity, impiety.

* **săc'-rĭ-lē-ġist**, *s.* [Eng. *sacrileg(e)*; *-ist.*] A sacrilegious person; one who is guilty of sacrilege.

"The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes, the *sacrilegist.*"—*Spelman: Hist. of Sacrilege*, § 6.

* **săc'-rĭ-lĕġ-ȳ**, * **sac-ri-leg-ie**, *s.* [Lat. *sacrilegium.*] Sacrilege.

"Thou that wlatist mawmetis, doist *sacrilegie.*"—*Wycliffe: Romaynes* ii.

* **sā'-crĭng**, * **sac-ryng**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [SACRE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of consecrating; consecration.

"The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom."—*Sir W. Temple.*

sacring-bell, *s.* A sanctus-bell (q.v.).

* **sā'-crĭst**, *s.* [Low Lat. *sacrista*, from Lat. *sacer* = sacred (q.v.).]

1. A sacristan (q.v.).

"A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the use of the choir, and to take care of the books.

săc'-rĭs-tan, *s.* [Fr. *sacristain*, from Low Lat. *sacrista*; Sp. *sacristan.*] An officer of a church who has charge of the sacristy and all its contents. Now corrupted into Sexton (q.v.).

"And let the drowsy *sacristan*
Still count as slowly as he can."
Coleridge: Christabel.

săc'-rĭs-tȳ, **săc'-rĭst-rȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *sacristie*, from Low Lat. *sacristia.*] The apartment in an ecclesiastical edifice, in which the vestments, books, and sacred vessels are preserved.

"Seemed all on fire, within, around,
Deep *sacristy* and altar's pale."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

sā-crō-, *pref.* [SACRUM.] Of or belonging to the sacrum.

sacro-coccygean, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the os coccygis and to the sacrum There is a *sacro-coccygean* articulation.

sacro-iliac, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the ilium and to the sacrum. There is a *sacro-iliac* articulation.

sacro-sciatic, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hip and to the sacrum. There are *sacro-sciatic* foramina, ligaments, and notches.

sacro-vertebral, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the vertebræ and the sacrum. There is a *sacro-vertebral* articulation.

* **săc'-rō-sănct**, *a.* [Lat. *sacrosanctus*, from *sacer* = sacred, and *sanctus* = holy.] Sacred and inviolable.

"The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. iii.

să'-crŭm, *s.* [Lat. (*os*) *sacrum* = the sacred (bone), because it was formerly offered in sacrifices.] [Luz.]

Anat.: Five vertebræ rapidly diminishing in size from above downwards, and united into one mass. With the exception of the coccyx, it constitutes the lower part of the column. It unites with the ilia (haunch bones) to form the pelvis.

săd, * sadde, *a.* [A.S. *sæd* = sated, satiated; cogn. with O. Sax. *sad* = sated; Icel. *saddr, sadhr*; Goth. *saths*; Ger. *satt* = satiated, full; Lat. *satur* = sated, deep-coloured, *sat, satis* = enough; Welsh *sad* = firm, steady, discreet, is probably borrowed from Mid. English.]

* 1. Sated, satiated, tired.

"*Sad* of mine londe." *Layamon*, 20,830.

* 2. Steadfast, firm; not to be moved.

"It was foundid on a *sad* stoon."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi.

* 3. Firm of purpose or mind.

* 4. Strong.

"But we *saddere* [*firmiores*] men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of sike men, & not plese to ussilf."—*Wycliffe: Romaynes* xv.

* 5. Heavy, weighty, ponderous.

"His hand, more *sad* than lump of lead." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 30.

6. Heavy, close. (Applied to bread, when the dough has not risen properly.)

7. Heavy, close, compact, cohesive. (Said of soil.)

"Chalky lande are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost." —*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 8. Grave, weighty, serious.

"Whiche treaty was wysely handled by *sadde* and discrete counsayle of bothe parties."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccixxviii.

* 9. Sedate, serious, grave; not gay, light, or volatile.

"She is never *sad* but when she sleeps." *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

10. Sorrowful, melancholy, mournful, downcast, grieving, gloomy, dejected.

"Against his own *sad* breast to lift the hand." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,678.

11. Exhibiting the external appearance of grief; downcast, gloomy.

12. Characterized by sadness.

"The air he chose was wild and *sad*." *Scott: Marmion*, iii. 9.

13. Causing sadness or grief; afflicted, lamentable: as, a *sad* accident.

14. Bad, vexatious, naughty, wicked, tiresome: as, He is a *sad* fellow.

15. Dark-coloured.

"Of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

sad-cakes, *s. pl.* Unleavened cakes. (*Amer.*)

* **sad-eyed, * sad-faced,** *a.* Having a sad or grave countenance.

* **sad-hearted,** *a.* Sorrowful, sad.

sad-iron, *s.* An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes; a flat-iron.

sad-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Nyctanthes Arbor tristis.* [Nyctanthes.]

* **săd,** *v.t.* [Sad, *a.*] To make sad; to sadden.

Sa'-dăl-mê-lĭk, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic = the king's lucky star.]

Astron.: The chief star of the constellation Aquarius (q.v.). Called also α Aquarii.

săd'-da, săd'-dah, *s.* [Pers. *sad-dar* = the hundred gates or ways: *sad* (Sansc. *cata*) = a hundred, and *dar* = door, way.]

1. (*Of the form* sadda): A work in the Persian language, constituting a summary of the Zend-Avesta.

2. (*Of the form* saddah): An old Parsee festival.

săd'-dẹn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gesadian* = to fill; *sadian* = to feel weary or sad.]

A. *Transitive:*

Ordinary Language:

1. To make sad, gloomy, or sorrowful; to grieve.

"His name could *sadden*, and his acts surprise, But they that fear'd him dared not to despise." *Byron: Corsair*, i. 11.

2. To make heavy, close, or compact.

"Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 3. To make dark-coloured.

II. *Dyeing & Calico-print.:* To apply mordants to, so as to tone down the colours employed, or cause them to produce duller shades than those they ordinarily impart.

B. *Intrans.:* To become sad, melancholy, or downcast. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 256.)

săd'-dẽr, *s.* [Sadda.]

săd'-dẽr, *comp.* of *a.* [Sad, *a.*]

săd'-dle, * sad-el, * sad-elle, *s.* [A.S. *sadol*; cogn. with Dut. *zadel*; Icel. *södhall*; Sw. & Dan. *sadel*; O. H. Ger. *satul*; Ger. *sattel*; Russ. *siedlo*; Lat. *sella*. From the same root as *seat, sit*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A seat or pad to be placed on the back of an animal to support the rider or the load. Besides the ordinary kinds, the man's saddle and the side-saddle for women, there are cart, gig, pack, ambulance, camel, and ox saddles.

"He employed himself in providing horses, *saddles*, and weapons for his younger and more active accomplices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.:* Anything resembling a saddle; specif., a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill.

"It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two *saddles*, or risings and fallings on the top."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bridge-build.:* A block on the summit of a pier over which suspension cables pass, or to which they are attached

2. *Build.:* A thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs.

3. *Mach.:* A block with a hollowing top to sustain a round object, as a rod upon a bench or bed.

4. *Naut.:* A piece or block hollowed out to fit another portion, which is seated thereon, as

(1) The block on a yard-arm which receives the studding-sail boom.

(2) The block on the upper side of the bowsprit to receive the heel of the jib-boom.

5. *Ordn.:* A support on which a gun is placed for bouching.

6. *Railway:*

(1) The bearing or brass resting on the journal in the axle-box.

(2) A chair or seat for a rail.

¶ (1) *Saddle of mutton, venison, &c.:* Two loins of mutton, &c., cut together.

(2) *To put the saddle on the right* (or *wrong*) *horse:* To impute blame to the right (*or* wrong) person.

saddle-back, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name given to a hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped.

2. A name given by fishermen to a bastard kind of oysters, unfit for food.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* A coping with a double slope to shed rain.

2. *Geol.:* A familiar name for an anticlinal.

3. *Zool.:* The Harp-seal (q.v.).

"Rink says a full-grown *saddle-back* weighs about 250lbs."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 236.

Saddle-back seal:

Zool.: The Harp-seal (q.v.). Called also Saddle-back.

saddle-backed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a low back, and an elevated neck and head. (Said of horses.)

"Horses, *saddle-backed*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. *Build.:* Applied to a coping with a double slope to shed rain.

saddle-bags, *s. pl.*

Saddlery: A pair of bags connected by a leather seat, laid over or behind the saddle.

saddle-bar, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* An iron bar crossing a window-frame, and serving as a stay for the fretwork or glass secured in leaden cames or bars.

2. *Saddlery:* The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree, one on each side connecting the pommel and cantle.

saddle-bow, *s.*

Saddlery: The pommel (q.v.).

"Wrapt round some burthen at his *saddle-bow*." *Byron: Lara*, ii. 24.

saddle-cloth, *s.*

Saddlery: A housing, a shabrack.

* **saddle-fast,** *a.* Seated firmly in the saddle. (*Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel*, iii. 6.)

saddle-gall, *s.* A sore upon a horse's back caused by the saddle.

saddle-girth, *s.*

Saddlery: A band of leather or webbing attached on one side of the saddle, and, passing under the horse's belly, secured to the other side by a buckle and strap, serving to keep the saddle in place.

"And, bursting in the headlong sway, The faithless *saddle-girths* gave way." *Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 33.

† **saddle-graft,** *v.t.* To graft by the method known as saddle-grafting (q.v.).

saddle-grafting, *s.*

Hort.: A method of ingrafting by forming the stock like a wedge, and fitting the end of the scion over it, like a saddle; the reverse of cleft-grafting (q.v.).

* **saddle-hill,** *s.* A saddle-back.

"A remarkable *saddle-hill*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

saddle-horse, *s.* A horse used or kept for riding with a saddle.

saddle-joint, *s.* A form of joint for sheet-metal, in connecting adjacent boiling-pans or adjoining strips in roofing. One portion overlaps and straddles the vertical edge of the next.

saddle-like, *a.* Saddle-shaped, saddle-backed.

"On each side of this break the land is quite low; beyond the opening rises a remarkable *saddle-like* hill."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

saddle-maker, *s.* A saddler (q.v.).

saddle-nail, *s.*

Saddlery: A short nail having a large, smooth head, used in making saddles.

* **saddle-nosed,** *a.* Broad- or flat-nosed.

"Flat-headed and *saddle-nosed*."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. ii.

saddle-quern, *s.*

Archæol.: A contrivance for grinding or crushing corn. It consisted of a bed-stone, slightly concave on its upper surface, and a stone rolling-pin or muller, which was used with a peculiar rocking and grinding motion.

"*Saddle-querns* of the same character occur also in France."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 224.

saddle-rail, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A rail which has flanges straddling a longitudinal and continuous sleeper.

saddle-reed, *s.*

Saddlery: Small reeds used in the place of cord to form the edges of gig-saddle sides.

saddle-roof, *s.*

Build.: A double-gabled roof.

saddle-rug, *s.* A cloth under a saddle.

saddle-shaped, *a.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the shape of a saddle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Oblong, with the sides hanging down like the laps of a saddle, as the labellum of *Cattleya Loddigesii.*

2. *Geol.:* Bent on each side of a mountain or ridge without being broken.

saddle-shell, *s.*

Zool.: *Anomia ephippium.* [Anomia.]

* **saddle-sick,** *a.* Galled from riding. (*Carlyle.*)

saddle-tree, *s.*

1. *Saddlery:* The frame forming the support of a saddle; usually made of wood. The parts are secured together by tenons and mortises, and held in place by a covering of canvas or wet raw-hide, which is tacked tightly, and then shrunk by drying. The tree consists of a pommel, cantle, and two side-bars. Two stirrup-bars are added and iron staples for the valise, if required.

"For *saddle-tree* scarce reach'd had he, His journey to begin." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

2. *Bot.:* *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

săd'-dle, *v.t.* [Saddle, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To put a saddle on.

"*Saddle* my horse." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To load, to burden, to fix upon as a burden.

"But the statute is kind only to be cruel. It *saddles* the farmer with a privilege which is now depreciated in value."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. To fix across, as a saddle on a horse's back.

"The nest of this species is always, without exception, *saddled* upon the upper surface of some limb."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 172.

săd'-dlĕr, * **săd'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *saddl(e)*; *-er.*] One whose occupation is to make saddles.

"Mr. John Dennis was the son of a *sadler*, in London, born in 1657."—*Pope: The Dunciad*, i. (Note.)

săd'-dlĕr-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *saddle*; *-ry.*]

1. The articles usually manufactured by or sold by a saddler.

"He invested . . . in large quantities of *saddlery*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlviii.

2. The trade, occupation, or employment of a saddler.

* 3. A room or apartment where saddles, &c., are kept.

"A room for drying, *saddlery*, &c."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **săd'-dlĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *saddl(e)*; *-ing.*] A saddle-shaped rise or depression in the ground.

"Here the land is low, making a *saddling* between two small hills."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

săd-dụ-cā'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Sadduc(ee)* *-aic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees.

săd-dụ-çē'-ăn, *a.* [SADDUCEE.] Pertaining or relating to the Sadducees.

Săd'-dụ-çeē, *s.* [Lat. *Sadducæi*; Gr. Σαδδυκαῖοι (*Saddukaioi*); Heb. צְדוֹקִים (*Tsuloqim*), from צָדוֹק (*Tsadoq*) = a proper name, Zadok, or from צַדִּיק (*tsaddiq*) = just. See def.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* One who disbelieves in a future world, and, in consequence, lives only to this.

"To shame the doctrine of the *Sadducee*."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 8.

II. *Judaism* (*Pl.*): One of the three Jewish sects. The current tradition, which was first published by Rabbi Nathan in the second century, is that the Sadducees derived their name from a certain Zadok, a disciple of Antigonus of Soko (B.C. 200–170). In the opinion of Geiger and others, the Zadok from whom they derive their name was the priest who declared in favour of Solomon when the High Priest Abiathar adhered to Adonijah (1 Kings i. 32–45). His descendants had a subsequent preeminence (Ezek. xl. 46, xliii. 19, xliv. 15, xlviii. 11). Not that the Sadducees became a party so early, or that Zadok was their founder; but that some of them may have been his descendants, and all admired his fidelity to the theocratic government, even when the head of the priesthood had gone astray. It was their desire to be equally faithful. All the Jews admitted that the Mosaic law was given at Sinai by Jehovah himself. Most of the people, with the concurrence and support of the Pharisees, believed that an oral law of Moses had similarly come from God. The Sadducees rejected this view, and would accept nothing beyond the written word. They were the Protestants of the older economy. Certain consequences followed. In the Mosaic law there is no reference to a state of rewards and punishments in a future world. When Jesus proves the resurrection from the Pentateuch, he does so by an inference, there being no direct passage which he can quote (Matt. xxii. 31, 32). The Sadducees therefore denied the resurrection from the dead (verse 23). The doctrine of a future world is taught in some passages of the Old Testament, spec. in Dan. xii. 2, 3, &c., which should have modified their belief. That it did not do so can be explained only by supposing that they attributed a higher inspiration to the Mosaic law than to other parts of the Old Testament. Epiphanius (*Hæres.*, xiv.) and some other of the fathers assert that the Sadducees rejected all the Old Testament but the Pentateuch. Probably, however, these writers confounded the Sadducees with the Samaritans. In Acts xxiii. 8, it is stated that they say that "there is neither angel nor spirit." How they could ignore all the angelic appearances in the Pentateuch (Gen. xvi. 7, 11, xix. 1, &c.), is hard to understand. Perhaps they may have believed that, though angelic appearances once took place, they had now ceased. It is surprising that a sect with these views should, at least at one time, have almost monopolised the highest places in the priesthood; yet such was the case at least temporarily (Acts iv. 1–6). But, with all their sacred office and worldly rank, they could have had no hold on the common people. It is probable that, when Christianity spread—even among its Jewish opponents—a belief in the resurrection, the Sadducees must have still further lost ground; but they ultimately revived, and still exist, under the name of Karaites (q.v.).

săd'-dụ-çeē-ĭsm, săd'-dụ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Sadduc(ee)* *-ism*; Fr. *saducéisme.*] The doctrines, tenets, or principles of the Sadducees.

"Infidelity, or modern Deism [which is little else but revived Epicureism, *Sadducism*, and Zendichism."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 80.

* **săd'-dụ-çīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Sadduc(ee)*; *-ize.*] To conform to or adopt the doctrines or principles of the Sadducees.

"*Sadducizing* Christians, I suppose they were, who said there was no resurrection."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

Sadh, Saadh, *s.* [Hind., &c. = pure or Puritan.]

Compar. Relig. (*Pl.*): A Hindoo religious sect founded, A.D. 1658, by a man called Birbhan. They believe in one God, who alone is to be worshipped. They have no temples, but assemble at stated periods in houses or courts adjoining to them. They teach a pure morality. Their numbers are few, and they are found chiefly in Furruckabad, Delhi, Mirzapore, &c. (*Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Trant*, &c.)

săd'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *sad*, a.; *-ly.*]

* 1. Firmly.

"There is no more to say but est and west
In gon the speres *sadly* in the rest."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,602.

* 2. Seriously, gravely, soberly, with seriousness.

"Give out about the streets, you two,
That I am dead: do it with constancy,
Sadly, do you hear?"
Ben Jonson: The Fox, iv. 1.

* 3. Steadily.

4. In a sad, sorrowful, or mournful manner; with sadness or mourning.

"Utter England's name with *sadly*-plaintive voice."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

5. In a manner to cause sadness; calamitously, miserably.

"Hence authors of illustrious name . . .
Are *sadly* prone to quarrel."
Cowper: Friendship.

6. In a dark or sad colour; darkly.

săd'-nĕss, * **sad-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *sad*, a; *-ness.*]

* 1. Firmness, compactness, closeness.

"Wherehy as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & weil doone: so if you respect the *sadnes* thereof, it doth prooue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. Steadfastness, firmness.

"Therefor ye, brethreu, befor wityngne kepe you self, lest ye be disseyved hy errour of unwise men, and falle awei fro youre owne *sadness*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Pet.* iii. 17.

* 3. The state of being serious or in earnest; seriousness, gravity.

"*Ben.* Tell me in *sadness* who she is you iove.
Rom. What? shall I groan and tell you?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 6.

4. The quality or state of being sad; mournfulness, sorrowfulness, dejection of mind, grief.

"And many a varied shore to sail along,
By pensive *Sadness*, not by Fiction led."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 86.

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

"Yes, she was fair!—Matilda, thou
Hast a soft *sadness* on thy brow."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 20.

6. The quality of being sad or saddening; pitiableness.

sad'-weĭ (w as v), *s.* [SANDIVER.]

sāe, *conj.* or *adv.* [So.] (*Scotch.*)

† **sæ-nūr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sænur(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Oligochæta.

† **sæ-nūr'-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr. σαινουρίς (*sainouris*) = wagging the tail.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sænuridæ. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped; clitellum small, distinct.

sāe'-tĕrs-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Prof. Saetersberg; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LEUCOPYRITE (q.v.).

sāfe, * **saaf,** * **sauf,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sauf*; from Lat. *salvum*, accus. of *salvus* = whole, safe; for *sarvus*, from *servo* = to keep safe, to preserve; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salvo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Free from, or not liable to danger of any kind.

"We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we aim not to be *safe* but to be secure."—*J. Taylor: Of Slander and Flattery.*

2. Free from or having escaped danger, hurt, harm, or damage; in good condition, uninjured.

3. Not accompanied with or likely to cause danger or injury; affording security and safety; not exposing to danger.

"Devise the fittest time and *safest* way to hide us."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

4. No longer dangerous; beyond the power of doing harm.

"But Banquo's *safe*.
Ay, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

5. Sound, whole, right, good.

"Nor do I think the man of *safe* discretion."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Safety.

"If I with *safe* may grant this deed."
Preston: King Cambises.

2. A place of safety; specif., a strong case for containing money, account-books, and other valuable articles, to guard them from the attacks of burglars, and generally provided with means for protecting them against the action of fire.

3. A meat-safe (q.v.).

4. A pantry.

5. A piece of leather placed under a buckle, to prevent it from chafing.

6. A smooth edge to a file.

safe-alarm, *s.* An alarm clock or other contrivance to notify a watchman or the police of the tampering with a safe.

safe-conduct, * **safe-conduite,** *s.* That which gives or provides a safe passage as—

(1) A convoy or guard to protect a person in or passing through an enemy's or a foreign country.

(2) A written pass or warrant, given by the sovereign of a country, enabling the holder to pass safely through the country.

"I myself dyd read the *safe-conduite* that came unto hym."—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 156.

* **safe-conduct,** *v.t.* To conduct or convoy safely; to give a safe passage to, especially through an enemy's country.

"*Safe-conducting* the rebels from their ships."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

safe-edge file, *s.* A file having a smooth edge which does not cut a surface against which it impinges.

safe-keeping, *s.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety; secure guardianship.

safe-lock, *s.* A complex lock for a safe.

* **safe-pledge,** *s.*

Law: A surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

* **sāfe,** *v.t.* [SAFE, *a.*] To make or render safe or secure.

"That which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvia's death."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

sāfe'-guard (*u* silent), * **safe-garde,** * **saufe-gard,** * **save-gard,** * **save-guard,** *s.* [Eng. *safe*, and *guard.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which protects or defends; a defence, a protection.

"Doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* 2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveller; a safe-conduct.

"On *safeguard* he came to me."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

* 3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

* 4. A riding-skirt; a large outer petticoat

worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt.

"On with your cloak and *safeguard*." *Ram Alley*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Railway Engineering:*

(1) A rail-guard at a switch or crossing.

(2) A cowcatcher (q.v.).

2. *Paper:* [SAFETY-PAPER].

3. *Zool.:* (See extract).

"The name of monitor is sometimes given to American Lacertian lizards, especially of the genus Salvator (Dum. & Bib.), more properly called *Safeguards*, corresponding in part to Tupinambis (Daud.) and Tejus (Merr.), and to Monitor (Fitz.)." —*Ripley & Dana: American Cyclopædia*, xi. 749.

sāfe'-guard (*u* silent), * **sāfe'-gard**, * **save-gard**, * **save-guard**, *v.t.* [SAFEGUARD, *s.*] To make safe or secure; to secure, to protect, to guard.

"The government intends to do everything in its power to *safeguard* those interests."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

sāfe'-lȳ, * **sauf-lyche**, * **save-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *safe*; *-ly*.]

1. In a safe manner; in a manner free from danger or hazard.

"Go *safely* on to seek thy son." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. Without hurt, injury, or damage; in good condition.

"*Safely* in harbour is the king's ship." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

3. So as to prevent danger or escape; in close or safe custody; securely.

"To keep him *safely* till his day of trial." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.

sāfe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *safe*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being safe; the state of being safe or of conferring safety; freedom from danger or hazard; safety.

sāfe'-tȳ, * **safe-te**, * **sauf-te**, *s.* [O. Fr. *sauvete*, from Lat. *salvitatem*, accus. of *salvitas*, from *salvus* = safe.]

1. The quality or state of being safe or free from injury, damage, or hurt; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

"Hath passed in *safety* through the narrow seas." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

2. The quality or state of being free from liability to danger or injury; freedom from danger; a state or condition out of harm's way.

3. The quality or state of not causing danger or hazard; the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, ensuring against harm, or the like; safeness: as, The *safety* of an experiment.

4. Preservation from escape; safe custody.

"Hold him in *safety*." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 3.

5. A low form of geared bicycle with wheels of equal or nearly equal size.

safety-arch, *s.* A discharging-arch (q.v.).

safety-belt, *s.* A life-belt.

safety-bridle, *s.* A bridle designed to promptly check a runaway horse.

safety-buoy, *s.* A life-buoy.

safety-cage, *s.* A hoisting and lowering chamber for mines, having guards which arrest the descent if the rope break or overwind.

safety-car, *s.*

1. A life-car (q.v.).

2. A safety-cage (q.v.).

safety-chain, *s.*

Rail.: A slack chain which attaches a truck to a car-body. (*Amer.*)

safety-funnel, *s.* A glass funnel with a long neck for introducing acids, &c., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts, and under a pressure of gas.

safety-fuse, *s.* [FUSE (1), *s.* (8).]

safety-guard, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: An axle-guard to keep the wheels on a track at a switch.

safety-hoist, *s.*

1. Hoisting-gear on the differential-pulley principle, which will not allow the load to descend by the run.

2. A catch to prevent the fall of a cage when a rope breaks.

safety-hook, *s.* A device to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or by a sudden jerk.

safety-lamp, *s.* A lamp for the purpose of giving light in mines where fire-damp prevails. The commonest form is that invented by Sir H. Davy, in 1816. The principle of his lamp lies in the fact that flame will not pass through a fine net-work of wire or gauze. The flame of the lamp is enveloped by a cylinder of wire-gauze, the apertures in which must not exceed $\frac{1}{22}$ of an inch square, through which the air passes freely, even if charged with fire-damp. When the lamp is lighted and introduced into an atmosphere mixed with fire-damp, the size and length of the flame are first increased. When the inflammable gas becomes as much as one-twelfth of the volume of air, the cylinder becomes filled with a feeble blue flame, within which the flame of the wick burns brightly; its light continues till the fire-damp increases to one-sixth, or one-fifth, when it is lost in the flame of the fire-damp which fills the cylinder with a pretty strong light; but when the foul air constitutes one-third of the atmosphere, it is no longer fit for respiration. In some forms of the lamp a glass cylinder is placed inside the wire gauze; this resists air-currents, and ensures a steadier light. Experience, however, has shown that Davy's lamp is not an absolute protection against the danger of explosion from fire-damp, and a perfect safety-lamp is still a desideratum.

safety-lintel, *s.* A name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

safety-lock, *s.*

1. *Lock.:* A lock so contrived as not to be opened by a picklock or without the proper key.

2. *Fire-arms:* A lock provided with a stop or catch to prevent accidental discharge.

safety-match, *s.* A match tipped with a chemical preparation which will not ignite except through the application of great heat or when rubbed on a specially prepared surface covered with a detonating preparation.

safety-paper, *s.* A paper chemically or mechanically prepared, so that its colour or texture will be changed by being tampered with.

safety-pin, *s.* A pin having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

safety-plug, *s.*

1. *Steam:* A fusible plug (q.v.).

2. *Fire-arms:* A device to prevent barrels from bursting by the expansion of their contents, or gases generated therein.

safety-rail, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A guard-rail (q.v.).

safety-rein, *s.*

Saddlery: A rein to be used in case the horse attempts to run away. It usually has a special purchase of some kind intended to draw the bit violently into the angles of the mouth, to throw a blind over the eyes, to draw a choking strap around the throat, &c.

safety-stop, *s.*

1. A device on a pulley or sheave, to keep it from running backward.

2. A stop-motion in a spinning-machine, knitting-machine, loom, &c., which arrests the motion in case of the breakage of a sliver, yarn, or thread, as the case may be.

safety-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: An extra back band passing over the seat of a gig-saddle, having holes through which the terrets pass to keep it in position, the ends being buckled to the shaft-tug; used as a safeguard on light trotting harness.

safety-switch, *s.*

Rail.: A switch which returns automatically to its normal position after having been moved.

safety-tube, *s.*

Chem.: A straight or bent tube adapted to a gas-generating apparatus, to prevent the liquid into which the delivery tube dips, from passing back into the vessel in consequence of diminished internal pressure.

safety-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve which automatically opens to permit steam to escape or air to enter the boiler in order to prevent its explosion or collapse. Of these there are two kinds, the one internal, opening to the inner side when the pressure of steam is less than a given weight; the other opening to the outside when the pressure of steam exceeds a given weight. The latter is the more important, and consists commonly of a lever of the third class pivoted at one end; the valve, which is on a stem projecting from the lower side of the lever, is conical, and fits into a corresponding seat. The lever has notches for receiving the hook or loop of a weight which is suspended therefrom, and may be moved from one notch to another, like the weight of a steelyard, so that a greater or less amount of steam pressure may be required to lift the valve from its seat. In locomotive engines, it is fixed at one end to a stud, and rests on the valve at a short distance from this stud. Its length is proportioned to the area of the valve, and a spring-balance indicates the pressure in pounds per square inch on the boiler above atmospheric pressure. Safety-valves are also used with boilers of various kinds, air and gas engines, proving-pumps, and hydraulic-presses. Locomotive-engines have two valves placed on the boiler for the escape of steam when it exceeds certain limits. One of them is placed beyond the control of the driver, and is called the lock-up valve. The other is regulated by a lever and spring-balance at a little lower pressure than the lock-up valve.

săf'-fĭ-an, *s.* [Russ.]

Leather: A dyed leather made at Astracan and other parts of Asiatic Russia. It is principally prepared from goatskins, and the colours used are red and yellow. The articles used in its preparation are lime, dog's dung, and bran.

săf'-flōr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *safflor* = saffron; suff. *-ite*.]

Min.: A variety of Smaltite (q.v.), containing over 10 per cent. of iron.

* **săf'-flōw**, *s.* [SAFFLOWER.]

săf'-flow-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *saf(fron)*, and *flower*; Ger. *saflor*, *safflor*.]

Bot.: [CARTHAMUS].

săf'-frȯn, * **săf'-fran**, * **saf-roun**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *safran*, *saffran*, from Arab. *za'farân* = saffron.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A colour. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* *Crocus sativus*, a species with light purple flowers, which come out in autumn. It grows in the south of Europe and in parts of Asia.

2. *Chem.:* The dried stigmas of the saffron crocus, used in dyeing and for colouring tinctures. They have an orange-red colour, an aromatic odour, a bitter taste, and impart a yellow colour to water, alcohol, and oils. It was formerly met with in two forms, viz., hay-saffron and cake-saffron, but the former is now alone in demand. It is often adulterated with the florets of the safflower, or the marigold, but these are easily detected by their different shape and colour.

3. *Pharm.:* Saffron is slightly stimulant. In England it is used in the treatment of exanthemata, but chiefly as a colouring agent in preparing medicines and in cookery. The natives of India use saffron as a remedy in fever, melancholia, catarrhal affections of children, and as a colouring matter in some dishes.

B. *As adj.:* Having the colour of the flowers of saffron; yellow. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

"This companion with the *saffron face*." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

¶ *Meadow saffron:* [COLCHICUM].

saffron-coloured, *a.*

Bot.: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red, deeper than that of orange, and with a dash of brown.

saffron-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Elæodendron croceum*. (*South African.*)

* **săf'-frȯn**, *v.t.* [SAFFRON, *s.*] To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

"Ribands, bells, and *saffrond* linnen." *Ben Jonson: Song* 28.

*** săf′-frŏn-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *saffron*; *-y.*] Having the colour of saffron.

"The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*."—*Lord: Hist. of the Banians*, p. 9.

săf′-ra-nĭn, *s.* [Fr. *safran* = saffron (q.v.); *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Saffron-yellow. Polychroite. The yellow colouring matter of saffron, obtained as an inodorous powder, soluble in water and alcohol, almost insoluble in ether. It is coloured blue by sulphuric acid, green by nitric acid, and dark brown by hydrochloric acid.

săf′-rēne, *s.* [Fr. *safr(an)* = saffron; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. One of the constituents of sassafras oil. It boils at 155-157°, has a sp. gr. of 0·834, and deflects the ray of polarized light to the right.

săg, * sag-gen, * sagge, sĕg (*Scotch*), *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. *sacka* = to settle, to sink down; Dan. *sakke* = to have stern way; Ger. *sacken* = to sink; Low Ger. *sakken* = to settle (as dregs). Prob. an unnasalized form of *sink.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To droop; to hang the head downward; to sink, incline, or hang down owing to insufficiently supported weight; to settle; to sink in the middle.

"Drawes to the *sagging* dug milke white as snow."
Browne: Brit. Pastorals, ii. 4.

* 2. *Fig.:* To yield under the pressure of cares, difficulties, &c.; to waver, to fluctuate; to become unsettled; to give way.

"States, though bound with the straitest laws, often *sagge* aside into schisms and factions."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 202.

II. *Naut.:* To incline to the leeward; to make leeway.

"Puritan . . . was *sagging* to leeward a good deal."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to bend or give way; to load, to burden.

săg, *s.* [Sag, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of sagging, sinking, or bending.

2. *Naut.:* An inclination to the leeward.

"Shoving through it very slowly, with a surprising *sag* to leeward."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1882.

*** săg, * sagge,** *a.* [Sag, *v.*] Heavy, loaded.

"Eates the *sagge*
And well-bestrutted bee's sweet bagge."
Herrick: Oberon's Feast.

sā′-gą, *s.* [Icel. *saga* = a saga, a tale; A.S. *sagu* = a saying, a saw.] [Saw (2), *s.*] An ancient Scandinavian tale, legend, or tradition, of considerable length, and relating either historical or mythical events; a tale, a history, a story, a legend. The Scandinavian sagas were compiled chiefly in the twelfth and three following centuries. The most remarkable are those of Lodbrok, Hervara, Vilkina, Völsunga, Blomstrvalla, Ynglinga, Olaf Tryggva-Sonar, with those of Jomsvikingia and of Knytlinga (which contain the legendary history of Iceland), the Helms-Kringla and New Edda, due to Snorri Sturluson.

*** saga-man,** *s.* One who wrote or recited sagas.

"To the alehouse, where he sat,
Came the Scalds and *Saga-men*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

săg-ą-bē′-nŭm, *s.* [Sagapenum.]

są-gā′-cious, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *sagacius*, from *sagax*, genit. *sagacis* = keen, sagacious, from the same root as *sagio* = to perceive by the senses; Fr. & Ital. *sagace*; Sp. *sagaz.*]

* 1. Quick of scent; scenting or perceiving by the senses. (With *of.*)

"*Sagacious of* his quarry from so far."
Milton: P. L., x. 279.

2. Intellectually keen or quick; acute, or sharp in discernment or penetration; discerning, shrewd, acute.

3. Full of, or characterized by acuteness or wisdom; sage, wise: as, a *sagacious* remark.

4. Indicating sharpness, acuteness, or penetration; sage-looking.

"Claps spectacles on her *sagacious* nose."
Cowper: Conversation, 742.

5. Endowed with and showing a great amount of intelligence; acting with almost human intelligence.

"Naturalists assure us, that all animals are *sagacious* in proportion as they are removed from the tyranny of others."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

są-gā′-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sagacious*; *-ly.*] In a sagacious manner; with sagacity, acuteness, or wisdom; sagely.

"He should spy opportunities so *sagaciously*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

*** są-gā′-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sagacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sagacious; sagacity.

"Of much counsel or *sagaciousness*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 259.

są-găç′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sagacité*, from Lat. *sagacitatem*, accus. of *sagacitas*, from *sagax*, genit. *sagacis* = sagacious.]

1. The quality or state of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of discernment or judgment; shrewdness; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment.

"A terrible *sagacity* informs
The poet's heart." *Cowper: Table-Talk*, 494.

2. Intelligence resembling or approaching that of mankind: as, the *sagacity* of a dog.

săg′-ą-mōre, *s.* [Sachem.]

1. Among the North American Indians, a king or chief. (It is generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers make the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and the *sagamore* a chief of the second rank.)

"Be it *sagamore*, sachem, or powwow."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, i.

* 2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine. (*Johnson.*)

săg′-ą-pĕn, *s.* [Sagapenum.]

săg-ą-pē′-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. σαγάπηνον (*sagapēnon*) = a plant, prob. *Ferula Persica*, and the gum derived therefrom.]

Chem.: A gum-resin imported from Egypt and Persia, and said to be derived from *Ferula Persica.* It has an odour of garlic, an acrid bitter taste, melts at 100°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. The alcoholic solution is resolved by ether into two resins; one, insoluble in ether, brownish-yellow, brittle, inodorous, and tasteless; the other, soluble in ether, reddish-yellow, transparent, and possessing a bitter taste.

*** sa-gar** (1), *s.* [Saker.]

*** są-găr′** (2), *s.* [Cigar.]

są-gar′-tĭ-ą (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Named after the Sagartii (*Herod*, vii. 85), who were armed with lassoes.]

Zool.: The type genus of Sagartiadæ. *Sagartia viduata* is common on many parts of the British coast.

są-găr-tĭ′-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sagarti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Actinaria, with two genera, Actinolobæ and Sagartia.

săg′-ą-thȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sagatis*; Sp. *sagati*, from Lat. *sagum* = a blanket, a coarse mantle.]

Fabric: A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton; sayette.

*** săg′-bŭt, * săg′-bŭtt,** *s.* [Sackbut.]

sāge, * sauge, * sawge, *s.* [A.S. *salwige*; Fr. *sauge*; Port. *salva*; Prov. Sp., Ital., & Lat. *salvia.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Salvia (q.v.), specif. *Salvia officinalis* and *S. grandiflora.* The first of these is the common garden sage, a native of the south of Europe, which has been developed into many varieties. Formerly it had a high reputation as a sudorific, an aromatic, an astringent, and an antiseptic, but it has not now a place in the pharmacopœia. The Chinese use it as a tonic for debility of the stomach and nerves. It is employed in cooking for sauces and stuffing for luscious meats.

2. The genus Artemisia, the sage bush of the Great Basin of the West.

sage-apple, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Salvia pomifera.*

2. A Cretan name for a gall on *Salvia officinalis.*

sage-brush, *s.* [Sage, *s.*, 2.]

sage-bush, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Artemisia tridentata*; (2) *Lantana involucrata.* (*Bermudian.*)

sage-cock, *s.*

Ornith.: *Centrocercus urophasianus.* Called also Cock of the Plains. It is the largest of the American grouse, and the male has a distinctive character in the bare spaces of orange-coloured skin on each side of the neck, which he inflates during the mating season. Range from the Black Hills to California and Oregon, and from British Columbia nearly to Arizona. It feeds on the wormwood [Sage, *s.*, 2] of the plains, and, in consequence, its flesh becomes so bitter as to be unfit for food.

sāge, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *sabium* (not found), for *sapium*, accus. of Lat. *sapius* (found only in the negative *nesapius*) = wise, from *sapio* = to be wise; Ital. *saggio*; Sp. *sabio.*] [Sapience.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Wise, sagacious; acute or sharp in discernment with sound judgment; prudent, far-seeing.

"*Sage*, grave men." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

2. Characterized by wisdom or sagacity; well-judged; well-considered; sagacious; shrewd.

* 3. Learned.

* 4. Grave, solemn, serious.

B. *As subst.:* A wise man; a man of gravity, judgment, and wisdom; especially, a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

"For so the holy *sages* once did sing."
Milton: The Nativity.

sāge′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sage*, a.; *-ly.*] In a sage, wise, or shrewd manner; with sound discernment and judgment; sagaciously, shrewdly.

"To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied."
Milton: P. R., iv. 254.

săg-ĕn-ăr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Sagene (2).]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lycopodiaceæ or a sub-genus of Lepidodendron. From the Upper Silurian of Bohemia, and from the Upper Devonian to the Triassic of Britain.

są-ġēne′ (1), *s.* [Sajene.]

*** są-ġēne′** (2), *s.* [Gr. σαγήνη (*sagēnē*) = a large drag net, a sieve.] A net; anything resembling a net; network.

"Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

sāge′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sage*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sage; wisdom, discernment, judgment, shrewdness, sagacity, prudence, gravity.

"In all good learning, virtue, and *sageness*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

są-ġēn′-īte, *s.* [Gr. σαγήνη (*sagēnē*) = a net; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Reticulated groups of acicular crystals or capillary fibres of rutile (q.v.), sometimes enclosed in quartz.

săġ-ĕn-ĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sagenit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to sagenite (q.v.). Loosely applied to all rock-crystal enclosing acicular crystals of other minerals as well as rutile.

săġ-ĕ-rĕt′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Sageret, a French agriculturist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamneæ. Shrubs, often thorny, with slender, half-climbing branches, and black or dark brown fruit. The leaves of *Sageretia theezans*, growing in China, the Himalayas, and the Salt and Suleiman ranges, are used as a substitute for tea. Its fruits are eaten, as are those of ♃ *Brandertiana* and *S. oppositifolia*, also Indian species.

*** sā′-ġĕss,** *s.* [Fr. *sagesse.*] Wisdom, learning, sageness. (*Glanvill: Plus Ultra*, p. 3.)

*** săgg,** *v.i.* [Sag, *v.*]

*** săgge,** *a.* [Sag, *a.*]

săg′-gĕr, *s.* [Seggar.]

1. A seggar (q.v.).

2. Clay used in making such pots.

săgg′-ing, *s.* [Sag, *v.*]

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when the middle portion of the keel and bottom arch downward.

są-ġī′-ną, *s.* [Lat. = a stuffing, a fattening.]

Bot.: Pearlwort, a genus of Alsineæ. Sepals

four or five; petals four or five, entire or emarginate, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; styles four or five; capsule four- to five-valved. Known species eight, from the temperate zones. Six are British: *Sagina apetala*, *S. procumbens*, *S. saxatilis*, *S. nivalis*, *S. subulata*, and *S. nodosa*. All but *S. saxatilis* and *S. nivalis*, which are Alpine species, are common.

* **săj'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *saginatus*, pa. par. of *sagino* = to fatten, to feed.] To pamper, to fatten, to glut.

* **săj-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [SAGINATE.] Feeding, fattening.

"They use to put them for *sagination*, or, in English, for feeding."—*Topsell: Four-footed Beasts*, p. 81.

sa-jĭt'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = an arrow.]

* 1. *Arch.:* The keystone of an arch.

2. *Astron.:* The Arrow; a small northern constellation, one of the forty-eight ancient asterisms. It is situated between the bill of the Swan and Aquila, and is traversed by a branch of the Milky Way. A nebula in Sagitta was resolved by Sir Wm. Herschel, in 1783, into a cluster of stars. (*Dunkin.*)

* 3. *Geometry:*

(1) The versed sine of an arc. (From the resemblance of an arrow standing upright on the string of a bow.)

(2) The abscissa of a curve.

4. *Zool.:* The sole genus of Chætognatha, with several species, found on the surface of the ocean all over the world. They are transparent unsegmented worms, about an inch long, without parapodia, but the chitinous cuticle is produced into a finely striated lateral fin on each side of the body and tail. At each side of the head are strong claw-like chitinous processes which serve as jaws. The genus presents analogies with both the Nematoidea and the Annelida; but its development is, in some respects, unlike anything at present known in either of these groups. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, ch. xi.)

săj'-ĭt-tal, *a.* [Lat. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta* = an arrow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or resembling an arrow.

2. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. The name sagittal is given to this suture because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

"In the gorilla and certain other monkeys, the cranium of the adult male presents a strongly-marked *sagittal* crest."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 558.

săj-ĭt-tăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *sagittarius* = pertaining to an arrow. So named from the shape of its leaves.]

Bot.: Arrowhead; a genus of Alismaceæ. Monœcious; stamens and styles many; achenes one-seeded, compressed, margined, collected into a head. Known species about fifteen. One, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, is European. It has white flowers and purple anthers, and is found in ditches, canals, &c. Various species are astringent. *S. sinensis* is cultivated for food in China.

Săj-ĭt-tăr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an archer.]

Astron.: The Archer (♐); the ninth sign of the Zodiac, and the third of the southern signs, containing eight visible stars in two quadrangles. In the latitude of England it is so low that it can be recognized only on very clear nights and when near the meridian; in latitude 34° S. it is only a few degrees north of the zenith. A line from Deneb through Altair will intersect Sagittarius.

* **săj'-ĭt-tar-ĭ,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *sagittarius* = an archer.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* A centaur, who is represented as coming to the assistance of the Trojans.

"The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

2. The arsenal at Venice, or the residence there of the military and naval commanders. So called from the figure of an archer over the gate. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to an arrow; used for making arrows.

"With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* i.

săj'-ĭt-tate, *a.* [Lat. *sagitta* = an arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow; arrow-headed (q.v.).

săj'-ĭt-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [SAGITTATE.] Resembling an arrow; sagittal.

sagittated-calamary, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ommastrephes, and especially *Ommastrephes sagittatus*, used for bait in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. Gould says that "so swift and straight is their progress, that they look like arrows shooting through the water."

sā'-gō, *s.* [Malay. *ságu*, *ságú*.]

Foods: The soft inner portion of the trunks of the Sago-palm (q.v.). They are cut into pieces about two feet long, which are split into halves and the soft centre extracted, and pounded in water till the starch separates. [SAGO-STARCH.] It is then washed, and becomes soft meal. This is shaken in a bag till it becomes granulated or pearled sago. Six or eight hundred pounds of sago are made from a single tree. A less amount is obtainable from *Caryota urens*, the Bastard Sago-tree, from *Phœnix farinifera*, and, in Java, from the pith of the Gebong-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, and some of the Cycads.

sago-palm, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Any palm furnishing Sago. Specif., *Metroxylon læve*, which is spineless, and *M.* (or *Sagus*) *Rumphii*, which is spinous, besides being smaller. The former grows in the East Indies, the latter in Moluccas, Sumatra, and Borneo. Granulated sago, prepared from its pith, is imported into India, and used as a diet for invalids. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*) The illustration shows the tree and its fruit.

SAGO-PALM.

sago-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch extracted from the stem of *Sagus Rumphii*, and probably of other species of palm. The granules are in size as large as those of arrow-root, somewhat elongated in form, rounded at the larger end, compressed or truncated at the smaller, and varying in length from ·0008 to ·0020 of an inch. The hilum, which is situated at one end of the granule, is in some a minute circle, in others a slit or cross. Sago is largely used in the manufacture of the so-called soluble cocoas, and is also frequently added to the cheaper varieties of arrow-root.

SAGO-STARCH.
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

† **sā'-gō-ĭn,** † **sā'-gōu-ĭn,** *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

săg'-ra, *s.* [Gr. Σάγρας (*Sagras*) = a river of Bruttium, on the east coast of the peninsula.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Sagridæ (q.v.). They have greatly-developed hind legs, and are called in consequence Kangaroo-beetles. Their colours are brilliant red, purple, or green. Found in the tropics of Asia and Africa.

săg'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Enpoda. Mandibles terminating in a sharp point; lingua deeply emarginate or bilobed.

sā-gu-ĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Malay *sagu* = the name of various palms (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Areceæ. *Saguerus saccharifer* (*Arenga saccharifera*) is from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and is very common in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the Moluccas and Philippines. The spadices are wounded and then pounded without detaching them from the tree. This causes them to yield a quantity of saccharine matter, which may be boiled into sugar or be converted by fermentation into an intoxicating liquor. When the trees are exhausted by this drain on their energies, sago is obtained from the trunk, as much sometimes as 150 or 200 pounds from a single tree. The cabbage-like bunch of young leaves at the summit of the stem is eaten, the leaf-stalks yield strong and useful fibres, and the mid-rib of the leaves is used for pens and for tubes through which to blow arrows. (*Lindley.*)

SAGUM.

sā'-gŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers, as distinguished from the paludamentum or cloak worn by the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was of peace.

sā'-gŭs, *s.* [Malay *sagu* = the name of various palms.]

Bot.: A genus of Calameæ, sometimes made a sub-genus of Metroxylon. Spikes terminal; seeds with internal markings like nutmegs. *Sagus lævis*, of Rumphius (*Metroxylon Sagu*), and *S. genuina* yield the finest sago. They form great forests in the Moluccas. The bristles of *S. filaris*, a Malay plant, are dried and used for sewing linen garments.

sāj'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *sag(e)*, s.; *-y*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sa'-hĭb, *s.* [Hind., from Arab. = master, lord.] The common term used by natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans. The feminine form is Sahibah.

sahl'-ĭte, *s.* [After Sala (old spelling, Sahla), Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name formerly applied to a greyish-green variety of pyroxene from Sala; but now adopted by Dana and others for a group, viz., the lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene.

† **sā'-ĭ,** † **çā'-ĭ,** *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

sā'-ĭc, *s.* [Fr. *saïque*, from Turk. *shaïka*.]

Naut.: A Levantine vessel like a ketch, but without top-gallantsail or mizzen-topsail.

said (**ai** as **ĕ**), *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [SAY, *v.*]

A. *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Declared, uttered, spoken.

2. Before-mentioned, aforesaid. (Used chiefly in legal documents.)

"King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy."—*Hale.*

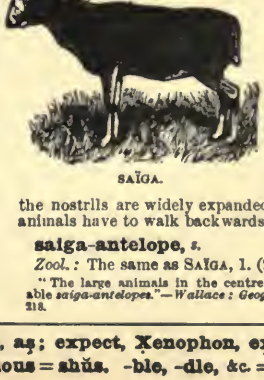
* **saie,** *v.t.* or *i.* [SAY, *v.*]

sā'-ĭ-ga, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Bovidæ, with one species, *Saïga tartarica*, from eastern Europe and western Asia. [COLUS.] They differ so much from all other antelopes that some naturalists have made them a distinct family. (*Wallace.*)

2. Any individual of the genus Saïga. They are about the size of a fallow-deer, tawny yellow in summer and light gray in winter; horns, found only in the male, less than a foot long, slightly lyrate and annulated. The nose is large, fleshy, and probosciform, and the nostrils are widely expanded, so that the animals have to walk backwards as they feed.



SAÏGA.

saiga-antelope, *s.*

Zool.: The same as SAÏGA, 1. (2).

"The large animals in the centre are the remarkable *saiga-antelopes*."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 218.

sāil, * sayle, * seil, * seyl, *s.* [A.S. *segel, segl;* cogn. with Dut. *zeil;* Icel. *segl;* Dan. *seil;* Sw. *segel;* Ger. *segel.* From a root signifying to bear, to endure, to resist.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A piece of canvas cloth spread to catch the wind, so as to cause or assist in causing a ship or boat to move through the water. Sails are supported by the masts, spars, or stays of the vessel, and take their names from the mast, yard, or stay on which they are stretched, as the mainsail, &c. The upper edge of a sail is the head, the lower edge the foot, the vertical edge the leech, the weather side or edge (that is, the side or edge next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square-sail (q.v.) is the luff, and the other edge the after leech. The clews or clues are the lower corners of a square sail, or the lower after corner of a fore-and-aft sail. A tack is the lower weather corner of a square sail, or the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. The earing is the upper corner of a square sail. A square sail is one extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle and balanced. A sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a fore-and-aft sail. The sails of modern ships are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewn together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords, known as the bolt-rope or bolt-ropes. The seams in a square sail are vertical, in a fore-and-aft sail they are parallel with the after-leech.

"*Sails* were commonly of linen, sometimes of any other materials fit for receiving and repelling the winds. In Dio, we have mention of leathern *sails;* it was likewise usual, for want of other *sails,* to hang up their garments."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece,* bk. iii., ch. xiv.

2. A wind-sail (q.v.).

3. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

4. A ship, a vessel. (By extension, applied to a fleet.)

"We have descried . . .
A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

5. A journey or excursion by water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

"The very sea-mark of my outward *sail.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

* II. *Fig.:* A wing. (*Poet.*)

"Like to an eagle, in his kingly pride
Soaring through his wide empire of the aire,
To weather his brode *sailes.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 42.

¶ (1) *Full sail:* With all sails set.

(2) *To sail close to the wind:* To go to the very verge of propriety, or to act so as just to escape the letter of the law.

(3) *To sail under false colours:* [FALSE-COLOURS].

(4) *Under sail:* Having the sails spread.

sail-boat, *s.* A sailing-boat (q.v.).

* **sail-broad,** *a.* Broad or spreading as the sail of a ship. (*Milton: P. L.,* ii. 927.)

sail-clutch, *s.*

Naut.: An iron band fastening a sail; a substitute for hoops or lashing.

sail-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. The genus Carpiodes.

2. *Selache maxima.*

"From its habit of swimming slowly along with its dorsal fin, and sometimes part of its back, out of water, it has obtained in the North the name of *Sail-fish.*"—*Farrell: British Fishes,* ii. 509.

sail-fluke, *s.*

Ichthy.: Rhombus megastoma.

sail-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A small hook for holding the sail cloth while sewing.

sail-hoop, *s.* [HOOP (1), *s.,* II. 2 (1).]

sail-loft, *s.* A large apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sail-maker, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to make and repair sails.

"Every individual had been sick except the *sail-maker.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. x.

sail-needle, *s.*

Naut.: A large needle with triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas.

sail-room, *s.*

Naut.: An apartment or bunk on board ship where spare sails are stowed.

sail-wheel, *s.* A name sometimes applied to the tachometer of Woltmann. [TACHOMETER.]

* **sail-yard,** *s.*

Naut.: The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

"With glance so swift the subtle lightning past,
As split the *sail-yards.*" *Dryden: Juvenal.*

sāil, * saile, * sayle, * seyle, *v.i. & t.* [SAIL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be propelled or driven forward by the action of the wind upon sails, as a ship on water.

2. Hence, to be moved or propelled, as a ship or boat, by any mechanical power, as by steam, oars, &c.

3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water.

"Fro Cipres he was *sailand.*" *R. de Brunne,* p. 171.

4. To set sail; to begin or start on a voyage.

"On the 13th, at six o'clock in the morning, I *sailed* from Plymouth Sound."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. i., ch. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To swim, as a fish or swimming bird.

"To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale."
Dryden: (*Todd.*)

2. To pass smoothly or gently by; to float.

"No murmurs strange
"Upon the midnight breeze *sail* by."
Scott: Bard's Incantation.

3. To glide; to move smoothly and gently: as, She *sailed* into the room.

* 4. To pass, to go.

"And forth I let hire *sayle* in this manere."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,761.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pass or move over or upon in a ship by means of sails, or other propelling power, as steam, oars, &c.

* 2. To pass through, over, or upon, as in a ship.

"*Sail* seas in cockles." *Shakesp.: Pericles,* iv. 4.

3. To complete or perform by sailing.

"The match could not be *sailed* through before the close time."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

4. To direct or manage the motion of at sea; to navigate.

"Each craft was *sailed* by a lady."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 11, 1885.

* II. *Fig.:* To fly through.

"Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

¶ *To sail over:*

Arch.: To project beyond a surface. (*Gwilt.*)

sāil'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *sail,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being sailed on, over, or through; navigable; passable by ships.

* **sāil'-borne,** *a.* [Eng. *sail, s.,* and *borne* (q.v.).] Borne, conveyed, or propelled by sails.

sāil'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *sail,* s., and *cloth.*]

Fabric: Canvas for sails, made of flax, hemp, cotton, or jute. In thickness and weight, it varies from 22 lbs. to 44 lbs. per bolt of 38 yards, 24 inches wide.

* **saile,** *v.t.* [ASSAIL.]

sāil'-ĕr, * sayl-er, *s.* [Eng. *sail,* v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who sails; a sailor, a seaman.

"*Saylers* by their voyages, find out and come to the knowledge of these starres."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ii., ch. lxx.

2. A ship or other vessel, spoken of with reference to her manner, power, or capabilities of sailing: as, a fast *sailer.*

sāil'-ĭng, * sayl-ing, * seyl-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SAIL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which sails.

"And whanne *seylyng* was not sikir for that fasting was passid."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxvii.

2. The art or rules of navigation; the act, art, or operation of conducting or directing the course of a ship from port to port; navigation.

"There was some smart *sailing* shown."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

¶ Sailing is distinguished, according to the methods employed in solving the different problems that arise.

¶ (1) *Current sailing:* The method of determining the true course and distance of a ship, when her own motion is combined with that of a current.

(2) *Globular sailing:* [GLOBULAR].

(3) *Great circle sailing:* [GREAT].

(4) *Mercator's sailing:* That in which the problems are solved according to the principles of Mercator's projection. [MERCATOR'S CHART.]

(5) *Middle latitude sailing:* [MIDDLE].

(6) *Oblique sailing:* [OBLIQUE].

(7) *Parallel sailing:* [PARALLEL, *a.*].

(8) *Traverse sailing:* [TRAVERSE, *a.*].

sailing-boat, *s.* A boat propelled by, or fitted for a sail or sails, as distinguished from a row-boat.

sailing-carriage, *s.* A wheeled vehicle propelled by sails. (Cf. *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 437-39.)

sailing-instructions, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Written or printed directions issued by the commanding officer of a convoy for the masters of the ships under his care, explaining his signals, and appointing a place of rendezvous if the ships should be dispersed by tempest, or to escape capture by the enemy.

sailing-master, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The same as MASTER, *s.,* A. II. 4.

2. In the American Navy, a warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties are to navigate the vessel, and, under the direction of the executive officer, to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, &c.

sailing-orders, *s. pl.* [ORDER, *s.* ¶ (10).]

sailing-over, *s.*

Arch.: Projecting beyond a surface.

sāil'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sail,* s.; *-less.*] Destitute of sails.

"John . . . saw the disk of the ocean
Sailless, sombre, and cold."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

sāil'-ŏr, * sail-our, *s.* [Eng. *sail,* v.; *-or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mariner, a seamen. (Usually applied to one of the ordinary hands, or those before the mast.)

"She would sit and weep
At what a *sailor* suffers." *Cowper: Task,* i. 541.

2. *Entom.:* A child's name for any Telephorus of a bluish colour. [SOLDIER.]

sailor-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any species of the genus Histiophorus. [XIPHIIDÆ.]

"In the warm waters of the Indian Ocean a strange mariner is found that has given rise to many curious tales among the natives of the coast thereabout. They tell of a wonderful sail often seen in the calm seasons preceding the terrible hurricanes that course over those waters . . . One day the phantom craft actually appeared to the crew of an Indian steamer, and as it passed by under the stern of the vessel, the queer 'sail' was seen to belong to a gigantic sword-fish, now known as the *sailor-fish.* The sail was really an enormously developed dorsal fin that was over ten feet high, and was richly coloured with blue and iridescent tints; and as the fish swam along on or near the surface of the water, this great fin naturally waved to and fro, so that, from a distance, it could easily be mistaken for a curious sail."—*St. Nicholas,* Oct., 1886, p. 895.

sailor-like, *a.* Like a sailor or sailors.

Sailors' home, *s.* An institution where sailors may board and lodge while they are on shore. The first was opened in London in 1829. Sailors' homes have since been established in the principal English sea-ports.

* **sāil'-ŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sailor; -less.*] Destitute of sailors.

"Ships *sailorless* lay rotting on the sea."
Byron: Darkness.

* **sāil'-oŭr,** *s.* [SAILOR.]

* **sāil'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sail,* s.; *-y.*] Like or resembling a sail.

"From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

saim, *s.* [SEAM (3), *s.*] Lard, fat. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

sā'-ĭ-mĭ-rĭs, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Callithrix sciureus, the Squirrel Monkey (q.v.). Cuvier gave it generic distinction.

* **sāin,** *pa. par.* [SAY, *v.*]

sāin, sāne, *v.t.* [A.S. *sēnan, segnian* = to sign, to bless; *segen, segn* = a sign, from Lat. *signum* = a sign; Ger. *segen* = a sign, *segnen* = to sign, to bless.] To sign with the sign of the cross; hence, to bless against evil influence.

"Sign it with cross, and *sain* it with bead,
Sing the Ave, and say the Creed."
Scott: Waverley, ch. xiii.

sāin'-foin, sāin'-foin, sāint'-foin, *s.* [Fr., from *sain* = wholesome, and *foin* = hay; Lat. *sanum fœnum* = wholesome hay, or less probably from Fr. *saint* = sacred, and *foin* = hay; Lat. *sanctum fœnum.*]

Bot.: The genus Onobrychis (q.v.).

sāint, * **saynt,** * **saynct,** * **seint,** * **seinte,** * **seynt,** *s.* [Fr. *saint*, from Lat. *sanctum*, accus. of *sanctus* = holy, consecrated; prop. pa. par. of *sancio* = to render sacred, to make holy; Sp. *santo, san*; Ital. *santo.*]

1. A person sanctified; a person eminent for piety and virtue; a godly or holy person. (It is applied especially to the Apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture.)

"But onely if he be some *seinte*,
Whiche God preserueth of his grace."
Gower: C. A., viii.

2. One of the blessed in heaven.

"You a *saint* with *saints* your seat have won."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 32.

* 3. An angel.

"Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his *saints*."—*Jude* 14.

4. One who for his or her piety has been canonized by the Roman Church. The title Saint is generally abbreviated to St. before a personal name. (The abbreviation for Saints is SS.) [INVOCATION, ¶.]

¶ A small sect calling themselves Saints first obtained places of worship in London in 1884.

¶ 1. *St. Agnes' flower:*

Bot.: The genus Erinosma.

2. *St. Andrew's cross:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* A cross shaped like the letter X.

(2) *Bot.: Ascyrum Crux Andreæ.*

3. *St. Anthony's fire:* Erysipelas.

4. *St. Barbara's cress:*

Bot.: Barbarea vulgaris.

5. *St. Barnaby's thistle:*

Bot.: Centaurea solstitialis.

6. *St. Boniface's pennies:* The separated portions of the stalk of the Lily Encrinite.

7. *St. Cassian beds:*

Geol.: A series of beds of Upper Triassic age in the Southern Tyrol, consisting of calcareous marls, with Ammonites, Gasteropoda, Conchifera, Brachiopoda, Corals, &c.

8. *St. Catherine's flower:*

Bot.: Nigella damascena.

9. *St. Christopher's herb:*

Bot.: (1) *Osmunda regalis*, (2) *Actæa spicata.*

10. *St. Cuthbert's beads:*

Palæont.: A popular name for the separated portions of *Encrinites moniliformis.*

11. *St. Cuthbert's duck:* [EIDER-DUCK].

12. *St. Elmo's light:* The Corposant (q.v.).

13. *St. George's ensign:* The distinguishing badge of ships of the Royal Navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the Union Jack in the upper quarter next the mast.

14. *St. Helen's series:* [OSBORNE SERIES].

15. *St. Ignatius bean:* [IGNATIUS'S-BEAN].

16. *St. James's wort:*

Bot.: Senecio Jacobæa.

17. *St. John's bread:*

Bot.: Ceratonia siliqua. So called because, in the opinion of some, it furnished the "locusts" eaten by John the Baptist in the wilderness. More probably, however, the locusts were the actual insects.

18. *St. John's wort:* The genus Hypericum, spec., *H. perforatum.*

19. *St. Leger:* The name of a horse-race for three-year-olds, instituted in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger, of Park Hill, near Doncaster, but not called the "St. Leger" till two years afterwards. It is run at Doncaster in September of each year. (Pron. *Sil'-lēn-gēr.*)

20. *St. Martin's flower:*

Bot.: Alstrœmeria Flos-Martini.

21. *St. Martin's herb:*

Bot.: Sauvagesia erecta. It is very mucilaginous.

22. *St. Martin's summer:* A popular name for the mild damp season which sometimes prevails from November till about Christmas, due to the prevalence of south-westerly winds.

23. *St. Mary's flower:*

Bot.: Anastatica Hierochuntiana.

24. *St. Monday:* A Monday spent in idleness and dissipation. Used only in the phrase *To keep St. Monday* = To idle away Monday instead of returning to work.

25. *St. Peter's fingers*

Palæont.: A popular name for Belemnites.

26. *St. Peter's wort:*

Bot.: (1) *Primula veris*; (2) the genus Ascyrum; (3) the genus Symphoria; (4) *Hypericum Ascyron*; (5) *Hypericum quadrangulum.*

27. *St. Simonian:* A supporter or adherent of the Count de St. Simon (1760–1825), a socialistic reformer, who proposed the institution of a European Parliament, to arbitrate in all matters affecting Europe, and the establishment of a social hierarchy based on capacity and labour.

28. *St. Simonianism, St. Simonism:* The doctrines, principles, or practice of the St. Simonians.

29. *St. Thomas-tree:*

Bot.: Bauhinia tomentosa.

30. *St. Vitus's dance:* [CHOREA.]

* **saint-seeming,** *a.* Having or assuming the appearance of a saint; hypocritical.

"A *saint-seeming* and Bible-hearing hypocritical puritan."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 48.

saint's bell, *s.* The Sanctus-bell (q.v.).

* **sāint,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SAINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To enrol among the list of the saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

"I'll have him *sainted*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

2. To salute as a saint.

"Lower voices *saint* me from above."
Tennyson: St. Simon Stylites, 152.

3. To give the character or reputation of a saint to.

"Such an impression of his goodness gave,
As *sainted* him."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

B. *Intrans.:* To act or live as a saint or with a show of piety.

"Think women still to thrive with men,
To sin, and never for to *saint*."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 342.

* **sāint'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being canonized; canonization. (*Tennyson: St. Simon Stylites*, 6.)

sāint'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SAINT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

"And the lightning showed the *sainted*
Figures on the casement painted."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

2. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven. (A euphemism for *dead.*)

3. Sacred, holy.

"And, like a glory, the broad sun
Hangs over *sainted* Lebanon."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

* 4. Holy, pious.

"A most *sainted* king."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* **sāint'-ĕss,** * **saynt-ess,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*, s.; *-ess.*] A female saint.

"The most blessed company of sayntes and *saynt-esses*."—*Bishop Fisher: Sermons.*

saint-foin, *s.* [SAINFOIN.]

† **sāint'-hoŏd,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-hood.*] The state, character, rank, or position of a saint; saint; saintship.

"*Sainthood*, as hitherto understood, implies a living faith rejoicing in the consciousness of God."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini*, p. xliii.

* **sāint'-ing,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*, v.; *-ing.*] Canonization.

"Meriting as well his *sainting* as his seat."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

* **sāint'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ish.*] Somewhat saintly. (Used ironically.)

* **sāint'-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ism.*] The quality or character of a saint.

"The pains he took in converting him to godliness, i.e., to canting Puritanism and *Saintism*."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

sāint'-like, *a.* [Eng. *saint*; *-like.*]

1. Like or resembling a saint; saintly, holy.

2. Becoming or befitting a saint.

"In accents tender and *saintlike*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

* **sāint'-lĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *saintly*; *-ly.*] In a saintly manner. (*Poe: Rationale of Verse.*)

sāint'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saintly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saintly.

sāint'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ly.*] Like a saint; becoming or befitting a saint; saintlike.

"Men of orthodox faith and *saintly* life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **sāint-ŏl'-ō-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] One who writes or is versed in the lives or history of saints; a hagiologist.

sāint'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a saint; saintly character or condition.

"Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and snowy hands,
Might shake the *sainthip* of an anchorite."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 11.

sāir, *a.* [SORE.] (*Scotch.*)

sāir, *v.t.* [SERVE.] (*Scotch.*)

sāir'-ing, sāir'-in', *s.* [SAIR, *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough. (*Scotch.*)

sāir'-lȳ, sāir'-lie, *adv.* [SORELY.] (*Scotch.*)

saithe, *s.* [SEETHE.]

Saĭ'-vạ, *s.* [SIVA.]

Hindooism: A follower of Siva, the third of the Hindoo Triad; spec., a monastic devotee of the god. H. H. Wilson (*Religious Sects of the Hindoos*, 1862, p. 32) divides these devotees into nine orders:—Dandis and Dasnamis, Jogis, Jangamas, Paramahansas, Urdhabahus, Akas Mukhis and Nakhis, Gudaras, Rukharas Sukharas and Ukharas, Kara Lingis, Sannyasis, &c.

Saĭ'-vạ-vīte, *a.* & *s.* [Sansc., &c. *Saiva*; v connect., and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Siva or his worshippers.

B. *As subst.:* A Saiva (q.v.).

sạ-jēne', sạ-ġēne' (1), *s.* [Russ.] A Russian measure of length, equal to 1·167 English fathoms, or about seven English feet.

saj'-jĭ, *s.* [Hind. *khar-suji* or *suji-khar.*] Indian barilla, produced by burning *Anthrocnemum indicum, Caroxylon fœtidum, C. Griffithii, Salicornia brachiata, Salsola Kali, Suæda fruticosa, S. indica*, and *S. nudiflora.*

sa-jôu' (j as zh), *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"These (the genus Cebus) are the 'little masters of the woods,' according to Azara, and should be called 'Cai' (the 'C' is soft), which has been altered to *Saiou* by the extraordinary talent which the French have of confounding spelling and sounds in other languages. Buffon divides the monkeys noticed above (the genera Ateles, Lagothrix, and Cebus) into *Sapajous* and *Sagoins*, the larger kinds belonging to the first, and those about to be noticed (Cebus) to the last. He modified, he says, the words *Cayonason* and *Cagoni*, their *C* being pronounced as *S*. But Azara says that the real words are Caigonazon and Cai, they being pronounced as written, and the first means Great Cai, and the last Cai or Cay, simply Monkey. *Sajous* is a derivative from Cagoni, and animals properly included by it constitute the genus Cebus, but to add to the confusion Mr. Wallace calls them *Sapajous*."—*Prof. M. Duncan*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 178, 179.

sā'-ka, *s.* [Native name (?)]

Bot.: Copaifera pubiflora and *C. bracteata*, which yield timber of great toughness. They grow in Demerara.

sāke, *s.* [A.S. *sacu* = strife, dispute, crime, accusation; cogn. with Dut. *zaac* = matter, case, cause, business, affair; Icel. *sök* = a charge, guilt, crime; Dan. *sag*; Sw. *sak*; Ger. *sache*; Goth. *sakan* = to contend, to rebuke.]

1. Final cause, end, purpose; purpose or desire of obtaining: as, To fight for the *sake* of freedom.

2. Account, reason, cause, interest; regard to any person or thing.

"Yield thee Minotti; quarter take,
For thine own, thy daughter's *sake*."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xvii.

¶ (1) The plural is used in such phrases as, For your *sakes*, For their *sakes*.

(2) The sign of the genitive is often omitted—

(*a*) When the word preceding *sake* ends in a sibilant: as, for *goodness sake*, for *conscience sake*, &c.

*(*b*) When the word ends in other letters: as, for *fashion sake*, for *safety sake*, &c.

*3. A fault, a crime, a dispute. [SACKLESS.]

"For desert of sum *sake*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, iii. 84.

¶ *Sake* is only used in such phrases as are given above, and is always preceded by *for*.

***sā′-kẽr**, ***sa-cre**, *s.* [Fr. *sacre* = (1) a falcon; (2) a piece of ordnance; Sp. & Port. *sacre*; from Arab. *saqr* = a sparrow-hawk. The names of various hawks were frequently given to pieces of ordnance.]

1. A hawk; a species of falcon; properly, *Falco sacer*, a European and Asiatic falcon.

"On his right hand flew
A *saker*, sacred to the god of view."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xv.

2. A small piece of artillery.

"On the bastions were planted culverins and *sakers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

săk′-ẽr-ĕt, *s.* [SAKER.] The male of the saker.

sakh-răt′, *s.* [Arab. = a rock, a hewn stone.]

Muhammadan Myth.: A sacred stone of an emerald colour, which, by reflection, imparts the azure hue to the sky. If one possess the smallest fragment of it, he acquires miraculous powers.

sā′-kī (1), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The genus Pithecia (q.v.). Their faces are strangely human in appearance, and some of them are easily tamed, and become amusing and affectionate. The members of the genus usually known by this name are the Hairy Saki (*Pithecia hirsuta*), the Scarlet-faced, White-skinned, or Bald-headed Saki (*P. calvus*); the Black-headed (*P. melanocephala*); and the White-headed Saki (*P. leucocephala*). *P. satanas* is the Couxio, and *P. monachus* the Monk.

sā′-kī (2), **sā′-kĕ**, *s.* [Japanese.] The native beer and common stimulating drink of the Japanese. It is made from rice, and is drunk warm, producing a very speedy but transient intoxication.

"They seem clever people, those Japanese who lately enabled their convict friends to get drunk on bamboos filled with *saké*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1886.

săk′-ĭ-ĕh, **săk′-ĭ-a**, **săk′-eĕ-yĕh**, *s.* [Arab. *saka*, *sakka* = a water-carrier, a cupbearer.] A machine used in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for the purpose of irrigation. It is a modification of the Persian wheel, and consists of a series of cogged wheels, turned by a buffalo or camel, each revolution of the wheel working up a series of earthen pitchers, which empty themselves into a trough or pool.

"Here the fields are watered by means of wheels to which water-jars are attached—the *sakeeyeh*."—*G. Ebers: Egypt* (ed. Bell), 68.

Săk′-ta, *s.* [Bengali, &c., from Sansc. *sakti* = power, energy.]

Hindooism: A worshipper of the Sakti, the power or energy of the divine nature in action, and personified in a female form. If the proclivities of the worshipper are towards the adoration of Vishnu, then the personified Sakti is termed Lakshmi or Maha-Lakshmi; if it be towards that of Siva, the Sakti is denominated Parvati, Bhavani, or Durga. The principal religious books of the Saktas are the Tantras (q.v.). It is believed that at least three-fourths of the Hindoos of Bengal are of this sect, and of the remaining fourth, three are Vaishnavas to one Saiva. (*Relig. Sects of the Hindoos*, 1862, p. 32.) Wilson divides the Saktas into Dakshinis, Vamis, Kancheliyas, and Kararis. Another classification is into the Dakshinacharis and the Vamacharis, followers of the Right Hand and of the Left Hand Ritual. The latter are accused of great immoralities.

săl (1) *s.* [Lat. = salt.]

Chem.: Formerly used in chemistry to distinguish salts, and now sometimes used in compound names.

sal-ammoniac, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: [AMMONIUM-CHLORIDE].

2. *Min.*: An isometric mineral, occurring in crystals, also in stalactites, massive, and as efflorescences. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 1·528; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, when pure; translucent to opaque; soluble; taste, saline, pungent. Compos.: ammonium, 33·7; chlorine, 66·3 = 100, hence the formula, NH_4Cl. Frequent as sublimation products in volcanic craters, notably well crystallized in that of Vesuvius.

3. *Pharm.*: It sometimes relieves pain in neuralgia, and has been given in chronic bronchitis with abundant expectoration. Externally it is slightly stimulant, and is believed to aid in dispersing tumours.

sal-polycrestus, *s.* [POTASSIC-SULPHATE.]

sal-prunella, *s.* [PRUNELLA-SALT.]

sal-volatile, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

2. *Pharm.*: Its action is that of free ammonia.

sâl (2), *s.* [SAUL.]

sa-laam′, **sa-lam′**, *s.* [Arab. *salám* = saluting, a salutation; cf. Heb. *shelam* = peace; *shálam* = to be safe.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among Orientals, consisting in the bending of the head with the body downwards, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

"'Ho! who art thou?'—'This low *salam*
Replies of Moslem faith I am.'"
Byron: Giaour.

¶ *To send a person one's salaam*: To present or send one's compliments.

sa-laam′, **sa-lam′**, *v.i.* & *t.* [SALAAM, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To make a salaam or obeisance; to bow; to salute with a salaam.

B. *Trans.*: To make a salaam to; to salute with a salaam.

"A very intelligent-looking, amiable little lady, who *salamed* us in Turkish style."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 149.

* **sa-laam′-stōne**, *s.* [Ger. *salaamstein*.]

Min.: Stated to be an Indian name for a variety of spinel occurring in six-sided prisms, but much doubt exists both as to the origin of the name itself and its application.

sāl-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, †**sāle-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *salabl(e)*; *ity*.] Salableness.

sāl′-a-ble, † **sāle′-a-ble**, ***sāle′-ha-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *sal(e)*; *-able*.] That may be sold; marketable; ready for sale; in demand.

sāl′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *salable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being salable; salability.

***sāl′-a-blȳ**, ***săle′-a-bly**. *adv.* [Eng. *sabl(e)*; *-y*.] In a salable manner.

sa-lā′-çĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = the wife of Neptune.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippocrateaceæ. Stamens three; fruit berried. Known species about sixty. *Salacia dulcis*, of Brazil, *S. pyriformis*, of Sierra Leone, which resembles a bergamot pear, and *S. Roxburghii*, of India, have eatable fruits.

* **sa-lā′-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *salax*, genit. *salacis*; *salio* = to leap.] Lustful, lecherous. [RUT, *v.*]

* **sa-lā′-cious-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *salacious*; *-ly*.] In a salacious manner; lustfully, lecherously.

* **sa-lā′-cious-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *salacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being salacious; lust, lecherousness, salacity.

* **sa-lăç′-ĭ-tȳ**, * **sal-lăç′-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Lat. *salacitas*, from *salax* = salacious (q.v.).] Salaciousness.

"The immoderate *sallacity*, and almost unparalleled excess of venery, which every September may be observed in this animal."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

săl′-ad, * **sal-ade**, * **săl′-lad**, * **săl′-lat**, * **săl′-lęt**, *s.* [Fr. *salade*, from O. Ital. *salata* = a salad of herbs, prop. fem. of *salato*, pa. par. of *salare* = to salt, to pickle, from *sal*, *sale* (Lat. *sal*) = salt (q.v.); Dut. *salade*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *salat*.]

1. Generally, a dish of certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw; specif., a dish of lettuce, endive, radishes, mustard, land and water-cress, celery, and young onions, dressed with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, or spices.

2. A dish composed of some kind of meat, as chicken or lobster, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with some condiment, as lobster-salad.

3. A lettuce. (*Colloq.*)

salad-burnet, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Poterium, and specif., *Poterium Sanguisorba*, the leaves of which are eaten in salad.

salad-cream, *s.* A prepared dressing for salads.

* **salad-days**, * **sallet-days**, *s. pl.* Green, unripe days; years of inexperience.

"My *salad-days*,
When I was green in judgment."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 5.

salad-oil, *s.* Olive-oil.

salad-spoon, *s.* A spoon of wood or ivory for mixing and serving salads.

* **sal-ade**, *s.* [SALLET (2).]

* **Săl′-a-dine**, *a.* [From Saladin, properly Salah-u-Din (1137-1192).] Of or belonging to Saladin.

Saladine-tenth, *s.*

Law: A tax imposed on England and France in 1188 by Pope Innocent III., to obtain money for the crusade then about to be led by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France against Saladin, Sultan of Egypt. It was a tenth on every one's annual income, and on his movable goods except his clothes, books, and arms. Some religions orders were exempt. The tax was continued after the crusade was at an end, and became the ground for the taxing of ecclesiastical benefices for the Pope. The example was ultimately imitated by various sovereigns.

* **săl′-ad-ĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *salad*; *-ing*.] Herbs and vegetables for salads.

"The spring vegetables, as asparagus, strawberries, and some sort of *salading*, are more easily digested than pears, peaches and nectarines."—*Cheyne: On Health.*

sa′-la-īte, **sa′-līte**, *s.* [SAHLITE.]

sa-lăl′, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

salal-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The berry of *Gualtheria Shallon*. It is about the size of a common grape, and grows in the valley of the Columbia River, in Oregon.

sa-lam′, *s.* & *v.* [SALAAM.]

săl-a-măn′-dẽr, *s.* [Fr. *salamandre*, from Lat. *salamandra*; Gr. σαλαμάνδρα (*salamandra*) = a kind of lizard; cf. Pers. *samander* = a salamander.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. (With reference to the curious popular belief that the salamander can live in fire) a person who seems at home in close proximity to fire of any kind.

"He was so much at his ease amid the hottest fire of the French batteries that his soldiers gave him the honourable nickname of the *Salamander*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. A circular iron plate used in cooking; a griddle.

4. A term sometimes applied to a fire-proof safe.

*5. A heated iron for firing cannon.

6. A large iron poker, which, being heated to redness, is then used for lighting fires, or for browning certain dishes.

II. *Technically*:

* 1. *Alchemy*: An imaginary being having a human form, and possessing the power of living in fire. Paracelsus placed them among his elemental spirits.

"Scorching *Salamander*, burn;
Nymph of Water, twist and turn."
Goethe: Faust (ed. Anster).

2. *Zool.*: A popular name for any individual of the Salamandrinæ (q.v.), the Tritons or Newts being distinguished as Aquatic or Water Salamanders, and the other genera as Terrestrial or Land Salamanders. They are timid, sluggish, lacertiform creatures, feeding on worms, slugs, snails, and insects. When alarmed, they exude from the pores of the back and sides a milky humour, injurious to small animals but innocuous to man. From this circumstance, Salamanders have probably

derived their popular reputation of being venomous, which, however, is totally without

SPOTTED SALAMANDER.

foundation. Strange tales have been told of them from very early times, particularly that the icy coldness of their bodies enabled them to endure fire without being injured, and even to extinguish the flames in which they were placed. Pliny records that he tried the experiment, with the natural result that the Salamander was burnt to powder, but the fable received credence among the uneducated until quite modern times.

* **salamander-cloth,** *s.* An incombustible cloth, said to be made from skins of salamanders, but really manufactured from asbestos. [SALAMANDER'S-HAIR.]

"The *salamander-cloth* sent by the Tartar king to the Roman Pontiff."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), i. 179.

***salamander's hair,** ***salamander's wool,** *s.* A name once given to a species of fibrous asbestos, which is incombustible.

săl-a-măn'-dra, *s.* [SALAMANDER.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Salamandridæ (q.v.). Head thick, tongue broad, palatine teeth in two series, parotids large, toes free, numerous warty growths on sides. There are two species: *Salamandra maculosa,* the Spotted Salamander, from Central Europe and the mountainous districts on both sides of the Mediterranean, and *S. atra,* the Black Salamander, from the high mountains of Central Germany, France, and Switzerland. The young of this species undergo their metamorphoses in the body of the mother. A young tadpole prematurely extracted, and placed in water and watched by Mlle. Marie de Chauvin, lost its gills, which were replaced by others. It lived for fifteen weeks at the bottom of its tank, when the gills atrophied, and, after moulting, the animal quitted the water. The gill-clefts then closed, and it became an adult land-salamander.

săl-a-măn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *salamandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A family of Urodela, approximately conterminous with the group Salamandrinæ (q.v.).

(2) A family of Salamandrinæ (q.v.). Palatal teeth in two longitudinal rows diverging posteriorly. Genera: Triton, Salamandra, and Salamandrina.

2. *Palæont.:* The older family [(1)] does not appear before the Tertiary, but in strata of that age forms have been discovered in all respects resembling existing types. From the Miocene of Œningen comes *Andrias scheuchzeri,* closely allied to Menopoma, and sometimes included with it in the genus Cryptobranchus, with the specific name of *homo diluvii testis,* by which its discoverer first described it.

săl-a-măn'-drĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *salamandra,* and *forma* = form.] Resembling a salamander.

"The body is *salamandriform.*"—*Nicholson: Palæontology,* ii. 179.

săl-a-măn-drī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *salamandr(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ, with one species, *Salamandrina perspicillata,* from Italy and Dalmatia. Tongue fixed in front; hind feet with four free digits. Upper part black, with triangular reddish spot on head; white beneath, spotted with black.

săl-a-măn-drī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salamandr(a)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Urodela, with four families: Molgidæ, Salamandridæ, Plethodontidæ, and Amblystomidæ. The group is highly characteristic of the North Temperate regions, a few species only extending into the Neotropical, and one into the Oriental region.

* **săl-ă-măn'-drīne,** *a.* [Eng. *salamander*; *-ine.*] Pertaining to, or resembling a salamander; capable of resisting fire.

"We observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 281.

săl-a-măn'-droĭd, *s.* [SALAMANDROIDES.] Any individual of the old family Salamandridæ, or the sub-order Salamandrinæ.

"It is really the skeleton of a *salamandroid* of large size."—*Nicholson: Palæont.,* ii. 177.

* **săl-a-măn-drō'-ĭ-dēs,** *s.* [Gr. σαλάμανδρα (*salamandra*) = the salamander, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Palæont.: The name given by Jäger to a species of Labyrinthodon, which he raised to the rank of a genus.

săl-a-măn'-quēşe (qu as k), *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Salamanca or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Salamanca; in the plural, the people of Salamanca.

sa-lăm'-ba, *s.* [Sp.] A kind of fishing apparatus, used on the banks near Manilla, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos, tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which, being drawn towards the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise, only a small portion of the net remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net. (*Annandale.*)

SALAMBA.

săl'-ănx, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ, with a single species, *Salanx chinensis,* a small whitish fish, known on the coast of China as Whitebait. It lives at a considerable depth, and approaches the coast only at certain seasons. The scales are very delicate and deciduous.

sa-lăr'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Lat. *salar* = the specific name of the salmon, and *salarius* = a dealer in salted-fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with sixty species, ranging northwards to Madeira, and southwards to Chili and Tasmania. Certain individuals of some species possess a longitudinal cutaneous crest, which, however, is not a sexual characteristic. Mature males have generally higher dorsal fins and more intense and variegated coloration than females and immature males.

săl'-a-rĭed, *a.* [Eng. *salary*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a salary; receiving a salary.

2. Having a salary attached to it; paid by a salary: as, a *salaried* post.

săl'-a-rỹ, * **sal-a-rye,** * **sal-e-rye,** * **săl'-la-rỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *salaire* = a salary, a stipend, from Lat. *salarium,* prop. = salt-money, or money given to the soldiers for salt, *salarius* = pertaining to salt, *sal* = salt; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salario.*] The recompense, pay, or consideration paid or agreed to be paid to a person periodically for his services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. When paid at shorter intervals it is generally termed wages; thus, a judge receives a *salary,* while a bricklayer receives *wages.*

"As to my *sallary,* he told me, I should have 24 dollars per month."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1690).

* **săl'-a-rỹ,** *v.t.* [SALARY, *s.*] To pay by a salary. (Only in the pa. par.)

săl'-dăn-īte, *s.* [After the river Saldana, Colombia, South America, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ALUNOGEN (q.v.).

sāle (1), *s.* [Icel. *sala, sal* = a sale, a bargain; Sw. *salu*; Dan. *salg.*] [SELL, *v.*]

1. The act of selling; the act of transferring the ownership of or property in a thing for a price in money; the exchange of a commodity for a price agreed on in money paid, or to be paid.

"This *sale* of offices." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* i. 3.

2. Power or opportunity of selling; demand, market, vent.

"Rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. Public selling to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in a shop or market; auction

¶ (1) *Bill of sale:* [BILL (3), *s.,* IV. ¶ (9)].

* (2) *House of sale:* A brothel. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 1.)

(3) *On sale, for sale:* Offered to purchasers; to be bought or sold.

(4) *Sale by inch of candle:* [INCH-OF-CANDLE AUCTION].

* (5) *To set for sale:* To offer to any one.

sale-room, *s.* A room in which goods are sold; an auction-room.

* **sāle** (2), *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *salix* = a willow.] A wicker-basket.

"Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*.
Was better seen?"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

* **sāle** (3), *s.* [A.S. *sæl,* genit. *sales*; O. H. Ger. *sal*; Ger. *saal.*] A hall.

"When he had tolde this tale
To that semely in *sale.*" *Perceval,* 1,586.

* **sāle,** *v.t.* [SALE (1), *s.*] To sell. (*Octovian,* 1,909.)

sāle'-a-ble, *a.* [SALABLE.]

* **săl-ĕ-brŏs'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *salebrous*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being salebrous; roughness, ruggedness.

"Yet is not this without its thornes and *salebrosity!*"—*Feltham: Upon Eccles.* ii. 2.

* **săl'-ĕ-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *salebrosus,* from *salebra* = a rough place.] Rough, rugged, uneven.

"Thorough a vale that's *salebrous* indeed."
Cotton: Wonders of the Peake.

sa-lē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [A euphonic word of no signification.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Saleniadæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous times onward.

săl-ĕ-nī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saleni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Regular Echinoids. Test generally spheroidal, hemispherical, or depressed; apical disc large, with a sur-anal or supplementary plate in addition to the ten which are normal.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Jurassic onward.

săl'-ĕp, săl'-ŏp, săl'-ĕb, săl'-ăb, sa-lôop', *s.* [Arab. *saleb*; Turk. *salleb.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A diet-drink, formerly prepared from the powdered roots of *Orchis mascula,* and sold to the working classes of London early in the morning. The salep-stall has long been replaced by the coffee-stall.

II. *Chem.:* Saleb. Salab. The tuberous roots of *Orchis mascula,* and other allied species, washed, dried, and afterwards reduced to powder. It has a dirty yellow colour, and in water swells up to a bulky semi-transparent jelly. It consists chiefly of bassorin and starch, and is considered very nutritious.

* **sal-er,** * **sal-ere (1),** *s.* [Fr. *salière.*] A salt-cellar.

săl-ĕ-rā'-tŭs, săl-æ-rā'-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sal aëratus.*] An impure bicarbonate of potash with more carbonate dioxide than is possessed by pearl-ash. It is prepared from pearl-ash by exposing it to carbonic acid gas. It was formerly much used in the United States in making bread, to neutralize acetic or tartaric acid, and thus render the bread light by the escape of carbonic acid gas. It has nearly gone out of use for this purpose, being replaced by baking powders.

sāleş'-lā-dỹ, *s.* A saleswoman. (*U. S.*)

sāleş'-man, *s.* [Eng. *sale* and *man.*] One whose occupation or business is to sell goods or commodities; specif., a wholesale dealer in various commodities.

sāleṣ′-wọm-an, *s.* A woman who fulfils the functions of a salesman.

***sa-lewe, *sa-lue**, *v.t.* [Fr. *saluer.*] To salute (q.v.).

"The besy larke, the messager of day.
Saleweth in hire song the morwe gray."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,494.

***sāle′-wŏrk**, *s.* [Eng. *sale* and *work.*] Work done or made for sale; hence, used for work carelessly done.

"I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *salework*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

***salfe**, *v.t.* [SAVE.]

Sā′-lĭ-ạn (1), *a.* & *s.* [See def.] [SALIC.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who settled on the Sala (now the Yssel), from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

B. *As subst.*: A member of the tribe described under A.

Sā′-lĭ-ạn (2), *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.

Salian-hymns, *s. pl.* Hymns which were sung at the annual festival by the Salii, in honour of Mars, and other deities, and distinguished men. They were accompanied by warlike dances, clashing of shields, &c.

sā′-lĭ-ạnt, *a.* [SALIENT.]

***sal-i-aunce, *sal-i-ance**, *s.* [SALLY.] An assault, a sally, an onslaught.

"Why with so fierce *saliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 29.

Săl′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *salique* = of or pertaining to the Salic tribe.] A term applied to a law or code of laws established by the Salian Franks; specif., applied to one chapter of the Salian code regarding succession to certain lands, which was limited to heirs male, to the exclusion of females, chiefly because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of the Salic law to the succession of the crown.

săl-ĭ-cā′-çĕ-æ, săl-ĭ-çĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salic(is)* = a willow; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: Willowworts; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Amentales. Trees or shrubs, having alternate simple leaves, with the primary veins deliquescent, often with glands on the edges or on the stalks; stipules deciduous or persistent; flowers diœceous, amentaceous, naked or with a membranous cup-like calyx; stamens two to thirty, distinct or monadelphous; anthers two-celled. Ovary superior, one-celled, many-seeded; style one or none; stigma two or four; seeds very small, with long silky hairs from their base. Distribution, the north temperate and Arctic zones, and on mountains further south. Known genera two, Salix and Populus (q.v.).

săl-ĭ-cā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *salicace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging or relating to the willow or to the natural order Salicaceæ (q.v.).

***săl-ĭ-căr′-ĭ-a**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow.]

Ornith.: A genus of Silvildæ. Six species are European; *Salicaria locustella*, the Grasshopper Warbler (now *Acrocephalus nævius*); *S. turdoides*, the Thrush-like Warbler (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*); *S. phragmitis*, the Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schœnobænus*); *S. luscinioides*, Savi's Warbler (*Acrocephalus luscinioides*); *S. arundinacea*, the Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*), and *S. galactotes*, the Rufous Warbler (*Aëdon galactodes*).

săl-ĭ-çē′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *salix*; genit. *salicis* = a willow.] A willow bed or plantation.

săl′-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salic(is)* = a willow; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{18}O_7 = C_6H_7O(OH)_4O.C_6H_4CH_2OH$. A substance discovered by Leroux, and existing ready formed in the bark and leaves of most varieties of willow and several poplars. It may be produced artificially by the action of nascent hydrogen on helicin, or by boiling populin with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colourless prisms of bitter taste, melts at 198°, and is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether and oil of turpentine. Heated to 260°, it gives off water together with acid vapours, and leaves a yellow residue, insoluble in water, finally turning brown and carbonising. [SALIX.]

săl-ĭ-çĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [SALICACEÆ.]

sạ-lĭc′-iŏn-ăl (c as sh), săl′-cion-ăl, săl′-ĭ-çĕt, sol-cion-ell, *s.* [Lat. *salix* = a willow.]

Music: An organ stop of soft and delicate quality, supposed to be similar in character with the *salicis fistula*, or withy-pipe. It is generally placed in the choir organ, but sometimes in the swell, in either case replacing the dulciana, which it greatly resembles.

săl-ĭ-cor-när′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Cuvier, from a fancied resemblance to Salicornia (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salicornariadæ (q.v.). Surface divided into rhomboidal or hexagonal spaces, with irregularly placed avicularia.

săl-ĭ-cor-nạ-rī′-ạ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *salicornaria*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff *-(i)dæ.*]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Polyzoa. Cœnœcium erect, dichotomously divided, with cylindrical branches and cells disposed around an imaginary axis.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Tertiary onward.

săl-ĭ-cor′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *sal*, genit. *salis* = salt, and *cornu* = a horn. Named from the saline properties of the genus, and the hornlike branches.]

Bot.: Marsh-samphire, Glasswort; a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Annual or perennial leafless herbs, with cylindrical, jointed, succulent stems. Flowers bisexual, minute, in threes at the base of the internodes. Perianth fleshy, three- or four-lobed; stamens one or two; styles two. Fruit a compressed utricle, enclosed in the enlarged perianth. From salt marshes, &c., chiefly in the temperate zones. Known species five or six. *S. herbacea* is common in the salt marshes of the Atlantic States. Various species furnish soda in large quantities; *Salicornia brachiata*, common along the coasts of India and those of Indian salt-lakes, does so. [SAJJI, 1.] *S. indica* (*Arthrocnemum indicum*) might be similarly used.

săl′-ĭ-cŏs-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *salic(yl)*; Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = odour, and suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2$. A monatomic radicle which may be supposed to exist in salicylol and its derivatives.

săl′-ĭ-çȳl, *s.* [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salic(is)* = a willow; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_7H_4O. The diatomic radicle of salicylic acid and its derivatives, unknown in the free state.

salicyl acetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_7H_4O)'' \\ C_2H_3O \\ H\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. Aceto-salicylic acid. Discovered by Gerhardt, and obtained by heating salicylic acid with chloride of acetyl. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, and reacts with ferric salts like salicylic acid.

salicyl sulphuric-acid, *s.* [SULPHO-SALICYLIC-ACID.]

săl-ĭ-çȳl-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl*, and *-amic.*] Derived from or containing salicyl and ammonia.

salicylamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}H_2 \\ (C_7H_4O)' \\ H\end{matrix}\right\}\begin{matrix}N \\ O\end{matrix}$. A weak acid produced by the action of strong alcoholic ammonia on wintergreen oil (methylsalicylic acid). It crystallizes in yellowish white laminæ, having a strong lustre, insoluble in cold water, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 132°, and boils at 270°. Strong acids and alkalis convert it into acid salicylate of ammonia.

săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2 = C_6H_4{\begin{matrix}.OH \\ .CO.NH_2\end{matrix}}$. Produced by the action of ammonia on etherial salicylates. It crystallizes in yellow plates, and melts at 142°.

săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ạte, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of salicylic-acid.

salicylate of soda, *s.*

Chem.: $2NaC_7H_5O_3,H_2O$. Sodium salicylate, prepared by mixing 100 parts of pure salicylic-acid with sufficient water to form a paste, and then adding 104 parts of pure sodic-carbonate. It forms small, colourless, or nearly colourless, crystalline scales, inodorous, and possessing a sweetish saline taste, soluble in fifteen parts of cold water and six parts of alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, the solutions being neutral or very faintly acid. Perchloride of iron colours a concentrated solution reddish brown, and a dilute solution violet. Like salicylic-acid, it is a powerful antiseptic, and is frequently added to beers, wines, &c., to preserve them. It is highly recommended as a specific for rheumatism, the dose varying from 10 to 30 grains.

săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from the willow.

salicylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_7H_4O)'' \\ H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. •Spiroylic acid. Ortho-hydroxy-benzoic acid. A dibasic acid existing ready formed in the flowers of *Spiræa Ulmaria*, and obtained synthetically by the oxidation of saligenin, or by heating sodium phenol to 180° in a stream of carbon anhydride. It has a sweetish-sour taste, and crystallizes in colourless four-sided prisms; is slightly soluble in cold, more so in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 158°, and sublimes at 200° in slender needles having a strong lustre. Ferric salts impart to its aqueous solution a deep violet colour. The salicylates are all crystalline and soluble. Salicylic acid is employed as an antiseptic and antiputrefactive agent. One grain added to each ounce of a fermenting liquid will at once arrest fermentation. It has the power of preserving for a time milk, fresh meat, albumen, &c., and is used in the surgery, either alone or mixed with starch, to destroy the fetid odour of cancerous surfaces or uncleansed wounds.

salicylic-aldehyde, *s.* [SALICYLOL.]

salicylic-anhydride, *s.* [SALICYLIDE.]

salicylic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ethers produced by distilling salicylic acid with an alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. (1) Methylsalicylic acid, $C_8H_8O_3$. Gaultheric acid. This ether, which exists ready formed in oil of wintergreen, is a colourless oil, having a penetrating odour and a sweet aromatic taste, sp. gr. 1·18 at 10°, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 222°. (2) Ethylsalicylic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$. A colourless oil, sp. gr. 1·184 at 10°, sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 225. (3) Amylsalicylic acid, $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$. A colourless, strongly refracting liquid, having an agreeable odour, heavier than water, and boiling at 270°.

săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_4O_2$. The anhydride of salicylic acid, obtained by treating dry sodium salicylate with phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous mass, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated, it melts to a transparent liquid, which, on cooling, solidifies to a translucent mass.

săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*, and *imide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5NO = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_7H_4O)'' \\ H\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A yellow crystalline powder, produced by the action of heat on salicylamic acid. It does not melt at 200°, is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and aqueous ammonia, but dissolves in alcoholic ammonia, forming a yellow solution. Ferric chloride colours it purple.

săl-ĭ-çȳl′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ite.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds formed by the action of salicylol on metallic oxides and hydrates, those of the alkali metals being moderately soluble in water, the others insoluble. (1) Salicylite of ammonia, $C_7H_5(NH_4)O_2$, obtained by shaking salicylol with strong ammonia at a gentle heat, crystallizes in yellow needles, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at 115°. (2) Salicylite of copper, $C_{14}H_{10}Cu''O_4$, is obtained by agitating an

alcoholic solution of salicylol with aqueous cupric acetate. It crystallizes in iridescent green needles, very slightly soluble in water and alcohol.

săl-ĭ-çy̆l'-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl; -ol.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_2 = (C_7H_4O)''\left\}\begin{matrix}H\\HO\end{matrix}\right.$ Salicylic aldehyde, salicylous acid. Volatile oil of spiræa. Obtained by distilling the flowers of *Spiræa Ulmaria*, or by the oxidation of saligenin, with a mixture of potassic dichromate and sulphuric acid. It is a colourless aromatic oil, sp. gr. 1·173 at 15°, solidifies at —20°, boils at 196°, and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is inflammable, burning with a bright but smoky flame, gives an intense violet colouration with ferric salts, and forms compounds with strong bases.

săl-ĭ-çy̆l'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl; -ous.*] Derived from or contained in salicylic acid.

salicylous-acid, *s.* [SALICYLOL]

săl-ĭ-çy̆l-ür'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl(ic)*, and *uric.*] Derived from or containing salicyl and uric-acid.

salicyluric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}H_2\\(C_7H_4O)''\\(C_2H_2O)''\\H\end{matrix}\right\}\begin{matrix}N\\O_2\end{matrix}$ Saliglycic acid. An acid found in urine after salicylic acid has been taken internally. It forms slender shining crystalline needles, melts at 160°, is soluble in boiling water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solutions colour ferric salts violet like salicylic acid.

† **sā'-lĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Eng. *salien(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being salient or projecting; projection, protrusion.

"But the street-face of this noble building has sufficient *salience* and dignity to set its mark on the great thoroughfare."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1886.

sā'-lĭ-ent, sā'-lĭ-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *saillant*, pr. par. of *saillir* = to leap; Lat. *salio*, pr. par. *saliens.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of both forms*):

1. *Literally:*

(1) Moving by leaps; leaping, bounding, jumping.

"The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and *saliant* animals, is properly called leaping."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

(2) Shooting up or out; springing.

"The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 162.

(3) Beating, throbbing.

"The *salient* pulse of health gives o'er."
Blacklock: An Ode.

(4) Having the apex pointed towards the outside; projecting outwardly: as, a *salient* angle.

SALIANT.

2. *Fig.:* Forcing itself on the notice; conspicuous, noticeable, prominent.

II. *Her.* (*Of the form* saliant): A term applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right fore-foot in the dexter point and his left hinder-foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon.

B. *As subst.:* A salient angle or part; a projection.

salient-angle, *s.*

Fort.: Two united faces, presenting the vertex outward, as in the redan and bastion.

* **sā'-lĭ-ent-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *salient; -ly.*] In a salient manner.

sa-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sal* = salt; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bearing salt.

"In Cheshire the pumping of the brine from the *saliferous* and gypseous strata produces subterranean hollows."—*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting*, ch. ii.

saliferous-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds containing rock-salt (q.v.). Generally of Triassic age; some in Russia are Permian.

* **saliferous-system,** *s.*

Geol.: The Triassic Rocks.

săl'-ĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *salify; -able.*] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

săl-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *salify; c* connect., and suff. *-ation.*] The act of salifying; the state of being salified.

săl'-ĭ-fy̆, *v.t.* [Lat. *sal* = salt, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.

sa-lĭg'-ĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sali(cyl)*; Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(OH).CH_2.OH$. A crystalline compound produced from salicin by the action of acids and of emulsin. It forms white rhombic tables, having a pearly lustre, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 82°, and sublimes at 100°. Ferric salts produce a deep blue colour in its solutions.

săl-ĭ-gly̆ç'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sali(cyl)*; *glyc(ol)*, and *-ic.*] Derived from, or containing salicylic-acid and glycosine.

saliglycic-acid, *s.* [SALICYLURIC-ACID.]

săl'-ĭ-gŏt, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: A plant, *Trapa natans*, the Water Caltrops.

sa-lĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *sal* = salt, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. They are imperfect instruments, each requiring to be graduated for the particular salt which it is required to test.

sa-lī'-na, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *sal* = salt.]

1. A salt-marsh or salt-pond inclosed from the sea.

2. A place where salt is made from salt water; salt-works.

* **săl-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *salin(e); -ation.*] The act of washing with, or soaking in salt liquor.

"The same pickle they use in *salination*."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 59.

sa-līne', *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *salin*, fem. *saline*, from Lat. **salinus* (only found in the neut. *salinum*, a salt-cellar, and the fem. pl. *salinæ* = salt-pits), from *sal* = salt; Sp. & Ital. *salino* = saline; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salina*, Fr. *saline* = a salt-pit.] [SALT, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of salt; constituting salt; having salt as a constituent.

"That the sun continually raised dry *saline* exhalations from the earth."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of the Earth*, ch. xv.

2. Partaking of the nature or qualities of salt; salty.

"The land being generally of a nitrous and *saline* nature."—*Anson: Voyages*, ch. v.

B. *As subst.:* A salt-spring; a place where salt water is collected in the earth; specifically applied to salt lowlands in the Argentine Republic, where the vegetation consists only of a few saline plants.

saline-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants growing in salt places, and having a saline taste.

saline-purgatives, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Purgatives resembling hydragogues in their effects, but the action is much slighter. They are best combined with other aperients, and include phosphate of soda, tartrate of potash, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, citrate of potash, and cream of tartar, in small quantities.

saline-waters, *s. pl.*

Hygiene: Waters with salts in solution. Those which have sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia as their chief ingredients, are at Epsom, Cheltenham, Leamington, Püllna, Seidlitz, Carlsbad, and Marienbad; those with sulphate or carbonate of lime, or both, are the thermal waters of Bath and Buxton; those with carbonate or bicarbonate of soda are Ems, Teplitz, &c.

sa-līne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saline*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saline; salinity.

săl-ĭ-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. **salinus* = saline, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing salt; saliferous.

sa-lĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. **salinus* = saline, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of salt.

sa-lĭn'-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *saline*, a.; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being saline; salineness.

"Experiments were made as to the *salinity* of water."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

săl-ĭ-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *saline*; *o* connect., and *meter.*] An apparatus or instrument for ascertaining the salinity of water, or the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines. The thermometrical method is by ascertaining the boiling-point of the brine. This is used in salt-works, the scale being graduated to indicate percentages. The hydrometric method is by finding its specific gravity at a given temperature.

sa-lī-nō-tĕr-rēne', *a.* [Lat. **salinus* = saline, and Eng. *terrene.*] Pertaining to, or consisting of salt and earth.

* **sa-līn'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. **salinus.*] Saline, salty.

"Ascribe their induration . . . unto *salinous* spirits."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

sa-lique (as **săl'-ĭk**, or **sa-lēk'**), *a.* [SALIC.]

săl-ĭ-rĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sali(cin)*, and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: C_7H_6O. A resinous body produced by the action of dilute acids on saligenin or on salicin. Insoluble in water and ammonia, soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid, but reprecipitated from their solutions by water.

săl-ĭs-bür'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Richard Anthony Salisbury, an English botanist.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Taxaceæ. *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the Ginkgo, or Maiden-hair tree, is sixty to eighty feet high, with a straight trunk, a pyramidal head, and fan-shaped deciduous leaves, with forked veins.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the London Clay.

* **săl'-īte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *salitus*, pa. par. of *salio* = to make salt; *sal* = salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt.

săl'-ĭth-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *sali(cyl)*; *(e)th(yl)*, and suff. *-ol.*] [PHENETOL.]

sa-lī'-va, *s.* [Lat.; cf. Gr. σίαλον (*sialon*) = spittle; Russ. *slina.*] [SLIME.]

Physiol.: The salivary secretion or spittle. It consists partly of animal principles (osmazome, mucus, and ptyaline), and partly of saline, which closely resemble those of the blood. Saliva moistens the food, and thus assists in mastication and digestion. In some animals it has a solvent action on certain food stuffs. It converts starch into sugar.

sa-lī'-val, *a.* [Eng. *saliv(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to saliva; salivary.

"Small canals like the *salival*."—*Grew: Cosma Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

† **sa-lī'-van,** *a.* [Eng. *saliv(a)*; *-an.*] Salivary (q.v.).

"May it not be that the *salivan* secretion contains a larger quantity of active principle?"—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 632.

săl'-ĭ-vant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *salivans*, pr. par. of *salivo* = to spit forth, to salivate.]

A. *As adj.:* Exciting or producing salivation; salivating.

B. *As subst.:* That which excites or produces salivation.

săl'-ĭ-va-ry̆, *a.* [Lat. *salivarius*, from *saliva*; Fr. *salivaire.*] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conducting saliva; salival.

"Such animals as swallow their aliments without chewing, want *salivary* glands."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. i.

salivary-cells, *s. pl.* Cells within the saccules or alveoli of the salivary glands.

salivary-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands secreting saliva. They are the parotid, sub-lingual, and sub-maxillary glands, composed of minute follicles connected by branches of thin duct, on which they are set like grapes on the stalk, surrounded by blood-vessels and areolar tissue.

săl'-ĭ-vāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *salivatus*, pa. par. of *salivo* = to salivate.] To purge by the salivary glands; to excite or produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, generally by the use of mercury; to produce ptyalism in.

"The methods of *salivating* are divers, but all by mercury."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. x.

săl-ĭ-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *salivatio*; Fr. *salivation.*] The act or process of exciting or

producing an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, generally by the use of mercury; ptyalism; an abnormally abundant secretion and flow of saliva.

"The humour of *salivation* is not properly spittle." —*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. x.

***sa-lī'-vous,** *a.* [Lat. *salivosus*, from *saliva*; Fr. *saliveux*; Sp. *salivoso*.] Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature or qualities of saliva; consisting of, or abounding in saliva.

"There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. vii.

sā'-lĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a willow; cf. Gael. & Ir. *seileach*; Wel. *helig*; Cornish *helak* = a willow.]

1. *Bot.:* Willow; the typical genus of Salicaceæ (q.v.). Catkins erect, their scales quite entire; perianth none, except one or two nectariferous glands; stamens two, combined into one, or two to five; stigmas two, entire or cloven into two. Known species 160. One reason why the species have been unduly multiplied, and why much difficulty exists in determining finally how many there are, is the occurrence of hybrids. The willow genus is popularly divided into sallows, osiers, and willows (q.v.). All are trees or shrubs, loving moist places and growing rapidly. They vary greatly in size, from *S. alba*, sixty feet high, valuable as a timber tree, growing with rapidity, and producing much wood, to *S. herbacea*, only a few inches. *S. arctica* and *S. polaris* go further north than any other known woody plants. The bark of many is used for tanning, and is about half as valuable as that of oak. Many are used for hoops and basket work, specif. *S. viminalis* [OSIER], *S. stipularis*, *S. rubra*, *S. Forbyana*, *S. triandra*, *S. mollissima*, and *S. vitellina*. One of the toughest is *S. purpurea*, and it has a very bitter bark. A resin exudes from the fragrant leaves of *S. pentandra*. Various Indian species are used for basket-work, the bark for tanning, and the young shoots and the leaves to feed cattle. Dr. Majendie, believed that the salicin made from some species was a febrifuge like quinine. He specially valued the European *S. purpurea*, *S. Helix*, *S. pentandra*, *S. Russelliana*, *S. vitellina*, and the American *S. eriocephala*, *S. nigra*, *S. conifera*. Dr. Garrod believed them useless for the purpose. A decoction of the bark of *S. Caprea* has good effect in psoriasis. In Egypt, the sweet-scented catkins of *S. ægyptiaca* are used in preparing a medicated water, said to be cardiac and sudorific. In England, *S. alba* and *S. rosmarinifolia* were once credited with similar properties. Willows are very common in the United States, there being about 25 species, usually found by water courses or along the sides of ditches. Of the introduced species the Weeping Willow (*S. Babylonica*) is most valued, its beautifully pendant branches and twigs giving it a highly ornamental appearance.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the Cretaceous rocks of North America and the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

***salle,** *s.* [SALE (3), *s.*]

Săl'-leĕ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A seaport on the west coast of Morocco. The inhabitants were formerly notorious for their piracy.

Sallee-man, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of Sallee; a pirate.

2. *Zool.: Velella vulgaris.* [Cf. Portuguese Man-of-war.]

"[In] the accompanying illustration may be seen a remarkable creature, called by the popular name of *Sallee-man*, sometimes corrupted, in nautical fashion, to Sally-man."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 739.

SALLET.

săl'-lĕn-dĕrs, *s.* [SELLANDERS.]

***săl'-lĕt** (1), ***sal-et, *sal-ade, *sal-ette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *salade*, from Ital. *celata* = a helmet, from Lat. *cælata* = engraved, ornamented, from *cælo* = to engrave, to ornament; *cœlum* = a chisel, a graver.]

Old Arm.: A light kind of helmet, introduced during the fifteenth century, chiefly for the use of foot-soldiers. They were made with movable and fixed visors, as shown in the illustration.

"Many a time, but for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

***săl'-lĕt** (2), ***săl-lĕt-ing,** *s.* [SALAD.]

***săl'-lĭ-ance,** *s.* [SALIANCE.]

săl'-lĭ-gōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A ragout of tripe.

†săl'-lōw, *v.t.* [SALLOW, *a.*] To make sallow.

săl'-lōw, *salghe, *sal-ly, *salwe, *sal-whe, *s.* [A.S. *sealh*; cogn. with Icel. *selja*; Sw. *sälg, sälj*; Dan. *selje*; Ger. *sahlweide*; O. H. Ger. *salahd*; Lat. *salix*; Gael. *seileach*; Ir. *sail, saileach*; Wel. *helyg*; Gr. ἑλίκη (*helikē*); Fr. *saule, saulx*; Ital. *salcio, salce.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Salix Caprea*, the Common Sallow, called also the Goat Willow and Palm. [PALM-SUNDAY.] It flowers in April and May.

"Bend the pliant *sallow* to a shield."
Fawkes: Theocritus, Idyl. 16.

(2) (*Pl.*): One of the three popular divisions of the genus Salix. Trees or shrubs, generally with downy, branched stipules; obovate, hoary, more or less wrinkled leaves, stipulate, with conspicuous veins on their lower side. Sallows are burnt to make charcoal.

2. *Entom.:* The genus Xanthia, specif. the Sallow-moth (q.v.).

sallow-kitten, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Dicranura furcula*, allied to the Puss-moth (q.v.).

sallow-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Xanthia cerago, a moth with pale yellow, purplish-marked forewings and white hindwings. The violet-brown larva feeds on the sallow.

sallow-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Hippophaë (q.v.).

săl'-lōw, *sal-ow, *sal-owe, *salwhe, *a.* [A.S. *salu*; cogn. with Dut. *zaluw* = tawny, yellow; Icel. *sölr* = yellowish; O. H. Ger. *salo* = dusky; M. H. Ger. *sal*; Fr. *sale* = dirty.] Of a yellowish colour; of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with dark yellow. (Applied to the skin or complexion.)

"What a deal of brine
Hath washed thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

***săl'-lōw-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *sallow*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather sallow; somewhat sallow in colour.

săl'-lōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sallow*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sallow; paleness tinged with a dark yellow colour.

"A fish diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France."—*Addison.*

săl'-lỹ, *s.* [Fr. *saillie*, prop. fem. of *sailli*, pa. par. of *saillir* = to go out, to sally (q.v.); Sp. *salida*; Port. *sahida*; Ital. *salita.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A leaping forth; a darting, a spring, a bound.

"I make a sudden *sally*,
And sparkle out among the fern."
Tennyson: The Brook, 24.

2. A rushing or bursting forth; a breaking out; a sudden eruption; specifically, a sudden breaking or rushing out of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

* 3. An excursion, a trip, a run.

"Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down."—*Locke.*

4. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; a flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like.

"With merry *sallies*
Stinging their chant."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé.

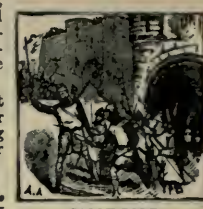
* 5. An act of levity or extravagance; a frolic, an escapade; wild gaiety.

"We find people very brisk and active in seasons of joy, breaking out continually into wanton and extravagant *sallies*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

II. *Arch.:* A projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibres, as the feet of common rafters.

sally-port, *s.*

1. *Fort.:* An opening cut in the glacis, through which a passage leads by a ramp from the terreplein to the covered way of the interior; a postern; an underground passage from a fortification for making sallies from the covered way.



SALLY-PORT.

2. *Naut.:* A port on each quarter for entering or leaving a fire vessel after the train is fired.

săl'-lỹ, *sal-y, *v.i.* [Fr. *saillir* = to go out, to issue, to leap, to bound; from Lat. *salio* = to leap.]

1. To rush or leap out; to dart, burst, or break out; specifically, to rush out suddenly, as a body of troops from a besieged place, to attack the besiegers; to make a sally.

"Think'st thou we will not *sally* forth,
To spoil the spoiler as we may?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 7.

2. To spring, to issue.

"As to the hunted hart, the *sallying* spring."
Thomson: Summer, 474.

Săl'-lỹ Lŭnn, *s.* [See def.] A tea-cake; so called from Sally Lunn, the pastry-cook of Bath, who used to cry them about in a basket at the close of the eighteenth century. Dalmer, the baker, bought her receipt, and made a song about the buns.

"Tell cook to butter the *Sally Lunns* on both sides."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

săl-ma-gŭn'-dĭ, săl'-mĭ-gŭnd, *s.* [Fr. *salmigondis*; prob. from Ital. *salame* = salt meat, and *condito* = seasoned.]

1. *Lit.:* A mixture of pickled herrings, cold dressed chicken, salt beef, radishes, endive, olives, &c., arranged with regard to contrast in colour as well as flavour, and served with oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt.

2. *Fig.:* A mixture of various ingredients; an olio, a medley.

săl-mā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Sans. *sálmali* = the species of the genus described.]

Bot.: A genus of Bombaceæ. The honey of *Salmalia malabarica*, a very large deciduous tree found in India and Burmah, is said to be purgative and diuretic, the bark and root emetic, and the gum aphrodisiac.

săl'-mĭ, săl'-mĭs, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *salami*; pl. of *salame* = salt meat.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, and other birds and game, minced and stewed with wine, small pieces of bread, and other ingredients, intended to provoke the appetite.

săl'-mĭ-ăc, *s.* [See def.] A contraction of Sal-ammoniac (q.v.).

săl'-mīte, *s.* [After Vieil-Salm, Belgium, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Chloritoid (q.v.), in which a part of the protoxide of iron is replaced by protoxide of manganese.

săl'-mō, *s.* [Lat.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Salmonidæ. Body covered with small scales; mouth-cleft wide, the maxillary bones extending to below or beyond the eye; conical teeth in jaw-bones, on vomer, palatines, and tongue. Anal short, with less than fourteen rays; pyloric appendages; ova large. Young with parr-marks. The genus is sub-divided into two groups, Salmones and Salvelini.

sălm'-ŏn (*l* silent), ***sal-mon, *sal-mond, *sau-moun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *saumon, saulmon* (Fr. *saumon*), from Lat. *salmonem*, accus. of *salmo* = a salmon; prob. lit. = a leaper, from *salio* = to leap; Sp. *salmon*; Ital. *salmone.*]

Ichthy.: The genus Salmo (q.v.), and especially *Salmo salar*, the most important of anadromous food-fishes, on account of its abundance and its rich, delicious flavour. Range, temperate Europe southwards to 43° N. lat., excepting rivers falling into the Mediterranean; in America its southern boundary is 41° N. lat. It is an extremely beautiful fish, very symmetrical, and its form is admirably adapted to rapid motion, even against powerful currents. It is distinguished from all other species of the genus by the form of the opercular bones, which show a rounded outline to the posterior edge of the gill-covers, the longest diameter of which to the nose would be in a line through the eye. In all other

usual migratory species the same line would pass below the eye. The adult male fish is readily distinguished by the lower maxillary bone and cartilage greatly protruding. This is very remarkable in spent-fish, and, if not absorbed, may hinder them from feeding, causing them to pine away and die. The tail of the full-grown Salmon is straight across, while in the grilse and young Salmon it is forked. The colour is a rich bluish or greenish gray above, changing to silvery white beneath, sprinkled above the lateral line with rather large black spots. It grows to a length of from four to five feet, though the female becomes mature at a length of about fifteen inches, and the male at a length of seven or eight inches.

"Speaking generally, the fish in its full-grown condition is known as the *salmon*; one on its second return from the sea is often termed a *gerling* in the Severn, or a *botcher* on its first return, when under five pounds weight, although the more general designation is *grilse*; when under two pounds weight, it is usually termed *salmon-peal* by fishmongers. From one to two years before it has gone to the sea, it is known as a *parr, pink, smolt, smelt, salmon-fry, sprag,* or *salmon-spring* (Northumberland), *samlet, brandling, fingerling, black-fin, blue-fin, shed, skegger, gravelling, hepper, laspring, gravel laspring, skerling,* or *sparling* in Wales. In Northumberland, a milter or spawning male is known as a *summer-cock*, or *gib-fish*, and a salmon as a *simen*. In the Severn, a salmon which has remained in fresh water during the summer without going to the sea is termed a *laurel*. After spawning, this fish is a *kelt* or *slat*, but a male is generally termed a *kipper*, and a female a *shedder* or a *baggit*. In the Ribble, according to Willughby, salmon of the first year are termed *smelts*, of the second year *sprods*, of the third year *morts*, of the fourth year *fork-tails*, of the fifth year *half-fish*, of the sixth year *salmon*."—*Day: Fishes of Great Brit. & Irel.*, ii. 68, 69.

The Salmon is an anadromous fish, entering rivers mostly to spawn in a locality where the eggs will be hatched and the fry reared. It has been surmised that some enter rivers to rid themselves of marine parasites. During the summer months the Salmon roams along the coasts, loitering in estuaries and near the mouths of rivers. On its way to the breeding grounds in the upper reaches the Salmon has many obstacles to encounter, and salmon ladders are fixed by the proprietors of fisheries to help the fish in its ascent. The eggs are deposited in a gravelly bed, and their deposition and impregnation occupies about ten days. The male, as a rule, keeps guard near his partner, and the *Zoologist* (1847, p. 1,650), gives an animated account of a battle between two males, probably for the possession of a female, in which the victor inflicted mortal injuries on his foe. When the young fish emerge from the egg, the umbilical vessel is still attached to their stomachs, and the nourishment contained therein serves them for several weeks, during which time they lie concealed among the stones at the bottom of the stream. Till their second year they remain in the river, when they commence their migratory career. The pollution of rivers and other causes have led to a great diminution in the numbers of Salmon, and for many years their artificial propagation has been successfully carried on. Salmon were formerly exceedingly abundant in the rivers of New England and eastern Canada, but their numbers have been greatly reduced by indiscriminate fishing, while from some rivers, once full, the Connecticut, for instance, they have disappeared. In some rivers of the Pacific States, particularly the Columbia, they are very abundant, though over-fishing is causing a rapid decrease in their numbers. The rivers of Alaska also contain salmon in abundance. Great quantities are annually canned in the Pacific region, whence they are sent to all parts of the world. The government is actively engaged in the effort to restock these streams with salmon, and also to prevent the destructive methods of fishing in vogue.

salmon-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Rubus spectabilis.*

salmon-color, *s.* The color of the flesh of the salmon.

salmon-colored, *a.* Of the color of the flesh of the salmon.

salmon-fishery, *s.* A place where Salmon fishing is carried on. The salmon catch in the Columbia River, Oregon, amounts to as much as 2,000,000 pounds a year. The bulk of these are canned and shipped. Alaska also adds a large quota to the annual exportation. In Europe, Norway and the British Islands furnish the best salmon fisheries. The annual catch in Great Britain and Ireland is about 700,000 pounds.

salmon-ladder, salmon-stair, *s.* A fish-way (q.v.).

salmon-stair, *s.* [SALMON-LADDER.]

salmon-trout, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Salmo trutta*; a North European fish, much more common in Scotland than in England. Its habits are those of the Salmon. It attains a length of about three feet; upper parts blackish, usually with a purplish tinge on the silvery sides, under part silvery. Called also Sea-trout, and in Wales and Ireland White-trout. The flesh is pink, richly flavoured, and much esteemed.

săl-mō'-nē̦ş, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *salmo* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: Salmon and Trout having teeth on the body, as well as on the head, of the vomer. The species are very numerous; among the chief are *Salmo salar* (the Salmon), *S. trutta* (Sea-trout or Salmon-trout), *S. fario* (Common Trout), *S. lemanus* (the Lake Leman Trout), *S. gallivensis* (Galway Sea-trout), *S. ferox* (the great Lake-trout), *S. stomachicus* (the Gillaroo), *S. levenensis* (the Loch Leven Trout), and *S. namaycush* (the great Lake-trout of North America).

* **sălm'-ŏn-ĕt** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *salmon*; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A little salmon, a samlet.

săl-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salmon*; *-ic*.] Derived from the salmon.

salmonic-acid, *s.*

Chem: A reddish fatty acid, existing, according to Fremy, in the reddish muscles of various species of salmon. (*Watts.*)

săl-mŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salmo*, genit. *salmon(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Physostomi (q.v.). Body generally covered with scales; head naked, no barbels; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally; belly rounded; small adipose fin behind the dorsal; pyloric appendages generally numerous, rarely absent; air-bladder large, simple; pseudobranchiæ present. The ova fall into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. The genera are numerous, and valuable as food-fishes. They are fresh-water and marine (deep-sea). The former are peculiar to the temperate and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, one occurring in New Zealand, and many of them descend to the sea periodically or occasionally.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous onward. [OSMERUS.]

sălm'-ŏn-ōid (*l* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *salmon*; *-oid*.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus Salmo (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any fish of the genus Salmo (q.v.).

"Chemistry has not supplied us yet with an analysis of the substance which gives the pink colour to the flesh of many *salmonoids*; but there is little doubt that it is identical with and produced by the pigments of many salt- and fresh-water Crustaceans, which form a favourite food of these fishes."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 682.

sa̤-lŏn', *s.* [Fr.] [SALOON.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon, a picture-gallery; hence, in the plural, fashionable assemblages, circles of fashionable society.

sa̤-loon', *s.* [Fr. *salon*, from O. H. Ger. *sal* (Ger. *saal*) = a dwelling, a house, a hall; cogn. with Icel. *salr*; A.S. *sæl*, *sele*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception; a large public room; a hall for public entertainments; an apartment for specific public use.

"He had descended from the proud *saloon*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. A refreshment-bar, a public-house.

3. *Shipbuilding:* The main apartment in a passenger steamer.

II. *Arch.:* A lofty, spacious hall, frequently vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is often in the middle of a building, and is sometimes lighted from the top.

saloon-carriage, saloon-car, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A passenger-car fitted up with sofas and chairs. (*England.*)

saloon-keeper, *s.* One who keeps a saloon; *specf.*, one where intoxicants are sold.

* **sa̤-loôp', * sa̤-lŏp',** *s.* [SALEP.]

1. Salep (q.v.).

2. A similar beverage prepared from an infusion of Sassafras bark, and formerly sold in the streets of London in the early morning.

"There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury . . . This is *saloop*."—*Lamb: Praise of Chimney-sweepers.*

* **saloop-house,** *s.* A house where saloop was prepared and sold. (*Old & New London*, i. 69.)

* **sa̤-lō'-pĭ-a̤n,** *a.* [Eng. *salop*; *-ian*.] Of, or pertaining to saloop (q.v.).

"The only *salopian* house."—*Lamb: Praise of Chimney-sweepers.*

săl'-pa̤, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σάλπη (*salpē*), σάρπη (*sarpē*) = a sea-fish.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salpidæ (q.v.). Animal sub-cylindrical, half an inch to ten inches long, truncated in front, pointed behind. They have a transparent, elastic outer tunic, elongated, compressed, and open at both extremities. A single narrow, plicated, ribbon-shaped branchia extends obliquely across the pallial cavity. Sexes distinct, with alternation of generations. The young Salpians quit their parent in long chains; after floating about for a time the society is dissolved, and each produces a solitary young one like itself; in the next generation there is a chain again.

salpa-chain, *s.* [SALPA.]

† **săl'-pĭ-a̤n,** *s.* [SALPA.] A mollusc belonging to the genus Salpa (q.v.).

"In the transparent *salpians* these fibres are grouped in flat bands."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 19.

* **săl'-pĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Fr. & Sp., from Sp. *salpicar* = to besprinkle; Port. *salpicar* = to powder, to corn, from *sal* = salt, and *picar* = to prick.] A dish composed of the remains of meat and vegetables, cut into dice, and heated in brown or white sauce.

săl'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salp(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Tunicata (q.v.). Oceanic molluscoids, alternately solid or united in circular or lengthened groups. Branchial and atrial apertures at opposite ends of the body.

săl-pĭ-glŏs-sĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salpiglossis*, genit. *salpiglossid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Scrophulariaceæ. Inflorescence entirely centrifugal; æstivation of the corolla either plaited, or plaited imbricate, the two upper segments being external. (*Bentham.*) Miers places it under his Atropaceæ.

săl-pĭ-glŏs'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ (*salpingx*) = a tube, and γλῶσσα (*glossa*) = the tongue. Named from the tongue-like style in the mouth of the corolla.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Salpiglossideæ (q.v.). Herbaceous, viscid plants, with showy flowers. Natives of Chili.

săl-pĭn-gī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ (*salpingx*) = a trumpet, a tube; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the oviducts.

săl-pĭn-gœ'-ca̤, *s.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ (*salpingx*), genit. σάλπιγγος (*salpinggos*) = a trumpet, and οἰκέω (*oikeō*) = to inhabit.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Salpingœcidæ (q.v.). Animalcules solitary, plastic, and variable in form, secreting and inhabiting a fixed, chitinous, transparent sheath, either sessile or mounted on a pedicle. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase usually by transverse fission. Kent divides them into two sections, according as (1) the pedicle is absent, rudimentary, or exceptionally developed, or (2) persistent, and conspicuously developed. Species numerous.

săl-pĭn-gœ'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salpingœc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Choano-flagellata, with three genera: Salpingœca, Lagenœca, and Polyœca. Animalcules secreting and inhabiting independent or socially united sheaths or lorica, free-floating or attached to aquatic objects; flagellum single, terminal, with collar, contractile vesicles two or more, posterior, endoplast sub-central. From salt and fresh water.

săl'-pĭnx, *s.* [Gr. = a tube or trumpet.]
* 1. *Music:* The ancient Greek trumpet.
2. *Anat.:* The Eustachian tube (q.v.).

săl'-sa, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation for Sarsaparilla.

săl'-sa-fȳ, *s.* [SALSIFY.]

* **săl-sa-mĕn-tär'-ĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *salsamentarius*, from *sal* = salt.] Pertaining to, or containing salt; salted.

sâlse, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *salsus* = salted.]
Geol.: An eruption of mud, with heat and vapour, from a vent in a locality where there is no volcano of the normal type.

săl'-sĭ-fȳ, săl'-sa-fȳ, *s.* [Fr. *salsifis* = goats-beard.]
Bot.: *Tragopogon porrifolius*, an European garden plant, cultivated to some extent in Europe and the United States. The root is excellent when cooked. It may be boiled and served with sauce, fried in batter, stewed, scalloped, or made into croquettes.

sál-síl'-la, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *salsus* = salted.]
Bot.: The tubers of *Bomarea edulis* of St. Domingo.

* **săl-sō-ăç'-ĭd**, *a.* [Lat. *salsus* = salt, and Eng. *acid.*] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

săl'-sō-la, *s.* [From Lat. *sal* = salt.]
Bot.: Saltwort, a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Flowers perfect, with two bracts at the base; sepals five, rarely four; stamens five, rarely three; style elongate; stigmas two or three. Found in temperate climates. Known species about thirty. One, *Salsola Kali*, is common, and has an angled, much-branched stem, and pale-greenish sessile flowers, with three leaf-like bracts at the base of each, and is common on sandy seashores. It yields immense quantities of soda, whence its name.

săl-sō-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *salsol(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] Pertaining, or belonging to the genus Salsola (q.v.).

săl-sū'-ġĭ-nōse, *a.* [SALSUGINOUS.]
Bot.: Growing in places overflowed by salt water.

* **săl-sū'-ġĭn-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *salsugo*, genit. *salsuginis*, from *sal* = salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt; brackish.

"The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 765.

sâlt, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *sealt*; cogn. with Dut. *zout*; Icel. *salt*; Dan. & Sw. *salt*; Goth. *salt*; Ger. *salz*; Fr. *sel*; Ital. *sale*; Sp. *sal*; Russ. *sole*; Wel. *hale*, *halen*; Lat. *sal*; Gr. ἅλς (*hals*); Sansc. *sara*; Icel. *saltr* = salt (a.); Wel. *hallt.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"If you want to know how good *salt* is see a cow eat it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 51.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A vessel for holding salt; a salt-cellar.

"*Salts* of pure gold."—*Middleton: Workes*, v. 491.

* (2) That which seasons or gives flavour; that which preserves from corruption.

"Ye are the *salt* of the earth."—*Matthew* v. 13.

* (3) Taste, smack, flavour.

"Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

(4) Wit, pungency, smartness, sarcasm.

"*Salt* and smartness."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, i. 79.

(5) A marshy place flooded by the tide. (*Prov.*)

(6) A sailor, especially an old sailor. (*Colloq.*)

"An old *salt*, sitting at the tiller."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chemistry:*

(1) (*Sing.*): [SODIUM-CHLORIDE].

(2) (*Pl.*): Applied in a general sense to compounds of a metal and a halogen, as sodium chloride, NaCl; and to compounds formed by the union of an acid and a base, nitrate of silver, $AgNO_3$. In its fuller signification the term suggests a compound which can suffer rapid double decomposition with another soluble substance, as when solutions of chloride of sodium and nitrate of silver are mixed together, they at once decompose each other and form chloride of silver and nitrate of sodium. By an extension of meaning the name is sometimes applied to compounds, as chloride of ethyl, acetate of ethyl, and even to fats, as stearin, tristearate of glycerin. Popularly and medicinally the term salts refers to Epsom salts (q.v.).

2. *Comm., &c.:* There are extensive mines of rock-salt at Wielitska, near Cracow, which have been worked since 1251. Extensive subterraneous excavations have been made, the roof being supported by pillars of salt, and parts of the area cut into the form of churches, chapels, &c. The salt is impure, being mixed with clay. To purify it, it is dissolved in water, and then evaporated. The salt-beds of Northwich, in Cheshire, are also very extensive. They have been known since Roman times, and have been worked since 1670. The salt is cut from the bed in masses of five to eight feet in diameter, and then crushed with rollers. Afterwards it is dissolved in salt water, evaporated, and crystallized. One of the most abundant deposits of rock-salt in the United States is on Petit Anse Island, Louisiana. In these beds the salt is practically inexhaustible in quantity and remarkably pure in quality, so as to need little or no preparation. The other important localities of salt production in the United States are in the states of New York and Michigan. Here the salt is pumped up as brine, and recovered by evaporation. Salt is not alone used for seasoning and preserving food, but to glaze pottery, to harden soap, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Abounding in or impregnated with salt; containing or producing salt: as, a *salt* spring.

2. Prepared with or tasting of salt; salted: as, *salt* beef.

3. Overflowed with or growing in salt water: as, a *salt* marsh.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Sharp, bitter, pungent.

"The pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. Lecherous, salacious, lustful.

"As *salt* as wolves in pride." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. Costly, dear, expensive, high: as, To pay a *salt* price. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Above* (or *below*) *the salt:* Formerly the family salt-cellar was of massive silver, and placed in the middle of the table. Persons of distinction sat *above* the saler—*i.e.*, between it and the head of the table; while dependents and inferior guests sat *below* it. Hence, to sit *above the salt* = to sit in a place of distinction; to be placed or sit *below the salt* = to be given or take an inferior position.

"Yet hope for this to have a roome *above the salt*."—*Cornwallyes: Essayes*, No. 13. (1632.)

(2) *Worth one's salt:* Worthy of one's hire; worth what it costs.

salt-block, *s.* An apparatus for evaporating the water from a saline solution. The technical name for a salt-factory.

salt-box, *s.* A wooden box, with a sloping lid, used for holding salt in kitchens.

salt-bush, *s.*
Bot.: *Atriplex nummularia*, an important Australian pasture-plant. Applied also to other species of the genus. [ATRIPLEX.]

salt-butter, *s.* Butter mixed with salt to make it keep.

salt-cat, *s.* [SALTCAT.]

salt-cellar, * **salt-saler**, *s.* A small vessel of glass, silver, &c., for holding salt on the table. [CELLAR.]

"When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *salt-cellar*."—*Swift: Direct. to the Butler.*

¶ A tautological expression: *cellar* being = Fr. *salière*, Ital. *saliera* = a salt-cellar, from Lat. *sal* = salt.

salt-duty, *s.* A duty on salt; a duty, of one twentieth, formerly payable to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, for salt brought to the port of London. [SALT-TAX.]

salt-eel, *s.* A rope's end. (*Naut. slang.*) (Cf. *Notes & Queries*, 7th ser., ii. 188, 217.)

salt-fish, *s.* Fish in brine; fish salted and dried; fish from salt water.

* **salt-foot**, *s.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table, to mark the place of division between the superior and inferior guests. [SALT, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

salt-gauge, *s.* A salinometer (q.v.).

salt-glazing, *s.*
Pottery: A glaze for earthenware, prepared from common salt.

* **salt-green**, *a.* Green like the sea; sea-green. (*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.)

* **salt-holder**, *s.* A salt-cellar.

salt-junk, *s.* Dry salt beef for use at sea.

salt-lick, *s.* A knob-lick (q.v.).

salt-marsh, *s.* Land under pasture-grasses or herbage plants, near the sea, and liable to be overflowed by it, or by the waters of estuaries, and in consequence more or less impregnated with salt.

salt-mine, *s.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

salt of lemons, *s.* [SALT OF SORREL.]

salt of sorrel, *s.*
Chem.: $C_2HKO_4 + H_2O = \begin{cases} CO.OH \\ CO.OK \end{cases} + H_2O.$
Potassic binoxalate, or acid potassic oxalate. Found in sorrel leaves, and easily prepared by dividing a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water into two equal portions, neutralizing one with potassic carbonate, and adding the other. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water. It is often used to remove ink stains from linen, paper, &c. Called also Salt of Lemons.

salt of tartar, *s.* [CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.]

salt of vitriol, *s.* [SULPHATE OF ZINC.]

salt-pan, salt-pit, *s.* A shallow pan or vessel in which salt-water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. In the plural, salt-works, and natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

salt-pit, *s.* [SALT-PAN.]

salt-radicle, *s.*
Chem.: The chlorous or electronegative constituent of a salt, according to the binary theory, *e.g.*, Cl in KCl, SO_4 in K_2SO_4, &c.

salt-raker, *s.* A person engaged in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds, or in inclosures from the sea.

salt-rheum, *s.*
Pathol.: A vague popular term for almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

* **salt-sea**, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the sea or ocean. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.)

salt-sedative, *s.* Boracic acid.

salt-spring, *s.*
Geol.: A spring of water containing a large quantity of common salt. Such springs are abundant in parts of Europe and America, the water rising probably from deposits of rock-salt underground, which it has passed over in its flow. Some of them yield a rich brine, the water being saturated. They rise through strata of sandstone and marl, which contain large beds of rock-salt (q.v.). Culinary salt is obtained from them by evaporation.

"The art of making salt was known in very early times, to the Gauls and Germans: it is not, therefore, likely that the Britons, who had, in several places, plenty of *salt-springs*, should be ignorant of it."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester.*

salt-tax, *s.*
Taxation: The ancient Romans imposed a duty on salt, and most modern states have taxed it heavily. England did so from 1798–1825. In India the salt-duty is the third source in order of importance of the Indian revenue, or, excluding opium, it is the second. Formerly its amount varied in different localities, now it is uniform over India at two rupees per maund (5s. 5d. a cwt.). The revenue from it in 1882–3 was £6,177,781. (*Hunter: Indian Empire.*)

salt-tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Halinodendron argenteum.*

salt-water, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As subst.:* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining, relating, or belonging to salt water, *i.e.*, to the sea; used at sea; engaged on the sea.

"The *salt-water* thief." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

salt-work, *s.* A house or place where salt is made.

* **sâlt** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *sault*, from Lat. *saltum*, accus. of *saltus*, from *salio* = to leap.] A leap, a jump, a bound.

"Frisking lambs
Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

sâlt, *v.t.* & *i.* [SALT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt.

"We might have *salted* as much pork as would have served both ships."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of timber.

3. To supply or furnish with salt. (*Amer.*)

"Every Sunday morning the cows must be *salted*." —*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 51.

B. *Intrans.:* To deposit brine from a saline substance: as, The brine begins to *salt*.

¶ (1) *To salt an invoice:* To put the extreme value upon each article, and even something more sometimes, in order to make what seems a liberal discount upon payment.

(2) *To salt a mine:* To sprinkle a few grains of gold-dust, &c., in and about an unproductive or worked-out mine, so as to make it appear valuable, and thus obtain a higher price from an unsuspecting purchaser.

"One of the first to practise the art of *salting* sham goldfields."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

sâlt'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *saltans*, pr. par. of *salto*, frequent. of *salio* = to leap.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Leaping, jumping, dancing.

"When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies *saltant* or rampant."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xvi.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

săl-ta-rĕl'-lō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. A Neapolitan dance in triple time, somewhat resembling a jig.

2. The music for such a dance.

3. A harpsichord jack, so called because it jumps when the note is struck.

* **săl'-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *saltatum*, sup. of *salto*, frequent. of *salio* = to leap.] To leap, to jump, to skip.

* **săl-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *saltatio.*] [SALTATE.]

1. A leaping, a bounding, a jumping.

"Being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. A beating or palpitation.

"His verdant blood
In brisk *saltation* circulates and flows."
Smart: Hop-Garden, p. 37.

† **săl-ta-tör'-ēş,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *saltator* = a dancer.]

Zool.: The Salticidæ (q.v.).

săl-ta-tör'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltatorius*, from *saltator* = a leaper a dancer; *salto* = to leap.]

Entom.: A section of Orthoptera, having the hind legs elongated and connected with leaping organs. Wings and elytra well developed. Joints of the tarsi never more than four. The males emit chirping sounds. All are herbivorous. Tribes: Locustina, Achetina, and Gryllina; or families: Gryllidæ, Locustidæ, and Acridiidæ.

săl-ta-tör'-ĭ-al, * **săl-ta-tör'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [SALTATORIA.] Pertaining to leaping, having the ability to leap, or actually doing so.

"The males in the three *saltatorial* families belonging to this order are remarkable for their musical powers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. x.

saltatorial-orthoptera, *s. pl.* [SALTATORIA.]

* **săl-ta-tör'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [SALTATORIAL.]

* **săl'-ta-tō-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *saltatorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as SALTATORIAL (q.v.).

"A *saltatory* version of the 'Wedding March.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A dancer.

"A second, a lavoltetere, a *saltatory*, a dancer with a kit."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

sâlt'-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cake.*]

Comm.: Sulphate of soda, prepared for the use of glassmakers and soap manufacturers.

sâlt'-căt, * **salt-catte,** *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cat* = cate (?).] A lump of salt made at a salt-work; also a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cummin-seed, salt, and stale urine, for food for pigeons. (See extract.)

"A lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **sâlt'-cōte,** *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cote.*] A salt-pit.

"There be a great number of *saltcotes* about this well."—*Harrison: Descrip. Eng.*, ii. 83.

sâlt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *salt*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who salts; one who sprinkles or applies salt.

"The dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, *salter*, and other dependant servants."—*Greenhill: On Embalming*, p. 283.

2. One who makes or deals in salt.

"I asked of a *salter* how manie fornaces they had at all the three springs."—*Holinshed: Desc. of England*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

3. A drysalter (q.v.).

¶ The London Salters Company was incorporated in 1558.

sâlt'-ẽrn, *s.* [SALT (1), *s.*] A salt manufactory where water is evaporated from brine and dry salt obtained. More especially a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. The operation is concluded in boilers.

"The *salterns* of the Normans and the Old English have suffered very different fates. In Normandy the sea no longer reaches to their sites whilst here it has long since rolled over them."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1886.

săl-tĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltic(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Dipneumones, section Vagabundæ. The cephalothorax is nearly rectangular, and the eyes are placed in it in three transverse rows. Active spiders, weaving no webs, but trying to approach their prey by stealth and then springing upon it suddenly.

săl'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = dancing.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salticidæ (q.v.). *Salticus scenicus* is a small spider banded with black and white, often met with in gardens, on brick walls, railings, the trunks of trees, &c.

sâlt'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *salt*, a.; *-ie.*]

Ichthy.: *Pleuronectes limanda*, the Common Dab (q.v.).

săl'-tiẽr (1), *s.* [SALTIRE.]

* **săl'-tiẽr** (2), *s.* [See def.] A blunder for Satyr (q.v.).

"They call themselves *saltiers*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

săl-tĭ-grā'-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltus* = a leap, and *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: The Salticidæ (q.v.).

săl'-tĭ-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [SALTIGRADA.]

A. *As adj.:* Leaping; formed for leaping.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Saltigrada (q.v.).

* **săl-tĭn-băn'-cō,** * **săl-tĭm-băn'-cō,** *s.* [Ital. *saltimbanco*; Fr. *saltimbanque* = a mountebank, from Ital. *saltare in banco* = to leap or mount on the bench.] A quack, a mountebank.

"He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,
Transformed t' a Frenchman by my art."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

sâlt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-ing.*] A salt-marsh.

SALTIRE.
(Arms of the See of Rochester.)

săl'-tīre, săl'-tiẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *saultoir* (Fr. *sautoir*) = a stirrup, a saltire; Low Lat. *saltatorium* = a stirrup, from Lat. *saltatorius* = saltatory (q.v.).]

Her.: An ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, or the letter X, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other.

"Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore
A silver *saltire* upon martial red."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii.

saltire-wise, saltier-wise, *adv.*

Her.: In the manner of a saltire; long-shaped charges (swords, batons, &c.) placed in the direction of the saltire, are said to be borne saltire-wise.

sâlt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Somewhat salt; rather salt.

"The beaten marinere,
That long hath wandred in the ocean wide,
Ofte soust in swelling Tethys *saltish* teare."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 31.

sâlt'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *saltish*; *-ly.*] With a moderate degree of saltness.

sâlt'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saltish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saltish.

sâlt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of salt; not tasting of salt; insipid.

"He that hath beheld what quantity of lead the test of *saltless* ashes will imbibe."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

sâlt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *salt*, a.; *-ly.*] In a salt manner; with taste of salt.

sâlt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *salt*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt; salt taste.

"That peculiar bitterish *saltness* which we find in it."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of the Earth*, ch. xv.

săl'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: (1) A dance in which there is much leaping and skipping; (2) a leap, or skip from one note to another beyond the octave.

sâlt-pē'-tre (tre as tẽr), *s.* [Lat. *sal petræ* = salt of the rock.]

1. *Chem.:* KNO_3. Potassium nitrate. Nitre. Found in dry and hot countries as a natural product, but prepared artificially by exposing a mixture of calcareous soil and animal matter to the atmosphere, or by decomposing native sodium nitrate with potassium carbonate. It crystallizes in anhydrous six-sided prisms, soluble in seven parts water at 15°, and in its own weight of boiling water. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of gunpowder, fireworks, and nitric-acid. When fused and poured into moulds, it forms the sal prunella of commerce.

2. *Min.:* The same as NITRE (q.v.).

"That villainous *saltpetre* should be digged
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

sâlt-pē'-troŭs, † **sâlt-pē'-trў,** *a.* [Eng. *saltpetr(e)*; *-ous*; *-y.*] Pertaining to saltpetre; partaking of the qualities of saltpetre; impregnated with saltpetre.

sâltş, *s. pl.* [SALT (1), s., II. 1. (2).]

¶ *Smelling salts:* A preparation of carbonate of ammonia with or without some agreeable scent, as bergamot, lavender, &c., used as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

sâlt'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Salicornia annua*; (2) Salsola (q.v.).

sâlt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-y.*] Rather salt; saltish.

sa-lū'-brĭ-oŭs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *salubriosus*, from *salubris* = healthy, from *salus* health; Fr., Sp., & Ital. *salubre.*] Favourable to or promoting health; healthy, wholesome.

"The soil must be renew'd, which often wash'd,
Loses its treasure of *salubrious* salts."
Cowper: Task, iii. 610.

sa-lū'-brĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *salubrious*; *-ly.*] In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

"Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter flow as pleasantly and as *salubriously*?"—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

sa-lū'-brĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *salubrious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being salubrious; wholesomeness, healthfulness, favourableness to the promotion and preservation of health.

sa-lū'-brĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *salubrité*, from Lat. *salubritatem*, accus of *salubritas*, from *salubris* = salubrious (q.v.).] The same as SALUBRIOUSNESS (q.v.)

"A new species of air, of infinitely superior *salubrity* and duration to that vulgar atmospherical air." —*Mason: Ode to Pinchbeck.* (Note 2.)

* **sa-lue,** *v.t.* [Fr. *saluer.*] To salute (q.v.).

săl'-u-tar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *salutary*; *-ly.*] In a salutary manner; in a manner favourable to health.

săl'-ụ-tạr-ĭ-něss, *s.* [Eng. *salutary; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being salutary or of promoting health.

2. The quality of promoting good, prosperity, or advantage.

săl'-ụ-tạr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire,* from Lat. *salutaris,* from *salus,* genit. *salutis* = health; Ital. *salutare.*]

1. Promoting or preserving health; favourable or contributing to health; wholesome, healthful.

"What effect it produced was rather *salutary* than hurtful."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. Promoting or contributing to some good, advantage, or benefit; profitable, advantageous, beneficial.

"When St. Paul delivered over to Satan, the design of it was kind and *salutary.*"—*Waterland: Works,* v. 54.

săl-ụ-tā'-tion, *sal-u-ta-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *salutation,* from Lat. *salutationem,* accus. of *salutatio,* from *salutatus,* pa. par. of *saluto* = to salute (q.v.); Sp. *salutacion;* Ital. *salutazione.*]

1. The act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by words or actions; the act of greeting or welcoming.

"Passed the doorway uninvited,
Without word of *salutation.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xix.

2. That which is said or done in the act of saluting or greeting. (It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, shaking hands, embracing, uncovering the head, firing of guns, &c.)

"For so as the vois of thi *salutacioun* was madd in myn eeris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* i.

¶ *Angelical Salutation:* The Hail-Mary (q.v.).

sạ-lū-tạ-tŏr'-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [Eng. *salutatory; -an.*] In the United States, the student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement or like exercises.

*** sạ-lū'-tạ-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salutatory; -ly.*] By way of salutation.

sạ-lū'-tạ-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *salutatorius,* from *salutatus,* pa. par. of *saluto* = to salute (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Saluting, greeting; expressing a welcome or greeting. (Applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements or similar public exhibitions in American colleges.)

*** B.** *As subst.:* A place of greeting; a vestibule, a porch.

"Coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory,* some out-porch of the church."—*Milton: Reformation in England,* bk. ii.

sạ-lūte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *saluto* = to wish health, to greet; *salus,* genit. *salutis* = health; Fr. *saluer;* Ital. *salutare;* Sp. *saludar;* Port. *saudar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make or offer a salutation to; to greet, to welcome; to address with expressions of kind wishes, courtesy, reverence, or homage.

"He faire the knight *saluted,* louting low."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 30.

2. To greet with a kiss, a wave of the hand, the uncovering of the head, a bow, or the like: as, To *salute* a person in the street.

3. To make obeisance to; to adore.

"Have wings like angels, and like them *salute.*"
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

4. In the army and navy to honour, as a particular day, person, or nation, by the discharge of great guns or small arms, dipping colours or the like; to receive with honour.

* 5. To touch, to affect, to gratify.

"Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform a salutation or salute.

"I sent a lieutenant ashore to acquaint the governor of our arrival, and to make an excuse for our not *saluting.*"—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. x.

sạ-lūte', *s.* [SALUTE, *v.*]

1. The act of saluting, or of expressing kind wishes or respects; salutation, greeting.

"That *salute,*
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!"
Milton: P. R., ii. 67.

2. A kiss.

3. In the army and navy a compliment paid on the appearance of a royal or other distinguished personage, when squadrons or other bodies meet, at the burial of officers, and on other ceremonial occasions. It may be done by firing great guns or small arms, dipping colours, flags, and topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, &c. [ROYAL-SALUTE.]

"A hilthe *salute,* in martial sort,
The minstrels well might sound."
Scott: Marmion, i. 10.

* 4. A gold coin, of the value of twenty-five shillings, struck by Henry V. after his conquest in France. It was so called from the salutation

SALUTE.

represented on it, viz., the Virgin Mary on the one, and an angel on the other side of a shield bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, with the word *Ave!* (Hail!) on a scroll.

sạ-lūt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *salut(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who salutes.

*** săl-ụ-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *salutifer;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Health-bringing; healthy.

"Or plough Tunbridgia's *salutiferous* hills."
Smart: The Hop Garden.

2. Salutary, beneficial.

"All of them *salutiferous* and procuring good."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 501.

*** săl-ụ-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salutiferous; -ly.*] In a salutiferous, wholesome, or salutary manner.

"The emperour of this invincible army, who governeth all things *salutiferously.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 509.

*** săl-vạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *salvable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being salvable; salvableness.

"Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other?"—*Decay of Piety.*

*** săl'-vạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *salvo* = to save, and Eng. *able.*] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

"Our wild fancies about God's decrees have . . . bid fair for the damning of many whom those left *salvable.*"—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

*** săl'-vạ-ble-něss,** *s.* [Eng. *salvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being salvable; possibility of being saved.

*** săl'-vạ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salvab(le); -ly.*] In a salvable manner.

săl-vạ-dŏr'-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Sp. & Port. *salvador* = a saviour.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Salvadoraceæ (q.v.). *Salvadora persica,* the Toothbrush tree, is probably the Mustard tree of Scripture (q.v.). The bark of the root is acrid, vesicant, and stimulant; the leaves are purgative, and the fruit is eatable. The galls of *S. oleoides,* an Indian evergreen shrub, are used in dyeing. *S. persica* and *S. oleoides* yield a sulphury yellow fat, and their leaves are used as fodder for camels.

săl-vạ-dŏr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salvador(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Salvadorads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. Small trees or shrubs, with the stem slightly twined at the joints. Leaves opposite, leathery, entire. Flowers minute, in loose panicles; sepals four, minute; corolla membranous, fourparted; stamens four; ovary superior, onecelled; ovule solitary erect. Known genera four, species undetermined; from India, Syria, and the north of Africa. (*Lindley.*)

săl-vạ-dŏr'-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *salvador(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The Salvadoraceæ (q.v.).

săl'-vage (age as **ĭj)** (1), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *salver* (Fr. *sauver*), from Lat. *salvo* = to save (q.v.); Low Lat. *salvagium.*]

1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like.

2. *Commercial and Maritime Law:*

(1) A payment or compensation to which those persons are entitled who have by their voluntary efforts saved ships or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like. The amount of salvage to be paid is generally agreed on between the salvors and the owners of the property salved; but if they cannot agree, the sum to be paid, and the proportions in which it shall be paid, are determined by the Admiralty Court. The crew of a ship are not entitled to any salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may make in saving their own vessel.

"By the statute 27 Edw. III., c. 13, if any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land (which cannot, says the statute, be called wreck), they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is entitled *salvage.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 8.

(2) The property saved from extraordinary danger by the voluntary efforts of the salvors.

salvage-corps, *s.* A corps or body of men attached to the (London) Metropolitan Fire Brigade, whose duties are the salvage of property from fire, and the care of that which is salved. They wear a blue coat with white collar.

salvage-loss, *s.* The difference between the amount of salvage, after deducting the charges and the original value of the property.

săl'-vage (age as **ĭj)** (2), *s.* [Prob. the same as *salvage* (1) (q.v.).]

Naut.: A skein of hemp, simply bound with yarn; used for tackling of cannon, and other purposes where great pliancy and strength are required. [SELVAGE.]

*** sălv'-age (age** as **ĭj)** (3), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *saulvage;* Fr. *sauvage.*] [SAVAGE.]

A. *As adj.:* Savage, rude, cruel.

B. *As subst.:* A savage.

*** sal-vag-esse,** *s.* [SALVAGE, *a.*] Savageness, wildness.

*** săl-vạ-tĕl'-ạ,** *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *salvator* = a saviour. So named from the salutary effects which the ancients attributed to the opening of the vein in hypochondria.]

Anat.: A vein on the back of the hand, near its inner margin, in proximity to the fourth and little fingers.

săl-vā'-tion, *sal-va-ci-on, *sal-va-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *salvation,* from Lat. *salvationem,* accus. of *salvatio,* from *salvatus,* pa. par. of *salvo* = to save (q.v.); Sp. *salvacion;* Ital. *salvazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of saving, rescuing, or preserving from danger, destruction, or ruin; preservation, rescue.

"Looking to Government aid for *salvation* from starvation during the coming autumn and winter."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 13, 1866.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The care of each man's *salvation* belongs only to himself."—*Locke: A Letter concerning Toleration.*

* 3. A manifestation of saving power.

"Stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day."—*Exodus* xiv. 13.

4. That which saves; the cause of saving.

"The Lord is my light and my *salvation.*"—*Psalm* xxvii. 1.

II. *Theol.:* The deliverance of those who believe in Christ from the power of sin, and from the woe reserved for the unbelieving and the impenitent; and the bestowal on them of endless felicity in heaven.

Salvation-army, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A religious organization virtually constituting a distinct religious sect, its founder and general being Mr. William Booth, born at Nottingham in 1829. In 1843 he entered the ministry of the Methodist New Connexion, which stationed him in London. Soon afterwards he obtained great spiritual success at Guernsey, and in 1844 was set apart as an evangelist. In 1856–7 he returned to the regular pastorate, but felt himself out of his sphere; and when, in 1861, the Conference refused to allow him again to become an evangelist, he resigned connection with it, and commenced an independent career. A year before this, Mrs. Booth had begun to preach. In 1862–3 he laboured in Cornwall, Newcastle, &c., and in June, 1865, in Whitechapel, London, where

he obtained many converts, whom he united into the East London Christian Revival Society, afterwards the East London Christian Mission. Visits to other cities and towns commenced the work also there. In 1865–6 Mr. Booth hired a large theatre, and, in 1870, the People's Market at Whitechapel. By the commencement of 1878 thirty stations had been occupied; at its close there were eighty, and the evangelists had increased from thirty to 127. The first appearance of the title Salvation Army in the Registrar-general's returns was in 1880. With the name army came military phraseology. Prayer became knee-drill, the leader became a general, one of his sons chief of the staff, evangelists took the name of officers, candidates were cadets, and not merely converts were sought, but recruits. A semi-military attire was assumed, barracks built instead of separate residences, and when the army marched forth to take some place by storm, it was with banners displayed and bands of music leading the march. Its possession of the streets was not undisputed, especially in the earlier part of its career. [SKELETON-ARMY.] Religious soldier-life was open to women, and many female officers conducted evangelistic operations. [HALLELUJAH-LASSES.] The army grew rapidly in numbers in England, and sent missionary bodies abroad, some contingents reaching the United States and Canada, where they have been active in efforts to gain converts, but not very successful. Recently Mr. Booth has been earnestly engaged in the praiseworthy work of endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the poor of his native country.

"The fifth anniversary meeting of the Scottish Division of the *Salvation Army* has just taken place in the City Hall, Glasgow. During the year they had added 19 corps or mission stations to their list, making up a total of 66 corps altogether in Scotland. There have been held altogether 31,764 meetings in the barracks during the year, and 18,896 open-air meetings. The paid officers number 145, at an average salary of twelve shillings and sixpence per week."—*Echo*, Nov. 11, 1886.

Săl-vā'-tion-ĭst, *a. & s.* [Eng. *salvation*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Salvationists.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Salvation Army (q.v.).

"What they object to is their being charged with obstructing thoroughfares when *Salvationists* and others do the same thing with absolute impunity." —*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1886.

* **săl'-vą-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *salvatoire.*] [SALVATION.] A place where anything is preserved.

"I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 156.

salve (*l* silent, or as **sălve**), * **salfe,** *s.* [A.S. *sealf*; cogn. with Dut. *zalf*; O. H. Ger. *salba*; Ger. *salbe*; Dan. *salve*; Sw. *salva, salfva.*]

1. *Lit.:* An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.

2. *Fig.:* A help, a remedy, an antidote, a healing application.

"Though no reason may apply
Salve to your sore." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 34.

salve (1) (*l* silent, or as **sălve**), *v.t.* [A.S. *sealfian*, from *sealf* = salve (q.v.); O. Sax. & Goth. *salbon*; O. Fries. *salva*; Dut. *zalven*; Dan. *salve*; O. H. Ger. *salbôn*; Ger. *salben.*]

I. *Lit.:* To apply a salve or salves to; to heal or treat with salves or healing applications; to cure.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To help, to remedy, to apply a salve to.

"The which if He be pleased I shall perform,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

* 2. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation.

"Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

sălve (2), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *salvo* = to save (q.v.).] [SALVAGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To save, as a ship or goods, as from fire, the sea, or the like.

"*Salving* life and property."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To be engaged in the salvage of ships or property.

"Crews of twenty boats scattered all over the islands are *salving* as quickly as they can."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

* **săl've** (3), *v.t.* [Lat. *salve* = hail.] To salute, to say Hail! to.

săl'-vĕ, *excl.* [Lat.] Hail!

Salve, Regina, *s.* [Lat. = Hail, Queen.]

1. *Roman Church:* The first words of a prayer to the Virgin Mary, hence used for the prayer itself. (Cf. Ave Maria, Pater Noster.) In the Divine Office it is recited at the end of Lauds and Compline, and it is much used in private devotion.

2. *Music:* Any setting of the prayer described above. [1.]

săl-vĕ-lī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *salvelin* = Ger. *sälbling* = *Salmo salvelinus* (Linn.).]

Ichthy.: Charr; a group or sub-genus of Salmo, with teeth on the head of the vomer only. Among the chief species are *Salmo umbla* (the Ombre Chevalier of the Swiss lakes), *S. alpinus* (the Northern Charr), *S. perissi* (the Torgoch), *S. grayi* (the Freshwater Herring), *S. hucho* (the Huchen of the Danube), *S. arcturus* (the most northern species, from 82° N. Lat.), and *S. fontinalis* (the Brook Trout of the United States).

sălv'-ĕr (1), *s.* [SALVOR.]

salv'-ĕr (*l* silent) (2), *s.* [Eng. *salv(e)* 1, v.; *-er.*] One who salves or cures; a quacksalver.

săl'-vĕr (3), *s.* [Prop. *salva*, from Sp. *salva* = a salver, from *salvar* = to save; Lat. *salvo.*] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which to present anything to a person.

"The silver tankards and *salvers* of all the colleges had been melted down to supply his military chest." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

salver-shaped, *a.* The same as HYPOCRATERIFORM (q.v.).

săl'-vĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = the sage (*Salvia officinalis*), from *salvo* = to save. Named from its healing properties.]

Bot.: Sage; the typical genus of the Salvidæ (q.v.). Calyx two-lipped; stamens two, forked. Undershrubs or herbs, widely distributed. Known species about 400, many of them very showy flowering plants, cultivated in gardens or in greenhouses. *S. officinalis*, of which there are many varieties, is the Common Sage, a well-known culinary herb. It is a feeble tonic and astringent, and an efficient aromatic. *S. grandiflora* is also culinary. The galls of *S. pomifera* are eaten in Candia, as are the stalks of *S. Moorcroftiana* in the Himalayas. The root is used in cough, the seeds as an emetic, and the leaves as a medicine in Guinea-worm and itch, or as a poultice to wounds. The seeds of *S. plebeia* and *S. pumila*, also Indian species, are given in gonorrhœa, &c. Oil of Sage derived from this plant has been used in liniments against rheumatism. The Common Sage is grown as a garden plant in the United States, though not native here.

săl'-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salvi(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Monardeæ (q.v.).

* **săl-vĭf'-ĭc,** * **săl-vĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *salvificus*, from *salvus* = safe, and *facio* = to make.] Saving; tending to save or preserve.

* **săl-vĭf'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *salvifical*; *-ly.*] In a saving manner; so as to save.

"There is but one who died *salvifically* for us."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. ii., § 11.

săl-vĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Antonio Maria Salvini, a Greek professor at Florence.]

Bot.: A genus of Marsileaceæ. Spore fruits of two kinds, the one producing only ovate spores, the other only pollen spores. Plants floating on the surface of stagnant water.

* **săl-vĭn-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salvini(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Lycopodales, generally merged in Marsileaceæ. They are annual plants floating in water; the microsporangia and macrosporangia are formed in different sporocarps. Genera, Salvinia and Azolla.

săl'-vō (1), *s.* [Fr. *salve*; Ital. *salva* = a salvo, a salute, from Lat. *salve* = hail!]

1. A general discharge of guns, intended as a salute.

2. A general concentrated fire of a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of making a breach, &c.; the simultaneous and concentrated concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry or earthwork, producing a very destructive effect.

3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, in applause, honour, or admiration.

* **săl'-vō** (2), *s.* [From the Lat. *salvo jure* = the right being intact or preserved; an expression used in granting anything.] An exception, a reservation, an excuse.

"I shall inquire what *salvos*, or qualifying considerations, we may reasonably understand."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 72.

sălv'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *salve* (2), v.; *-or.*] One who saves a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as of fire, the sea, an enemy, or the like; one who effects salvage.

* **săm,** *adv.* [SAME.]

1. Together.

"Now are they saints, all in that City *sam*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 67

2. In common.

"What concord han light and darke *sam*?"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

są-măd'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Cinghalese *Samadara.*]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubeæ. *Samadera indica*, a tree thirty to thirty-five feet high, furnishes Niepa bark, and its seeds yield an oil used in India in rheumatism, the bruised leaves are applied externally in erysipelas, and an infusion of the wood is tonic.

są-măd'-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *samader(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from the aqueous infusion of the bark and fruit of *Samadera indica*. It forms dazzling white, feathery crystals, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. Its solutions are neutral.

săm'-ą-rą, *s.* [Lat. *samara*, *samera* = the seed of the elm.]

Bot.: A two or more celled superior fruit, having few-seeded, indehiscent, and dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions. Lindley placed it under his compound fruits, and considered it a modification of the carcerule (q.v.). It is popularly called a Key. Examples, Fraxinus, Acer, Ulmus, &c.

SAMARA OF MAPLE.

* **są-marc',** * **są-mar'-rą,** * **sem-mar,** *s.* [SIMARRE.] A kind of jacket anciently worn by ladies, having a loose body and four side-laps or skirts extending to the knee.

są-mar'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *mara*, one of the native Guianan names of the species.]

Bot. & Comm.: The cedar wood of Guiana furnished by *Icica altissima.*

săm'-ą-rĭs, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, confined to the Chinese seas. The mouth is nearly symmetrical, and the dorsal fin commences before the eye, on the snout.

Są-măr'-ĭ-tąn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim. After the captivity it was repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.

2. Applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing, probably in use before and partly after the Babylonish captivity.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Samaria. (*John* iv. 9.)

2. The language of Samaria. It was a dialect of the Chaldean.

II. *Fig.:* A charitable, kind-hearted, or benevolent person, in allusion to the "good Samaritan" of the parable: as, To act the *Samaritan.*

Samaritan-Pentateuch, *s.* [PENTATEUCH.]

*** să-măr'-ĭ-tạn-ĭṣm,** *s.* [Eng. *Samaritan*; *-ism.*] Benevolence, humanity.

"Mad with humanity and *samaritanism*."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1844).

sạ-măr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *Samarskite* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Symbol Sm The new name for the element Decipium (q.v.), found in the mineral Samarskite.

săm'-a-rōid, *a.* [Eng. *samar(a)*; *-oid.*] Resembling a samara (q.v.).

*** sạ-mar'-rạ,** *s.* [SAMARE.]

sạ-mar'-skīte, *s.* [After v. Samarski, a mine officer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly massive, rarely in crystals, in brown orthoclase. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 5·614 to 5·75; lustre when fractured, shining, submetallic; colour, velvet-black; streak, dark-brown, opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Compos.: a columbate of uranium, yttrium, iron, thorium, &c.

sa'-mạ-vê-dạ, *s.* [Sansc. *sama-veda*, from *saman* = a hymn for chanting; and *veda* = knowledge.] [RIG-VEDA.]

Sansc. Literature: The second of the four Vedas. It is, in the main, made up of extracts from the hymns of the Rig-Veda, used at the Soma sacrifice, but the antiquated grammatical forms show portions of it to be older than the Rig-Veda itself.

săm'-băc, *s.* [Burmese *sambe.*]

Bot.: *Jasminum Sambac.*

săm'-bō, zăm'-bō, *s.* [Sp. *zambo*, *sambo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; hence, used commonly for a negro.

2. *Bot.*: The genus Cleome. (*West Indian.*)

sam'-boọ, *s.* [SAMBUR.]

săm-bū'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sambuc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caprifoliaceæ.

săm-bū'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an elder tree.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Sambuceæ (q.v.). Flowers small, in umbellate corymbs or panicles jointed to the pedicel; calyx three to five-toothed; corolla rotate or campanulate; stamens, five; drupe with three to five cartilaginous seeds. Known species, ten to twelve, from most temperate regions. Two of them are *S. nigra*, the Elder, and *S. Ebulus*, the Dwarf Elder, or Danewort (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.*: The inner bark of the elder has been successfully used to remove the fluid in dropsy.

¶ *Sambuci flores*: [ELDER-FLOWERS].

*** săm'-būke,** *s.* [Lat. *sambuca*, from Gr. σαμβύκη (*sambukē*).]

Music: An ancient musical instrument: though applied sometimes to several musical instruments of different kinds, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, a triangular harp or trigon, and a large Asiatic harp, it seems to have been chiefly used as a term for the last-named instrument. By some authors it has been identified with the large Egyptian harp.

SAMBUKE.

săm'-bûr, săm'-boọ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Axis aristotelis*, one of the Rusine deer, from the hill-country of India. It stands about five feet high, is deep brown in colour, and has the hair of the neck developed into a sort of mane. Its build is massive, and the antlers present powerful points and are over three feet in length. The hind is less stoutly built, and of a yellowish tint.

"The *sambur* seems very well adapted for a deer park . . . being quite hardy enough to bear our winter in this climate."—*Sclater: Guide to Gardens of Zoological Society.*

sāme, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *same* (adv.) in such phrases as *swá same swá men* = the same as men; cogn. with Icel. *samr* = the same; Dan. and Sw. *samme*; O. H. Ger. *sam* = same; *sama* = together; Goth. *sama* = same; *samana* = together; Russ. *samuii* = same; Gr. ὁμός (*homos*); Sansc. *sama* = even, same; Lat. *similis* = like; *simul* = together; Gr. ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Identical, not different, not other.

"The very *same* man." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

2. Identical in kind, species, or degree; exactly alike, or similar, though individually distinct.

"What soever is done to my brother (if I be a Christian man) that *same* is done to me."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 383.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or referred to.

"That *same* Isabel here once again."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

¶ *Same* is always preceded by the demonstrative words *the, this, that*, &c.; and followed in comparisons by *as* or *with*.

*** B.** *As adv.*: Together.

¶ (1) *All the same*: Nevertheless, notwithstanding, in spite of all.

* (2) *The same*: Together.

sāme'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *same*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being the same; absence of difference; identity.

"A *sameness* of the terms . . . would be an argument for assigning one and the same meaning to the promises."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 36.

2. Near resemblance or correspondence; similarity.

"If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men's friends."—*Swift.*

3. Tiresome or tedious monotony; want of variety.

"With weary *sameness* in the rhymes."
Tennyson: Miller's Daughter, 70.

sạ-mĕs'-tĕr, sa-mes-tre, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A variety of coral. (*Simmonds*).

sạ-mĕtte', *s.* [SAMITE.]

Sā'-mĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Samian-earth, Samian-stone, *s.* A kind of bole or marl from the island of Samos.

Samian-letter, *s.* The Pythagorean letter (q.v.).

"When reason doubtful, like the *Samian* letter,
Points him two ways." *Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 151.

Samian-stone, *s.* [SAMIAN-EARTH.]

Samian-ware, *s.* An ancient kind of pottery, made of Samian, or other fine earth. It is of a bright red or black colour, covered with a lustrous siliceous glaze, with separately moulded ornaments attached.

sā'-mĭ-ẹl, *s.* [Turk.] The Simoom (q.v.).

"Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind."
Moore: Lalla Rookh.

Sā'-mĭ-ōt, Sā'-mĭ-ōte, *a.* & *s.* [SAMIAN.]

*** săm'-īte, * sam-it, * sam-yte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *samit*, from Low Lat. *examitum* = samite; Gr. ἑξάμιτον (*hexamiton*) = a stuff woven with six threads, or different kinds of thread; ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and μίτος (*mitos*) = a thread of the woof; Ger. *sammet, sammt* = velvet, is the same word.] A rich silk stuff, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

"Mayde Elene also tyte
In a robe of *samyte*." *Lybeaus Disconus*, 832.

săm'-lĕt, *s.* [A contraction of *salmonlet*, dimin. of *salmon* (q.v.).] A young salmon; a parr.

"Heavy as is the toil which man and beast take from amongst grown fish, it is as nothing to that which the young *samlets* pay."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

săm'-ō-īte, *s.* [After the Samoa Islands, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral substance occurring as stalactites and stalagmites in a lava cavern. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 1·7 to 1·9; lustre, resinous; colour, white, grayish, yellowish. Compos: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina.

sạ-mŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *samol(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Primulaceæ.

săm'-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = brookweed, the brook lime, or the winter-cress.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Samolidæ (q.v.). Calyx five-cleft; corolla salver-shaped, with five stamens and five scales or staminodes; capsule half-inferior, opening with five valves. Known species about ten, from temperate climates. One, *Samolus Valerandi*, is an ordinary plant six inches to two feet high, prostrate or ascending, with rooting branches, entire leaves, and white flowers. Found in watery places, especially on gravelly soil near the sea. It is bitter.

Săm'-ō-sạ-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *Samosateni*, from Samosata (now Semsat), on the Euphrates, the capital of Commagene. See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Paul, born at Samosata, who combined the bishopric of Antioch in Syria with the civil office of procurator for the emperor in a province. His tendencies were strongly rationalistic. He believed in one God the Father. The "Word" was not a substance or a person, but inhered in the Father as reason does in the human mind. Christ was a mere man, with whom the Word of Wisdom was united at the time of his birth; by this means he was enabled to speak and act as he did, and might, in an inferior sense, be called the Son of God, and even God. Paul was condemned and deposed by the Council of Antioch A.D. 269. Called also Paulianists.

Sạ-mō'-yĕd, Sạ-mō'-ĭĕd (ĭ as y), *s.* [Native name.]

1. A member of an Arctic race of people inhabiting the district from about the river Mezen on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. There are three tribes; they are small in stature, and live by hunting.

2. The language spoken by the Samoyeds.

"The second branch [of the Turanian family of languages] is the *Samoyed*, belonging to a Hyperborean race, which stretches from the North Sea to beyond the Yenisei, and up the course of this river into the central mountains of the continent, the Altai range, probably the starting-point of its migrations. It has no culture, nor importance of any kind."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

Săm-ō-yĕd'-ĭc, Săm-ō-ĭĕd'-ĭc (ĭ as y), *a.* [Eng. *Samoyed*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language.

sămp, *s.* [North Amer. Indian *sápac, saupac* = made soft or thinned.] An article of food, consisting of maize broken or bruised, cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk; a dish borrowed from the aborigines of America.

săm'-păn, săn'-păn, *s.* [Malay & Javanese.] A Chinese punt used on the rivers for conveying merchandise, and also frequently for habitations.

săm'-phïre, * săm'-pïre, *s.* [Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* = (herb of) St. Peter.]

Bot. & Comm.: *Crithmum maritimum* and the genus Crithmum. Longwood Samphire is *Pharmaceum acidum*, used as a salad in St. Helena, and Marsh Samphire, the genus Salicornia (q.v.). *Crithmum maritimum* is pickled as a condiment.

"Half-way down
Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

săm'-ple, *s.* [O. Fr. *essemple, example*, from Lat. *exemplum* = an example (q.v.).]

* 1. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern, a model, an example.

"A *sample* to the youngest."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

2. A specimen; a part of the whole taken or presented for inspection as evidence of the quality of the whole.

sample-room, *s.*

1. A room for the display of samples.

2. A euphemism for drinking saloon.

săm'-ple, *v.t.* [SAMPLE, *s.*]

* 1. To show something similar to; to exemplify; to present a sample or specimen of.

2. To take a sample or samples.

"Ale-tasters, whose duty it was to *sample* the various brewings."—*Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 4. (1881.)

săm'-plĕr (1), *** săm'-plạr, * saum-pler,** *s.* [O. Fr. *examplaire, exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplar.*]

* 1. An example, an exemplar, a pattern.

"For Jesu entride not in to hooli thingis maad by hondis that ben *saumpleris* of verrei thingis."—*Wycliffe: Ebrewis* ix.

2. A piece of fancy-sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

"[We] with our needles created both one flower,
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

sam'-plĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *sampl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples of work, produce, &c.

† **săm-p-sū'-chīne** (*p* silent), *s.* [Gr. σάμψυκον (*sampsukon*).] Marjoram.

"I am a nullifidian if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of *sampsuchine* in this confection than I ever put in any."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

săm'-shô, săm'-shû, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

săm'-sŏn, *s.* [Prob. in reference to the post acting as a support.] (See compound.)

samson-post, samson's post, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* A pillar resting on the keelson and supporting a deck-beam.

2. *Naut.:* A spar sustained in a vertical position by guys, and used as a jib for the suspension of hoisting-tackle, for getting boats aboard, fishing the anchor, &c.

Săm'-ū-ĕl, *s.* [Heb. שְׁמוּאֵל (*Shemuel*), contraction of שְׁמוּעֵאל (*Shemuael*) = heard by God: שָׁמַע (*shama*), שָׁמֵעַ (*shamea*) = to hear, and אֵל (*El*) = God (*Gesenius*); cf. 1 Sam. i. 20. Other meanings given are: Name of God, Placed by God, Asked of God.]

Script. Biog.: The last of the Jewish judges. [¶.]

¶ *The First Book of Samuel, The Second Book of Samuel:*

Old Test. Canon: Now two books, but formerly a single book, of the Hebrew Scriptures. The Septuagint separated them into two, calling them Βασιλείων (*Basileiōn*), πρώτη (*Prōtē*), and Δευτέρα (*Deutera*) = the first and second of the Kingdoms or Kings. The Vulgate, following the Septuagint, named them *Liber Regum Primus et Secundus* (1 & 2 Kings). In 1518 A.D. the dual arrangement was introduced into the Hebrew Bible, in which we now have (without vowel points) שמואל א ב (*Samuel* A = 1, and B = 2). The narrative opens with a domestic scene at Ramathaim-Zophim (the Two-Ramaths of the Zophites), an unidentified site in Mount Ephraim. There lived a man called Elkanah, with two wives, one of whom, Hannah, vowed that if God would give her a man child, she would dedicate him to the service of Jehovah (1 Sam. i. 1–18). Her prayer being answered, she named him Samuel [Etym.], and, keeping her vow, sent him at a very early age to minister in the sanctuary at Shiloh, under the charge of the aged high priest, Eli (ii. 1–21). God made use of Samuel to reveal to Eli the approaching destruction of his household, in punishment of his too indulgent treatment of his unworthy sons, Hophni and Phineas (22–36); and the judgment was soon after inflicted, Israel being defeated with great slaughter in a battle with the Philistines, Hophni and Phineas slain, and the ark of God captured (iv.). Hitherto the twelve tribes seem to have been little independent republics, only temporarily cemented when a judge was divinely raised up [JUDGES]; but on reaching full manhood, Samuel issued a manifesto, calling for repentance and religious revival, and summoned a general gathering of the people to Mizpeh, which was a great step to their permanent federation (vii.). From that time he was the virtual ruler, as well as the prophet and priest, of the Hebrews. In his old age he made his sons judges; but they were corrupt, and misused their authority. The people becoming weary of them and of the theocracy, and clamouring for a king (viii.), Saul was divinely chosen and anointed (ix.–xv.). On his rejection for disobedience to the prophetic voice, David was pointed out as his successor, and similarly anointed (xvi.). His high qualifications (xvi. 17, xvii.–xviii. 1–4) and his popularity subjected him to the persecution of the reigning monarch (5–30), and he had long to conceal himself in caves and deserts, or even take temporary refuge in a foreign and hostile land (xix.–xxx.). The first book closes with the tragic death of Saul at the battle of Gilboa (xxxi.). The second opens with David's lament over the king and his heroic and unselfish son, Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 1), and then narrates David's civil war with Ishbosheth, Saul's son (ii.–iv.), his reign for seven years and six months, at Hebron, over Judah, and for about thirty-three years over all the tribes (v. 5), at Jerusalem, which had been captured from the Jebusites, and made the national capital (v. 6–xxiv.).

The first book gives the history from B.C. 1171 to 1055 (?); the second from 1055 to 1017 (?). Samuel cannot have been the author of the two books, for he dies before the first is closed (1 Sam. xxv. 1). An editor or compiler, however, may have penned his narrative of Samuel's administration from a work by that judge; David's wanderings, from one by the prophet Gad (1 Sam. xxii. 5), and David's reign, from one by Nathan (2 Sam. xii. 1; cf. 1 Chron. xxvii. 24, xxix. 29). When the editor lived is very doubtful. He does not mention David's death, which looks as if the monarch were living; but, on the other hand, he mentions kings of Judah (1 Sam. xxvii. 6), as if the separation between the ten tribes and the two had already taken place. In the other direction this work appears to have been published before the revival of Mosaic institutions under Josiah; for it wholly ignores them, and the name of Moses occurs only twice in the books (1 Sam. xii. 6, 8). The Hebrew is very pure. Thenius, Keil, and Erdmann date it in the reign of Rehoboam, Dr. Payne Smith in that of Jehoshaphat, Havernick in that of Solomon, and Ewald in the second half of the Babylonian exile. It has always been acknowledged as canonical, and is frequently quoted or referred to in the New Testament, especially by St. Paul (Acts xiii. 20, &c.), and St. Luke (Luke ii. 4; Acts vii. 45, &c.).

săm'-ŷd, *s.* [SAMYDA.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Samydaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

sa-mȳ'-da, *s.* [Gr. σημύδα (*sēmuda*), the birch, which these plants resemble in their leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of **Samydaceæ** (q.v.). Ornamental plants, with white, pink, or green flowers.

săm-ȳ-dā'-çĕ-æ, sa-mȳd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *samyd(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Samyds; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate simple, evergreen, stipulate leaves, often with linear and oblong pellucid markings. Sepals four or five, more or less cohering at the base, often coloured inside; petals none, stamens two, three, or four times as many as the sepals; style one, filiform; stigma capitate or slightly lobed; capsule coriaceous, superior, with one cell and three to five valves; seeds many, affixed without order to the valves. Tropical plants, chiefly from America. Known genera five, species eighty. (*Lindley.*)

sa'-na, *s. pl.* [Peruv.] A kind of Peruvian tobacco.

* **săn-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sanabl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being sanable; susceptibility of cure; curableness.

* **săn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanabilis*, from *sano* = to heal; *sanus* = whole, sound, sane (q.v.); Sp. *sanable;* Ital. *sanabile.*] Capable of being cured; curable; susceptible of cure; remediable.

"Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry.* (Pref.)

* **săn'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sanable; -ness.*] The same as SANABILITY (q.v.).

sa'-năt, *s.* [Hind.] An Indian calico.

săn-a-tär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SANATORIUM.]

* **sa-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sanatio*, from *sano* = to heal.] The act of healing or curing; the state of being healed or cured.

"He might give God the glory of his *sanation*."—*Hall: Contemplations; The Ten Lepers.*

* **săn'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *sanativus;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *sanativo.*] Having the power to heal or cure; curative, sanatory.

"England affordeth most *sanative* waters for English bodies."—*Fuller: Worthies; England*, ch. ii.

* **săn'-a-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sanative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sanative; power of healing.

săn-a-tōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Low Lat. *sanatorius* = healing, from Lat. *sanator* = a healer.] A place to which people resort for the sake of their health; a hospital for convalescents.

săn'-a-tōr-ȳ, *a.* [SANATORIUM.] Conducive to health; healing, curing, sanative.

¶ *Sanatory*, though often confused with *sanitary* (q.v.), is quite distinct in meaning, and should be so treated. *Sanatory* is properly = conducive to health, while *sanitary* is = pertaining to health.

* **săn be-nĭ'-tō,** *s.* [Ital. *sanbenito;* Sp. *sambenito;* from *saco* = a sack, an upper garment, and *benito* = blessed, from Lat. *benedictus.*]

1. A coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.

2. A loose cloak or upper garment worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition on their way to the *auto de fé.* They were painted over with flames, figures of devils, the person's own portrait, &c.; or, in the case of those who expressed repentance for their errors, with flames directed downwards. Those worn by Jews, renegades, and sorcerers, bore a St. Andrew's cross in red on back and front.

SAN BENITO.

* **săn̦çe,** *s.* [SAINT.]

* **sance-bell,** *s.* [SAINT'S-BELL.]

săn'-chō, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Music: A negro instrument of the guitar species, made of hollowed wood and furnished with a long neck. It is strung with the tough fibres of a creeping plant. It is tuned by means of sliding rings.

* **săn̦ct,** * **sancte,** *s.* [Lat. *sanctus.*] A saint (q.v.).

* **sancte-bell,** *s.* [SANCTUS-BELL.]

* **săn̦ct-a-nĭm'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *sanctus* = holy, and *animus* = mind.] Religious feelings; devotion.

"A persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 17.

* **săn̦c-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v. t.* [Lat. *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico;* from *sanctus* = holy, and *facio* = to make.] To sanctify.

"Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating!*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 24.

săn̦c-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanctificationem*, accus. of *sanctificatio*, from *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico* = to sanctify (q.v.); Sp. *santificacion;* Ital. *santificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sanctifying or making holy.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.

3. The act of consecrating, or setting apart for some sacred purpose; consecration.

"In the Old Testament, in the ordering of priests, there were both visible and invisible *sanctification*."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. An operation of the Spirit of God (Rom. xv. 16; 2 Thess. ii. 13; 1 Peter i. 2), on those who are already in Jesus, *i.e.*, are united to him by faith (1 Cor. i. 2), by which they are rendered increasingly holy, dying to sin and living to God, to righteousness, and to holiness (Rom. vi. 6, 11, 13, 19; 1 Thess. v. 23; 1 Peter ii. 24. One main instrumentality in this gradual transformation is the truth as revealed in the word of God (John xvii. 17, 19). The coöperation of the individual is sought and required to maintain an uncompromising internal struggle against sin (Rom. vi., vii.).

"Another of these ordinary operations of the Spirit is *sanctification;* which consists in the purifying our wills and affections from those wicked inclinations and inordinate lusts, which counterminand God's will in us, and set us at enmity against him."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

sănc'-tĭ-fīed, *pa. par. & a.* [SANCTIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Consecrated, dedicated, or set apart for some sacred purpose.

"A nun, or sister *sanctified.*"
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 233.

2. Affectedly holy, sanctimonious: as, a *sanctified* air.

sănc'-tĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sanctify; -er.*] One who sanctifies; specif., in theol. = the Holy Ghost.

"The *sanctifier* of our secular comfort, and the author of holiness and glory."—*Knox: On the Lord's Supper,* § 32.

sănc'-tĭ-fy, * **sanc-ti-fie,** *v.t.* [Fr. *sanctifier;* from Lat. *sanctifico,* from *sanctus* = holy, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *santificar;* Ital. *santificare.*]

1. To make holy or sacred; to consecrate; to dedicate or set apart for some sacred or religious use or purpose; to hallow.

"God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it."—*Genesis* ii. 3.

2. To make holy or godly; to purify from sin; to bring into a state of sanctification.

"*Sanctify* them through thy truth."—*John* xvii. 17.

3. To prepare by purification for divine service, or for partaking of holy things.

"Moses . . . *sanctified* the people, and they washed their clothes."—*Exod.* xix. 14.

4. To make a means of holiness; to render productive of or conducive to holiness or piety.

"The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a . . . holy use."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

5. To keep or observe as holy.

"Those men have little or no sense of religion, that make no conscience of *sanctifying* that day, or that put no difference between it and other days."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 9.

* 6. To make free from guilt or crime; to give a religious or legal sanction to; to sanction.

"The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 164.

* 7. To secure from violation; to keep pure.

"Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line."
Pope: Ep. to Sat., ii. 246.

* 8. To celebrate, confess, or regard as holy; to revere.

"*Sanctify* the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear."—*Isaiah* viii. 13.

sănc'-tĭ-fy-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SANCTIFY.]

sănc'-tĭ-fy-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sanctifying; -ly.*] In a sanctifying manner; in a manner or degree tending to sanctify.

* **sănc-tĭl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *sanctus* = holy, and *loquens,* pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking or discoursing of holy things.

sănc-tĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *sanctimony; -ous.*]

* 1. Possessing sanctity; holy, religious.

"All *sanctimonious* ceremonies."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

2. Making a show of sanctity or religion; affecting an appearance of sanctity; sanctified, hypocritical.

"Such are the fruits of *sanctimonious* pride,
Of malice fed."
Cowper: Truth, 168.

sănc-tĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sanctimonious; -ly.*]

* 1. Religiously, sacredly.

"How *sanctimoniously*
[I] observed your honor."
Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage, i. 1.

2. In a sanctimonious manner; with false or hypocritical show of religion.

sănc-tĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sanctimonious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sanctimonious.

sănc'-tĭ-mŏn-y, * **sanc-ti-mon-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *sanctimonie,* from Lat. *sanctimonia* = sanctity, from *sanctus* = holy; Sp. & Ital. *santimonia.*]

* 1. Holiness, religion, devoutness, piety, sanctity.

"Which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony,* she accomplished."—*Shakesp.: All's Well,* iv. 3.

2. An external appearance or show of sanctity or devoutness; an affectation of piety; hypocritical devoutness.

sănc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanctionem,* accus. of *sanctio* = a sanction, from Lat. *sanctus,* pa. par. of *sancio* = to render sacred; Sp. *sancion;* Ital. *sanzione.*] [SAINT, *s.*]

1. That which confirms, ratifies, or renders obligatory or valid; the official act of a superior by which he ratifies or gives validity to the act of some person or body; ratification.

"Else, could a law like that which I relate,
Once have the *sanction* of our triple state."
Cowper: Epistle to Joseph Hill.

2. Authority; confirmation derived from influence, custom, character, or testimony.

* 3. A law, a decree.

"Love's power we see,
Is nature's *sanction,* and her first decree."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 230.

4. Anything done to enforce obedience; a penalty declared against a special transgression; a penalty incurred by the infringement of a covenant. (Used spec. in the legal phrase, Sanction of a law.)

¶ *Pragmatic Sanction:* [PRAGMATIC].

sănc'-tion, *v.t.* [SANCTION, *s.*] To give sanction to, to ratify, to confirm; to give validity or authority to; to give support to, to countenance.

* **sănc'-tion-ą-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sanction; -ary.*] Relating to or giving sanction; ratifying.

sănc'-tĭ-tūde *s.* [Lat. *sanctitudo,* from *sanctus* = holy; Ital. *santitudine.*] Holiness, sanctity, sacredness.

"The *sanctitude* which Macau's laws ordain."
Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. ii.

sănc'-tĭ-tȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *sanctité;* Fr. *sainteté;* Ital. *santità;* Lat. *sanctitas* = inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, from *sanctus* = sacred.]

1. The quality or state of being sacred; sacredness; state of consecration to the service of God.

"At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Sacredness, solemnity, inviolability: as, the *sanctity* of an oath.

3. Holiness, moral purity, **saintliness,** godliness.

"To improve us in piety and virtue, which together make up true *sanctity* or holiness."—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 1.

* 4. A saint; a holy person or being; a holy object of any kind.

"About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick."
Milton: P. L., iii. 60.

* **sănc'-tu-ą-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sanctuar(y); -ize.*] To shelter from punishment by affording to the perpetrator of a crime a sanctuary.

"No place, indeed, should murder *sanctuarize.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

sănc'-tu-ą-rȳ, * **sein-tu-a-rie,** * **seyntwar-y,** *s.* [Fr. *sanctuaire* (O. Fr. *saintuaire, saintuairie*), from Lat. *sanctuarium* = (1) a place for keeping sacred things, a throne, a sanctuary, (2) a prince's private cabinet, from *sanctus* = holy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *santuario.*]

1. A holy place; a place regarded as one in which the divinity manifests or has manifested his special presence, or a place consecrated to his worship.

(1) *Spec.:* The holy place, as contradistinguished from the place most holy in the Jewish tabernacle and temple.

"Then verily the first covenant had also ordinances of divine service and a worldly *sanctuary.* For there was a tabernacle made; the first wherein was the candlestick and the table and the shewbread; which is called the *sanctuary.*"—*Heb.* ix. 1—2.

(2) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine worship is performed; a church.

(3) The cella or sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple.

(4) Applied by Romsn Catholics and Anglicans to that part of the church where the altar is placed.

2. A place of protection or refuge; an asylum.

"Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.

3. Refuge in a sacred place; shelter, protection, asylnm.

"Yield me *sanctuary.*" *Tennyson: Guinevere,* 140.

4. The right or privilege of affording shelter, asylum, or protection; a priviiege attached to certain places, by virtne of which criminals, taking refuge in them were protected from the ordinary operation of the law. In many Catholic countries certain chnrches have, from very eariy times, been set apart as asylnms for fugitives from justice. In England, up to the reign of James I., if a person accnsed of any crime, except treason, wherein the Crown, and sacrilege, wherein the Church, was too nearly concerned, fled to any church, or churchyard, and within forty days after confessed his guilt and abjured the realm, he saved his life, but was nevertheless attainted, and forfeited all his goods and chattels. This privilege was finally abolished by the statute 21 James I., c. 28. Sanctuaries for debtors existed in London till 1697. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, though, from the abolition of imprisonment for debt, such sanctuary is no longer nsed.

5. Refuge generaliy; shelter, protection.

"Solitude, however some may rave,
Seeming a *sanctuary,* proves a grave."
Cowper: Retirement, 735.

* ¶ *To break sanctuary:* To violate a sanctuary.

* **sanctuary-man,** * **seyntwary-man,** *s.* One who has taken refuge in a sanctuary.

"Toke with them all maner of *seyntwary-men.*"—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1380).

sănc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *sanctus* = holy.] A sacred place. Used colloquially for a private retreat, a room.

"When he had first violated that *sanctum.*"—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down,* ch. xi.

sanctum-sanctorum, *s.* The holy of holies; the innermost or most holy part of the Jewish tabernacle or temple.

sănc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = holy.]

Music: A part of the Communion Service in the Church of England, and a part of the Mass in the Church of Rome, beginning with the word Sanctus in the latter, and Holy in the former. In many cathedrals where it is not usual to celebrate chorally, the Sanctus is used as an Introit.

sanctus-bell, saint's-bell, * **sance-bell,** *s.* A small bell which is rung in order to mark the progress of the office of the Mass.

Săn'-çy, *s.* A spotiess, pear shaped diamond, brought from East India to Enrope about the middle of the fifteenth century; possessed by France.

sănd, * **sond,** *s.* [A.S. *sand;* cogn. with Dut. *zand;* Icel. *sandr;* Dan. & Sw. *sand;* Ger. *sand.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Petrol. & Geol.:* Comminnted fragments of igneous, metamorphic, or volcanic rocks, or of chert, flint, &c. They are detached from the parent rock, and as bouiders and pebbles are ground against each other by water on sea-beaches or in any similar way. The colonrs of sand correspond to those of the minerals in the rocks from which they were detached. It msy be red, white, gray, or black, but when quartzose, as it often is, it is normally reddish-yellow, from oxide of iron. Sea-sand often contains Foraminifera, spicules of sponges, minute fragments of shells, portions of the body of Echinoderms, &c. [SANDSTONE, SPONGE-SAND.]

2. (*Pl.*): Tracts of land consisting of sand, as the deserts of Arabia or Africa; also, tracts of sand left exposed by the ebb of the tide.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Conrage, grit, perseverance; also, wealth, resources. (*U. S. Slang.*)

* 2. The sand in a sand-glass or hour-glass; hence, used for the time one has to live; life.

¶ *Brain sand:*

Anat.: Single or aggregated, and nodular dark bodies found in the pineal-gland, the choroid plexus, and occasionally in the *pia mater,* the arachnoid membrane, and the walls of the ventricles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

sand-bag, *s.*

1. *Fort.:* A canvas sack filled with sand or earth, and nsed in fortification. Sand-bags are used as a cover for troops and as a revetment for parapets and embrasures.

2. A form of ballast for boats.

3. The ballast of a balloon, thrown out to enable the balloon to rise, or to keep its level as gas escapes.

4. A long flannel bag filled with sand, used to stop chinks beneath doors or between sashes.

5. A flat sack filled with sand, on which metal work is supported while being chased, or a wood-block whilst being engraved.

sand-bag, *v.t.* To assail with a sand-bag.

sand-bagger, *s.* A criminal assailant who uses a sand-bag as a weapon.

sand-ball, *s.* Soap made up into a ball with fine sand, for washing the hands.

sand-bar, *s.* A bar in a river formed by the accumulation of sand.

sand-bath, *s.*

1. A vessel of heated sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, &c. A form of evaporator largely used in laboratories.

2. *Med.:* A form of bath in which the body is covered with warm or with sea-sand.

sand-bed, *s.*

Founding:

1. The floor of sand at a smelting-furnace, in which the metal from the furnace is run into pigs.

2. The floor of a foundry in which large castings are made, or on which the flasks are laid, rammed, and poured.

sand-blast, *s.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the percussive force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast. Called also Sand-jet.

sand-blind, *a.* Having a defect in the eyes, through which small particles appear to fly or float before them; purblind.

"My true begotten father, being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

sand-blindness, *s.* The state of being sand-blind.

sand-board, *s.*

Vehicles: A bar over the hind axle and parallel therewith. It rests upon the hind bounds where they cross the axle.

sand-box, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A box with perforated top, for sprinkling paper with sand in the manner of a pounce-box.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [HURA].

2. *Rail-eng.:* A box filled with sand, usually placed in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail, to be used when the wheels slip on the rails, owing to frost or wet.

sand-boy, *s.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.

sand-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A hymenopterous insect, *Ammophila arenaria.* (*Amer.*)

sand-burned, *s.*

Found.: When the heat of the melted metal cast into a mould affects the surface of the sand so as to subject it to a partial fusion, whereby it adheres to and even unites more or less with the surface of the metal, giving a rough result, the casting is said to be sand-burned. This defect is caused by the unsuitable nature of the sand or the want of proper blacking on the mould.

sand-canal, *s.*

Zool.: The tube by which water is conveyed from the exterior to the ambulacral system of the Echinodermata. Called also Stone-canal.

sand-corn, *s.* A grain of sand.

sand-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ocypoda (q.v.).

sand-crack, *s.* A fissure or perpendicular crack in the hoof of a horse, causing lameness, if neglected.

sand-dart, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrotis ripæ.*

sand-drift, *s.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound or heap of drifted sand.

sand-dune, *s.* The same as DUNE (1), *s.*, II. (q.v.).

sand-eel, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus Ammodytes (q.v.), and especially for *Ammodytes lanceolatus*, called also the Greater, to distinguish it from *A. tobianus*, the Lesser Sand-eel. They live in shoals, and are much sought after by fishermen, who discover their presence on the surface by watching the porpoises which feed on them. (*Günther.*)

sand-flag, *s.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

sand-flea, *s.*

Entom.: *Pulex* (or *Sarcopsylla*) *irritans*, the Chigre (q.v.), from its living in sand.

sand-flood, *s.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia.

sand-fluke, sand-necker, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Platessa limandoides.*

sand-fly, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the genus Simulium (q.v.).

"Under the name of *sand-flies* they are well-known plagues in many parts of North America."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 100.

sand-gall, *s.* [SAND-PIPE.]

sand-glass, *s.* An hour-glass (q.v.).

sand-grasses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Grasses which tend to bind the sand, as *Psamma arenaria*, &c.

sand-grouse, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Pteroclidæ (q.v.), called also Rock-pigeons. Elegantly formed birds, with pointed tails, and plumage of beautifully varied protective tints. They are pre-eminently desert-birds, and are found in great numbers in the most arid situations and on the most open and barren plains. Their food consists of hard seeds and insects. *Pterocles setarius* is the Pin-tailed Sand-grouse, and *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* Pallas's Sand-grouse.

sand-heat, *s.* The heat of warmed sand in chemical operations.

sand-hopper, *s.*

Zool.: (1) The genus Talitrus, and especially *Talitrus locusta;* (2) The genus Gammarus.

sand-jet, *s.* [SAND-BLAST.]

sand-lark, *s.* The dotterel (q.v.).

"The *sand-lark* chants a joyous song."
Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd Boys.

sand-launce, *s.* [LAUNCE (1), *s.*]

sand-leek, *s.*

Bot.: *Allium Scorodoprasum*, a species of leek rare in Britain, but distributed over the European continent, except Spain.

sand-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: *Lacerta agilis*, about seven inches long, of which the tail is four; palatal teeth. Usual colour sandy-brown, with obscure longitudinal bands of a darker hue, line of round black spots on side. The female lays twelve to fourteen eggs in the sand, covers them, and leaves them to be hatched by solar heat. Common near Poole, Dorsetshire, and in northern and central Europe.

sand-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hirundo riparia*, called also the Bank-martin and Bank-swallow. Length about six inches; upper parts and a broad band across the breast grayish brown, lower parts brownish white. It makes its nest in the steep banks of rivers, sand-pits, quarries, and sea-banks, and deposits four or five white eggs. It breeds in Britain, but goes south in autumn returning again in spring.

sand-mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Bathyergus maritimus*, a rodent from the Cape of Good Hope. It is about the size of a wild rabbit, with light grayish-brown fur, rather variable in tint in different individuals. The eyes are very small; external ears wanting; tail short.

sand-monitor, *s.*

Zool.: *Monitor* (or *Psammosaurus*) *arenarius*, the Land-crocodile of Herodotus. It is less carnivorous than the Monitor of the Nile.

sand-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Lelophyllum. (*American.*)

sand-necker, *s.* [SAND-FLUKE.]

sand-paper, *s.* An abrading agent made by coating paper or thin cotton cloth with glue and dusting fine sand over it with a sieve. Sand-paper is intermediate between glass-paper and emery-paper in its action on metals, but is less energetic than glass-paper in its action on wood.

Sand-paper tree:

Bot.: *Curatella americana.*

sand-paper, *v.t.* To rub down or polish with sand-paper.

sand-picture, *s.* A picture formed by the combination of sands of various tints, so as to produce a general effect like colours.

sand-pipe, sand-gall, *s.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Deep cylindrical hollows in a vertical direction found in England, France, and elsewhere, penetrating the white chalk and filled with sand and gravel. One seen by Sir Chas. Lyell at Norwich in 1839 was twelve feet in diameter, and more than sixty feet deep. Mr. Trimmer attributed them to the action of the sea on a beach or shoal; Lyell to the chemical action of water charged with carbonic acid, derived from the vegetable soil and the roots of trees, on the chalk below.

sand-piper, *s.* [SANDPIPER.]

sand-plovers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Ægialitis.

sand-prey, sand-pride, *s.* [PRIDE (2), *s.*]

sand-pump, *s.* A cylindrical case or metallic tube having a valve at bottom opening upwardly. Its office is to remove the sand which collects in the bore when a well is being drilled.

sand-rock, *s.* A rock composed of cemented sand.

sand-roll, *a.* A roll for a rolling-mill, for instance,—cast in sand, as distinguished from a chill-roll, one cast on a chill.

sand-scoop, *s.* A shovel for obtaining sand from the bottom of a river.

sand-shot, *s.*

Ordn.: Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand. Larger balls are cast in iron moulds.

sand-skipper, *s.*

Zool.: *Gammarus marinus.* (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 270.)

sand-smelt, *s.* [ATHERINA.]

sand-snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Etycidæ. They frequent sandy or dry places, and burrow beneath the surface.

sand-star, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ophiura.

sand-storm, *s.* A storm or cloud of drifting sand.

sand-sucker, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, the Rough-dab (q.v.).

sand-tube, *s.* A fulgorite (q.v.).

sand-wasp, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the fossorial Hymenoptera, particularly those coloured like ordinary wasps, from which however they may be distinguished by their wings not being folded. Specially, the fossorial genus Ammophila (q.v.).

sand-worm, *s.*

Zool.: *Nereis versicolor.*

sănd, *v.t.* [SAND, *s.*]

1. To sprinkle with sand; specif., to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface, in order to make it resemble stone. [SANDED.]

* 2. To force or drive upon a sand.

"Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 148.

săn'-dal (1), * **săn'-dall,** * **sen-dall,** *s.* [Fr. *sandale*, from Lat. *sandalium*, from Gr. σανδάλιον (*sandalion*), dimin. of σάνδαλον (*sandalon*) = a sandal; Pers. *sandal.*]

1. A protection for the sole of the foot. It consists merely of a sole, with sometimes a shield at the toe and heel, leaving the upper part of the foot bare, and is secured by straps passing over the instep and around the ankle. Sandals were worn by the Jews, and most Oriental nations, as well as by the Greeks and Romans, but appear to have been to a great

extent supplanted, even among the Orientals, by shoes. Originally made of leather they became in time articles of great luxury, being made of gold, silver, &c., and ornamented.

"Neither have they the use of stockings and shoes, but a sort of *sandals* are worn by the better sort."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. The official shoe of an abbot or bishop. They were commonly made of red leather, sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.

3. A tie or strap for fastening a shoe over the foot, or round the ankle.

* **sandal-shoon,** *s. pl.* Sandals.

"He wore his *sandal-shoon* and scallop-shell." *Byron: Childe Harold,* iv. 186.

săn′-dal (2), *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *chandal, chandan,* from Sansc. *chandana.*] Sandal-wood.

sandal-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sandoricum (q.v.).

sandal-wood, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: The wood of *Santalum album,* a small, greatly-branched, evergreen tree, with leaves opposite and entire, which have been compared to those of the myrtle, as the inflorescence, an axillary and terminal thyrsus, has been to that of the privet. The flowers are at first yellowish, but afterwards of a deep ferruginous hue. Though they are inodorous, the wood when cut, especially near the root, is highly fragrant. It grows in the dry region of Southern India, and in the islands of the Indian Archipelago. When felled the trunk is about nine inches or a foot in diameter. It is then barked, cut into billets, and buried in a dry place for about two months. It is largely exported from India to China and Arabia, and, to a certain extent, to Europe. The heart-wood is used in the East for carving, for incense, and for perfume. The seeds yield by expression a thick and viscid oil, burnt by the poorer classes in India. An essential oil is also distilled from the wood. Hindoo doctors consider sandal-wood sedative and cooling, and use it in gonorrhœa. The sandal-wood of the Sandwich Islands is derived from *Santalum Freycinetianum* and *S. paniculatum.* Red sandal-wood is the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus,* growing in Coromandel and Ceylon. In British pharmacy it is used only to colour the compound tincture of lavender. In India the name is also given to *Adenanthera pavonina.*

săn′-dal, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

sandal-brick, *s.* A brick imperfectly burned. (*Prov.*)

săn-dăl′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *sandal* (1); *i* connective, and *form.*] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

săn′-dalled, *a.* [Eng. *sandal* (1); *-ed.*]

1. Wearing sandals.

"Of staves and *sandalled* feet the trace." *Scott: Marmion,* ii. 9.

2. Shaped like a sandal or slipper; having the appearance of a sandal.

săn′-dal-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sandal* (2), and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Santalaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

săn′-da-răch, † sănd′-răch, *s.* [Lat. *sandaraca;* Gr. σανδαράκη, σανδαράχη (*sandarakē, sandarachē*); Arab. *sandarûs;* Pers. *sandarah, sandar* = realgar, from Sansc. *sindûra;* Fr. *sandaraque;* Sp. & Port. *sandaraca;* Ital. *sandaracca, sandracca.*]

Chem.: Gum-sandarach (q.v.).

sandarach-tree, sandrach-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Callitris quadrivalvis,* called also *Thuja articulata.* [CALLITRIS.]

sănd′-bănk, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *bank.*] A bank of sand; especially one formed by tides or currents.

sănd-bĕrg′-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After the German mineralogist, F. Sandberger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Tennantite (q.v.), containing over 7 per cent. each of zinc and antimony. The cleavage is stated to be cubic. Found at Morococha, Peru.

sănd′-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *sand; -ed.*]

1. Sprinkled with sand.

"But his house is now an ale-house, with a nicely *sanded* floor." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

2. Covered with sand; sandy.

"In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. Of a sandy colour.

"My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded,* and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

4. Short-sighted. (*Prov.*)

Săn-dĕ-mā′-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the sect described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Robert Sandeman, who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, introduced into England and America the doctrine of the Glassites. The body is not numerous. They have a weekly communion, and dine together every Lord's day, admit new members with a kiss of charity, abstain from blood, wash each other's feet, and each member is bound, to the full extent of his income, to support his church and the poor.

Săn-dĕ-mā′-nĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Sandemanian; -ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the Sandemanians.

sănd′-ĕr-lĭng, *s.* [Named from its method of seeking its food. (See extract.)]

Ornith.: *Calidris arenaria,* described by Saunders as "a Tringa without a hind toe," a winter visitant, arriving about the beginning of August and leaving about April. The adult male is about eight inches long, female slightly larger. The summer plumage is sombre on the upper surface, edged with red, the whole becoming light ash-gray in winter; under surface pure white.

"The *sanderling* obtains its food principally by probing the moist sands of the sea-shores, and the contents of the stomachs of those shot while thus occupied were slender sea-worms, minute shell-fish, gravel, and crustacea."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 423.

săn′-dĕrş, *s.* [SANDAL (2), *s.*]

sanders wood, *s.* [RED SAUNDERS-WOOD.]

săn′-dĕ-vĕr, *s.* [SANDIVER.]

† sănd′-grīnd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *grinder.*] A grinder of sandstone; the coarse powder thus produced being extensively used by cottagers in Lancashire to spread upon their stone floors. (*Notes & Queries,* March 3, 1883, p. 166.)

sănd′-hĭll, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *hill.*] A hill or mound of sand; a hill covered with sand.

sănd′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sandy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sandy, or of containing or being composed of sand.

2. The state of being of a sandy colour.

* **sănd′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sand; -ish.*] Resembling sand in structure or composition; loose; not compact.

"Plant the tenuifolias and ranunculuses in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

săn′-dĭ-vĕr, săn′-dĕ-vĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *suint-de-verre* = grease of glass.] A saline scum which rises to the surface of fused glass in the pot, and is skimmed off. It is used, when pulverized, as a polishing material. Called also Glass-gall or Sadwei.

* **săn′-dĭx,** * **săn′-dȳx,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σάνδυξ (*sandux*) = a bright red colour.]

Alchemy: Redlead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead. (*Brande & Cox.*)

săn-dŏr′-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [From Malay *santoor* = the name of the tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Trichilieæ. The wood of *Sandoricum indicum,* an evergreen Burmese tree, is used in India for carts and boat-building. The root, combined with that of *Carapa obovata,* is given against leucorrhœa.

sănd′-pī-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* s., and *piper.*]

1. *Ornith.:* A popular name for several European Wading-birds. Yarrell (ed. 4th) enumerates the following: The Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tringa rufescens*), Bartram's Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda,* formerly *Totanus bartramii*), the Common Sandpiper or Summer Snipe (*Totanus hypoleucus*), the Spotted Sandpiper (*Totanus macularis*), the Green Sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*), and the Wood Sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*). In the plural it is a book-name for the Totaninæ (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* *Petromyzon branchialis,* the larva of which has been long known under the name of Ammocœtes. (*Günther.*) [AMMOCŒTES, PRIDE (2).]

sănd′-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *stone.*]

Petrol. & Geol.: Any stone which is an agglutination of grains of sand, whether calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature. (*Lyell.*) Siliceous sandstones are the most common. They vary in compactness from scarcely cemented sand to a hardness approaching that of quartz rock. The grains may be held together by an iron oxide, or calcareous matter, or by simple pressure. When very fine in grain, they are called freestones; when coarse and composed of angular or subangular grains of sand, they become grits; when pebbly, pudding-stones. Loose and friable sandstones do not as a rule preserve fossils well. They are often deeply ripple-marked, and occasionally preserve foot-prints or the indentations made by old rain-drops. Sandstones occur in nearly every geological formation from the Cambrian to the Tertiary. Many furnish building- and paving-stones. [RED-SANDSTONE.]

sănd′-wĭçh, *s.* [So called after John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, Kent, who used to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaming table, to enable him to play without leaving off.]

1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with a slice of meat, as ham, beef, &c., seasoned with mustard, between them.

2. Hence, applied to anything resembling a sandwich, *i.e.*, consisting of a person or thing placed between two different things.

"An unstamped advertisement walking leisurely down Holborn Hill . . . an animated *Sandwich,* composed of a boy between two boards."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Dancing Academy.*

* 3. Applied incorrectly to the advertisement boards carried by a sandwich-man.

"The double sign-boards, or *sandwiches,* which conceal his body."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Aug., 1880, p. 607.

sandwich-boat, *s.*

Aquatics: A term applied at Oxford to the boat which having come to the head of the second division is made to row at the tail of the first.

"In the first division Wadham, as *sandwich-boat,* made a second bump, Lincoln being the victims."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 28, 1884.

sandwich-man, *s.* A man who walks about carrying two advertisement boards, one in front and one behind.

"In addition to his bill-boards, the *sandwich-man* carries in glass cases sample boots, sample shirts, sample weather-strips."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Aug., 1880, p. 609.

Sandwich-tern, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sterna cantiaca,* first observed in England at Sandwich (whence its popular name), in 1784, by Boys. It is a summer visitant, leaving in August. Wings and back pearl-gray, breast white, head above the eyes black. Length about fifteen inches.

sănd′-wĭçh, *v.t.* [SANDWICH, *s.*]

1. To make into a sandwich; to insert between dissimilar things, as the meat in a sandwich between the slices of bread; to fit between other parts.

"These proceedings were *sandwiched* with vocal and instrumental selections."—*Referee,* April, 18, 1886.

2. *Specif.:* To interpose, as a rail between two sleepers or thicknesses.

sănd′-wood, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: *Bremontiera Ammoxylon.*

sănd′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Arenaria (q.v.).

sănd′-ȳ, * **sand-ie,** * **sond-i,** *a.* [Eng. *sand; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting or composed of sand; abounding in sand; covered with sand.

"There are a few low bushes of Burton-wood, but they are mostly barren and *sandy,* bearing nothing but only a little chicken-weed."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1675).

2. Of the colour of sand; of a light reddish-yellow colour: as, *sandy* hair.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Like sand; hence, unstable, shifting; not firm or solid.

"The *sandy* foundation of human systems."—*Knox: Essay* xxii.

sandy-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia decolorata.*

sandy-laverock, *s.* The sand-lark, the sanderling. (*Scotch.*)

"Bare naetbing but windie-straes and *sandy-laverocks.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. vii.

sandy-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: Raia circularis. There are from eight to sixteen small spots about the size of a pea on the back.

***săn'-dyx,** *s.* [SANDIX.]

sāne, *a.* [Lat. *sanus* = of sound mind, whole, allied to Gr. σάος, σῶς (*saos, sōs*) = whole, sound.]

1. Sound in mind; of sound mind; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind: as, a *sane* person.

2. Not deranged or disordered: as, a *sane* mind.

*3. Sound, healthy. (A Latinism.)

sane memory, *s.*

Law: Perfect and sound mind and memory to do any lawful act, &c. (*Wharton.*)

sāne'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *sane; -ly.*] In a sane manner: as, He talked *sanely.*

sāne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sane; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sane, or of sound mind; sanity.

săng, *pret. of v.* [SING.]

săng, *s.* [SONG.] (*Scotch.*)

săng, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of Ginseng. (q.v.).

săn'-gą, săn'-gu, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The Galla ox (q.v.).

săn-gą-reē', *s.* [Sp. *sangria* = the incision of a vein, a drink, from *sangre;* Lat. *sanguis* = blood.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced, used as a refreshing drink in warm countries or warm weather.

săn-gą-reē', *v.t. & i.* [SANGAREE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To reduce in strength and sweeten. (Applied to fermented liquors, as ale, wine, &c.)

***B.** *Intrans.:* To drink sangaree.

sang-froid (as **sȧn fwȧ**), *s.* [Fr. = cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness, indifference, calmness.

"There be stood with such *sangfroid,* that greater Could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator."
Byron: Don Juan, v. 21.

săn'-ğĭ-ăc, *s.* [SANJAK.]

săn'-ğĭ-ą-cāte, *s.* [SANJAKATE.]

săng'-lĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A wild boar.

săn'-grē-al, ***săn'-grā-al,** *s.* [Lit. = the holy dish.] [GRAIL.] The grail.

săn'-gu, *s.* [SANOA.]

***săn-guĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *fero* = to produce, to bear.] Conveying blood.

"There belongs to it the optick nerve, and according to modern discoveries, lymphaeducts, besides *sanguiferous* vessels."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 736.

¶ The sanguiferous system includes the heart, the aorta and other arteries, the veins, &c.

***săn-guĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *facio* = to make.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

"The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. ii.

***săn'-guĭ-fī-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sanguify; -er.*] A producer of blood.

"Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers,* and also the best febrifuges."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

***săn-guĭf'-lū-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *fluo* = to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

***săn'-guĭ-fy,** ***săn'-guĭ-fīe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *facio* (pass. *flo*) = to make.] To produce blood.

"I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I *sanguify,* I carnify."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 81.

***săn-guĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to beget.] Producing blood.

***săn'-guĭn,** *a. & s.* [SANGUINE.]

săn-guĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *sanguinarius* = pertaining to blood.]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. *Sanguinaria canadensis* is the Puccoon (q.v.). It is an emetic and purgative in small doses; but in large ones a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

săn'-guĭn-ąr-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *sanguinary; -ly.*] In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily.

săn-guĭn'-ą-rîne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sanguinar(ia); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$. An alkaloid possessing the same composition and characters as Chelerythrine (q.v.), but extracted from *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

săn'-guĭn-ąr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sanguinary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sanguinary.

săn'-guĭn-ą-rȳ, *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire,* from Lat. *sanguinarius* from *sanguis* = blood; Sp. & Ital. *sanguinario.*]

1. Consisting of blood, formed of blood.

2. Attended with bloodshed, bloody.

"Every victory gained by either party had been followed by a *sanguinary* proscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. xv.

3. Bloodthirsty, cruel, murderous.

"One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell
Of cruel man." *Cowper: Task,* iii. 335.

săn'-guĭn-ą-rȳ, *s.* [Lat. *sanguinaria (herba)* = (a herb) that stanches blood; Fr. *sanguinaire.*]

Bot.: Achillea Millefolium. [MILFOIL.]

săn'-guĭne, ***săn'-guĭn,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sanguin,* from Lat. *sanguineus,* from *sanguis;* genit. *sanguinis* = blood; Sp. *sanguino, sanguineo;* Ital. *sanguineo, sanguigno.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Abounding with blood, full of blood, bloody.

*2. Having the colour of blood; red.

"*Sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clii.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric; of full habit, vigour, muscularity, activity of circulation, &c.: as, a *sanguine* temperament, or habit of body.

¶ The *sanguine* or *sanguineous* temperament is characterized by red or light brown hair, blue eyes, a partly fair and partly florid complexion, large and superficial arteries and veins, a full and rapid pulse, slight perspiration, impatience of heat, febrile tendency, a lively and cheerful temper, and excitable passions.

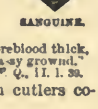
4. Cheerful, warm, ardent: as, a *sanguine* temper.

5. Anticipating the best; confident, not despondent: as, He is *sanguine* of success.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Dull red, passing into brownish black.

2. *Her.:* The same as MURREY (q.v.). It is denoted in engraving by diagonal lines crossing each other.



SANGUINE.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Blood colour.

"From which forth gusht a stream of goreblood thick,
And into a deepe *sanguine* dide the grassy grownd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. 1. 38.

*2. Red hematite, with which cutlers coloured the hilts of swords, &c.

***săn'-guĭne,** *v.t.* [SANGUINE, *a.*]

1. To stain with blood; to ensanguine.

2. To stain or varnish with a blood colour.

"I would send
His face to the cutlers then, and have it *sanguin'd.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, ii. 2.

***săn'-guĭne-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sanguine; -less.*] Destitute of blood; pale.

***săn'-guĭne-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sanguine; -ly.*] In a sanguine manner; ardently, hopefully; with confidence.

"This task has been undertaken accordingly by every divine, *sanguinely* and dogmatically by most."
—*Bolingbroke: Frag. of Essays,* ess. 26.

săn'-guĭne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sanguine; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sanguine; redness; colour of blood.

2. Fulness of blood; plethora.

3. Ardour, confidence.

"Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others."
—*Decay of Piety.*

săn-guĭn'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sanguineus,* from *sanguis,* genit. *sanguinis* = blood.]

1. Pertaining to or constituting blood; bloody.

2. Of a blood or red colour; red, crimson.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric, sanguine.

"A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Having blood.

"To revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seemed to have been killed."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 124.

*5. Confident, ardent, sanguine.

***săn-guĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sanguin(e); -ity.*]

1. Sanguineness.

2. Consanguinity.

"The duel would have been no breach of *sanguinity.*"
—*Walpole: To Mann,* i. 15.

***săn-guĭn-ĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** ***săn-guĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis,* genit. *sanguinis* = blood, and *voro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on blood.

săn-guĭn-ō-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from the species *Solen sanguinolentus.*] [SOLEN.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Tellinidæ. Shell oval, compressed, rounded in front, attenuated and slightly gaping behind; hinge-teeth ⅔, small; siphonal inflection very deep; ligament external. Recent species twenty, from the warmer seas; fossil thirty, beginning in the Eocene of Europe and America. (*S. P. Woodward.*) One recent species, *Sanguinolaria rugosa,* has an extremely wide range.

***săn-guĭn'-ō-lęn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sanguinolen(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being sanguinolent; bloodthirstiness, bloodiness.

"That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency.*"—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity,* bk. i., ch. viii., § 4.

***săn-guĭn'-ō-lęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguinolentus.*] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody.

"For the stopping of blood in *sanguinolent* ulcers and bleeding wounds."—*Fuller: Worthies; England,* ch. ii.

săn'-guĭ-sorb, *s.* [SANGUISORBA.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Sanguisorbaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

săn-guĭ-sor'-bą, *s.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *sorbeo* = to suck in. Named from the supposed vulnerary properties of the plants.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sanguisorbaceæ (q.v.). Flowers in a head; calyx four-lobed, superior, coloured, with two to four scales or bracts at the base; petals none; stamens four; achenes one or two. *Sanguisorba officinalis,* Common Burnet (now *Poterium Sanguisorba*), yields good fodder. The root of *S. canadensis* is astringent and emetic, and its fruit is said to produce stupefaction.

săn-guĭ-sor-bā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sanguisorb(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sanguisorbs; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. Herbs or undershrubs, sometimes spiny. Leaves simple, lobed, or compound, alternate, with stipules; flowers small, often capitate, sometimes with separate sexes; calyx with the tube thickened and lined with a disc, the limb three-, four-, or five-lobed; stamens definite; ovary solitary, simple, with the style from its apex or its base; stigma compound or simple; fruit a one-seeded nut enclosed in the indurated calyx. Found in Europe, America, and at the Cape of Good Hope. Known genera twelve, species 125. (*Lindley.*) Sometimes reduced to Sanguisorbeæ, a tribe of Rosaceæ.

săn-guĭ-sor'-bē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sanguisorb(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*] [SANGUISORBACEÆ.]

***săn'-guĭ-sū'-gą,** *s.* [Lat. = a blood-sucker, a leech: *sanguis* = blood, and *sugo* = to suck.]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Hirudo (q.v.).

***săn'-guĭ-sūge,** *s.* [SANGUISUGA.] Any individual of the genus Sanguisuga (q.v.)

Săn'-hĕ-drĭm, † **Săn'-hĕ-drĭn**, *s.* [Heb. סַנְהֶדְרִין (*sanchhedrin*, from Gr. συνέδριον (*sunedrion*) = a sitting together, a sitting in council, a council-board, a council; σύνεδρος (*sunedros*) = sitting together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat.]

Jewish Antiq.: The superior court or council of the Jewish nation. Tradition says that it was instituted in the time of Moses, and consisted of seventy-one members, viz., the seventy elders appointed by God (Num. xi. 17–25), with the lawgiver himself as president; but the fact of its Greek derivation (see etym.) renders it highly probable that it did not arise till after the Græco-Macedonian period. It is never alluded to in the Old Testament, unless it be in 2 Chron. xix. 8. That work, however, may not have taken its final form till the period in question. The Sanhedrim may have developed from and succeeded the Great Synagogue. The tradition is that it had seventy-one members. If so, the number was probably fixed to put it in harmony with the court of Moses and the seventy, and, if the number of the seventy disciples sent out by Jesus was fixed to constitute with him seventy-one in imitation of the Sanhedrim, this would confirm the tradition. But, if Jesus followed Moses, and not the Sanhedrim, the apparent confirmation would fall to the ground. The Sanhedrim consisted of three classes: first, the heads of the twenty-four courses into which the priests were divided (1 Chron. xxiv. 4–6), with those who had been high priests (?)—the elders or heads of the people (Matt. xvi. 21, xxvii. 1–3), and the scribes, or lawyers (Matt. xxvi. 3). They sat in a crescent, the president, on a higher seat than the rest, in the middle, supported on the right by the vice-president, and on the left by a learned referee. Herod was summoned before the Sanhedrim for putting people to death, B.C. 47 (*Josephus: Antiq.*, xiv. 9, § 4), and Jesus was condemned by it for claiming to be the Messiah (Matt. xxvi. 57–66). Shortly before this it had lost the power of life and death (John xviii. 31), which is generally held to have fulfilled the Messianic prophecy in Gen. xlix. 10). It ended when Theodosius put the last president to death, A.D. 425.

Săn'-hĭ-ta, *s.* [Hind.] The name of that portion of the Vedas, or sacred writings of the Brahmans, which contains the mantra or hymns.

săn'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanicula*, from *sano* = to heal.]

Bot.: The genus Sanicula (q.v.).

sa-nĭc'-u-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sano* = to heal.]

Bot.: Sanicle; the typical genus of Saniculidæ (q.v.). Umbels sub-globose; fruit with hooked spines; leaves palmate. Known species ten, from the temperate regions. One, *Sanicula europæa*, is British.

săn-ĭ-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sanicul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ. Fruit sub-terete or dorsally compressed; commissure broad.

săn'-ĭ-dîne, *s.* [Gr. σανίς (*sanis*), genit. σανίδος (*sanidos*) = a table; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very pure variety of Orthoclase (q.v.), occurring in clear glassy crystals of a tabular habit, in certain volcanic rocks, notably those of the trachytes of Bonn, Rhine, and the ejected bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and of the Laacher See.

săn'-ĭ-dĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *sanidin(e)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A rock consisting largely of Sanidine (q.v.).

săn'-ĭ-dō-phyre (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Eng. *sanid(ine)*, *o* connective, and Gr. φύρω (*phurō*) = to mix.]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of sanidine (q.v.) and a plagioclase felspar, without glassy or felsitic inclusions.

sā'-nĭ-ēş, *s.* [Lat. = bloody matter.] A thin, reddish discharge from sores or wounds; serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and slightly tinged with red.

"It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*."—*Wiseman.*

* **săn'-ĭ-fȳ**, *v.t.* [Lat. *sanus* = whole, sound, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make healthy; to improve in sanitary condition.

* **sā'-nĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *saniosus*, from *sanies* (q.v.); Fr. *sanieux*; Ital. *sanioso*.]

1. Pertaining to sanies; of the nature of or resembling sanies; thin and serous, with a tinge of red.

2. Excreting or exuding a thin, serous, reddish matter.

"I was sent for, and observing the ulcer *sanious*, proposed digestion."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

săn-ĭ-tăr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *sanitary*; *-an*.] One who promotes or studies sanitation or sanitary reforms. [HYGIENE.]

"With the cry for less smoke, the persistent *sanitarians* keep up the demand for more air."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* **săn'-ĭ-tar-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *sanitar(y)*; *-ist*.] An advocate or promoter of sanitary measures; a sanitarian.

săn-ĭ-tăr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SANITARY.] A health retreat, a sanatorium (q.v.).

săn'-ĭ-tar-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *sanitaire*, from Lat. *sanitas* = sanity (q.v.).] Pertaining to or connected with health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic. [SANATORY.]

"A source of anxiety on *sanitary* and legal grounds."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1886.

sanitary-inspector, *s.*

Law: An inspector appointed to enforce the provisions of the various sanitary laws of towns and cities.

* **săn'-ĭ-tāte**, *v.t.* [SANITATION.] To adopt or carry out sanitary measures in.

"Their camp has been *sanitated*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1886.

săn-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [SANITARY.] The adoption or carrying out of sanitary measures; hygiene.

"Yet the measure in which the elementary laws of *sanitation* is observed has produced remarkable results."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **săn'-ĭ-tĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *sanit(ary)*; *-ist*.] A sanitarian.

* **săn'-ĭ-tōr-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *sanit(y)*; *-ory*.] The same as SANITARY (q.v.).

săn'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *sanitas*, from *sanus* = sane (q.v.).] The quality or state of being sane: healthiness of body or mind; saneness.

"Extreme departs from perfect *sanity*."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

săn'-jăk, săn'-ġĭ-ăc, *s.* [Turk. = a standard.] A subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because its governor, called Sanjak-beg, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horsetail.

săn'-jăk-āte, săn'-ġĭ-a-cāte, *s.* [SANJAK.] A sanjak.

sănk, *pret.* of *v.* [SINK, *v.*]

săn'-khȳ-a, *s.* [Sansc. = synthetic reasoning.]

Brahmanism: On of the six systems of Brahmanical philosophy. It was founded by Kapila. It assumes the existence of primordial matter, existing from all eternity, from which the world was made, and absolutely denies the existence of God.

săn'-nah, *s.* [Native name.] The name of certain kinds of Indian muslin.

săn'-păn, *s.* [SAMPAN.]

* **sănş**, *prep.* [Fr., from Lat. *sine* = without; O. Fr. *sens*.] Without.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* **sans-appel**, *s.* An infallible person; one from whose dictum there is no appeal.

"Such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xix.

sans-culotte, *s.* [Fr. = without breeches.]

1. A fellow without breeches; a rough, ragged fellow. The name was applied in derision to the popular party by the aristocrats in the beginning of the revolution of 1789, and was afterwards assumed by the patriots as a title of honour.

2. A fierce republican.

3. A rough.

"The mob was asked whether it was ready for revolution, and of course the *sans-culottes* brought together for the occasion declared that they were."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

sans-culottery, *s.* The revolutionary mob. (*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. ii.)

sans-culottic, *a.* Pertaining to sans-culottism; revolutionary.

sans-culottism, *s.* The principles or teachings of the sans-culottes; extreme republicanism.

sans-culottist, *s.* An extreme republican; a sans-culotte.

săn-sŏv-ĭ-ër'-a, *s.* [Named after M. Sansevier, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: Bowstring Hemp; a genus of Hemerocalleæ. *Sanseviera zeylanica* is a stemless Indian and Chinese bush, with a rosette of six or eight succulent leaves, the under ones sometimes four feet long, and ending in a long straight spine; scape one or two feet long, with greenish-white flowers. A soft, silky, elastic fibre extracted from its succulent leaves is made by the natives of India into bowstrings. In Europe it is manufactured into ropes for deep-sea dredgings, or made into paper. The African Bowstring Hemp, *S. guineensis*, has also excellent fibres. The roots of the species have been used in gonorrhœa, pains of the joints, and coughs.

Sănş-krĭt, Sănş'-crĭt, *s.* [Skt., lit. = carefully constructed, symmetrically formed, from *sans* = together, and the pa. par. *krita* = made. It is thus opposed to the *Prakrit* (= common, natural), the name given to the vernacular dialect of India.]

Philol.: The ancient language of the Hindus, and the oldest and most primitive of the Indo-European tongues. It has long ceased to be a living language, but in it most of the literature of the Hindus is written, from the oldest portion of the Vedas onwards. [VEDA.] To the scores of tribes and nations of discordant speech in India Sanscrit has long been the sacred and literary dialect, and all the cultivated tongues of modern India are as full of Sanscrit words as the European tongues are of Latin. It is a highly inflected language, and to philologists is the most valuable of tongues, owing to its freedom from the corruptions and disguises of phonetic changes and from obliteration of the original meaning of its vocables.

"The classical *Sanskrit* is a dialect which, at a later period, after the full possession of Hindustan and the development of Brahmanism out of the simpler and more primitive religion and polity of Vedic times, became established as the literary language of the whole country, and has ever since maintained that character, being still learned for writing and speaking in the native schools of the Brahmanic priesthood. From the fact that inscriptions in a later form of Indian language are found dating from the third century B.C., it is inferred that the *Sanskrit* must at least as early as that have ceased to be a vernacular tongue."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

Sănş'-krĭt-ĭst, Sănş'-crĭt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Sanskrit*; *-ist*.] One who is learned or versed in Sanskrit and its literature.

"Let us, however, make some allowance for the patriotism of the learned co-editor, who, we hope, heads a succession of new and abler *Sanskritists* in Japan."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

* **Sănş'-krĭt-īze**, * **Sănş'-krĭt-īşe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *Sanskrit*; *-ize*, *-ise*.] To render in or into Sanskrit.

Săn'-ta Claûş, *s.* The Dutch name for Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of children. In nursery folk-lore, the jolly, little old man who brings good children presents at Christmas.

săn-ta-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *santal(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Sandalworts; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Asarales. Trees, shrubs, undershrubs, or herbs, having alternate or nearly opposite leaves, often minute; small flowers in spikes, in umbels, or solitary; calyx superior, four- or five-cleft, half coloured, with valvate æstivation; corolla none; stamens four or five, opposite the segments of the calyx; ovary one-celled, with one to four pendulous ovules near the top of a central placenta; fruit a one-seeded hard and dry drupe. Found in Europe and North America as small weeds; in the East Indies, Australia, and the South Sea Islands as large shrubs or small trees. Sandalwood is produced from plants of this order. One species, the Buffalo Tree or Oil Nut of the Southern States, has a large seed which yields oil.

săn-tăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. (*Pterocarpus*) *santal(inus)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from sandal-wood.

santalic-acid, *s.* [SANTALIN.]

săn'-ta-lin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *santal(um)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$ (?). Santalic acid. An inodorous, tasteless substance extracted from sandal wood by ether. It forms small crystals of a fine red colour, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 104°, and at a higher temperature becomes resinous.

săn'-ta-lŭm, *s.* [Pers. *sandal* (a.) = useful; (s.) = sandal-wood.]

Bot.: Sandal-wood; the typical genus of Santalaceæ (q.v.). Calyx superior, in four divisions, with four stamens opposite to them, and four glands. Trees and shrubs, growing in Asia, Australia, and the Pacific. *Santalum album* is the True Sandal-wood.

Săn'-ta Ma-rī'-a, *s.* [Sp. = Holy Mary.] (See compound.)

Santa Maria tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Calophyllum Calaba.*

* **san-ter,** *v.i.* [SAUNTER.]

săn-tō-lī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *sanctum* = holy, and *linum* = flax.]

Bot.: A genus of Anthemideæ. The flower-heads of *Santolina fragrantissima* are sold in Egypt as a substitute for camomile.

săn'-tŏn, săn'-toôn, *s.* [Native name.] An Eastern priest, a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint.

"Slaves, eunuchs, soldiers, guests, and *santons* wait."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 56.

* **săn-tŏn-ĭc** (1), *a.* [Eng. *santon*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or worn by santons.

săn-tŏn'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *santon(in)*; *-ic.*] (See compound.)

santonic-acid, *s.* [SANTONIN.]

săn'-tō-nĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$. Santonic acid. The active constituent of the blossoms and seeds of *Artemisia santonica*, discovered by Kahler in 1830. It crystallizes in lustrous six-sided flat prisms, which melt at 168°–170°; insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. Much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

săn'-tōn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *santon(in)*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{18}O$. Obtained by heating a mixture of santonin and zinc-dust in a current of hydrogen. It crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at 135°.

Săn-tō-rī'-nĭ, *s.* [See compound.]

Santorini's cartilages, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two small, yellowish, conical cartilaginous nodules, articulated with the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. Named from their discoverer, G. B. Santorini, an Italian anatomist (1681–1736).

saôu-a'-rĭ, *s.* [Guiana name.]

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Caryocar nuciferum* and *C. tomentosum*. Called also Suwarrow. [CARYOCAR.]

săp (1), * **sappe,** *s.* [A.S. *sæp*; cogn. with O. Dut. *sap*; O. H. Ger. *saf*; Ger. *saft*; Gr. ὀπός (*opos*) = juice, sap; Icel. *saft*; Sw. *saft, saf*; Dan. *saft, säve.*]

1. *Bot.*: The watery juice contained in living plants. It is derived from the soil, and enters the plant in a state of solution. As crude sap ascending to the leaves, it is transformed into elaborated sap. Descending again, this time through the bark and more or less circuitously, it forms the cambium whence young wood is formed. The sap ascends with great rapidity in a zigzag course, sending off lateral currents to the leaves. The most copious ascent is in spring; in winter the operation intermits. The sap increases in density as it rises.

"But the *sap* that made them shoot, and makes them flourish, rises from the root through the trunk."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope.*

2. The alburnum of a tree. [ALBURNUM.]

"Some fell the trees . . . one chips off the *sap*, and he is commonly a principal man."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

3. The juice or fluid in any substance, the presence of which is characteristic of health, freshness, or vigour; blood.

"Did drain the purple *sap* from her sweet brother's body." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

sap-ball, *s.*

Bot.: The species of Polyporus which grow on trees, especially *P. squamosus*, found on decaying ash. When dried it is sometimes used for razor-strops.

sap-boiler, *s.* A furnace with pans for evaporating the sap of the maple.

sap-colour, *s.* An expressed vegetable colour inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c.

sap-green, *s.*

Art: A pigment obtained from the juice of blackthorn berries, which are first fermented in a tub for eight days, and then placed in a press with a small quantity of alum, and concentrated by gentle evaporation; it is afterwards hardened by enclosure in bladders. It is used in water-colour painting, but is of no real value.

sap-rot, *s.* Dry-rot (q.v.).

sap-spout, *s.* A device for conducting sugar-maple sap from the tap-hole to the bucket.

sap-tube, *s.* A vessel for conducting sap.

sap-wood, *s.* [ALBURNUM.]

săp (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A simpleton, a ninny, a milksop. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

"He maun be a saft *sap*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

2. One who reads or studies hard. (*School slang.*)

"I was laughed at and called a *sap*."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. ii.

săp (3), *s.* [SAP (3), *v.*]

Fort.: An excavated trench or tunnel, for the purpose of approaching a fort under cover of the scarp and parapet formed by the ditch and excavated earth. At the head of the sapping party a sap-roller (q.v.) is pushed along as the sap advances, affording protection to the men. The sap advances by zigzags, so directed as not to be exposed to an enfilading fire from the fortress. Sand-bags, gabions, and fascines are employed as revetments or to crown the parapet formed by the excavated earth. The double sap has a parapet at each side.

sap-fagget, *s.*

Fort.: A fascine about three feet long, used in sapping, to close the crevices between gabions.

sap-fork, *s.*

Fort.: A forked lever used for advancing the sap-roller.

sap-roller, *s.*

Fort.: A bullet-proof gabion, six feet long and four feet in diameter. It is pushed forward by a sap-fork.

săp (1), *v.i.* [SAP (2), *s.*]

1. To act like a sap or a ninny; to be or act like a milksop.

2. To read or study hard.

"*Sapping* and studying still."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. i.

săp (2), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *sapper* (Fr. *saper*) = to undermine, from O. Fr. *sappe* (Fr. *sape*) = a hoe, an instrument for mining, from Low Lat. *sapa* = a hoe; Sp. *zapa* = a spade; Ital. *zappa* = a mattock.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: To undermine; to cause to fall or to render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation.

"Till *sapp'd* their strength, and ev'ry part unsound,
Down, down they sink, and spread a ruin round."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

2. *Fig.*: To undermine; to subvert or destroy, as by some secret or hidden process.

"The revolution is let loose, and is ready to *sap* the foundations of his throne."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

II. *Mil.*: To pierce with saps.

B. *Intrans.*: To proceed by secretly undermining.

săp-a-dĭl'-lō, *s.* [SAPODILLA.]

săp-a-jôu' (j as zh), *s.* [For etym. and def., see extract under SAJOU.]

săp'-an, *s.* [SAPPAN.]

sapan-red, *s.* [BRAZILIN.]

sāpe, sāip, *s.* [SOAP, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

săp'-fụl, *a.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of sap, abounding in sap.

săp'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *sap* (2), s., and *head.*] A blockhead, a ninny, a fool.

sa-phē'-na (pl. **sa-phē'-næ**), *s.* [Gr. σαφηνής (*saphēnēs*) = clear, manifest.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): The saphenous veins (q.v.).

sa-phē'-noŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saphen(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the sapheuæ.

saphenous-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two superficial veins of the lower limb. The external collects the blood from the outer side of the foot and leg, and passes into the popliteal vein; the internal commences on the bottom and inner side of the foot, passing up the inner side of the leg and thigh into the femoral vein, an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament.

† **săp'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *sapidus*, from *sapio* = to taste.] [INSIPID.] Possessing flavour or relish; tasteful, tasty, savoury, palatable. (Still used in Botany.)

"Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **sa-pĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *sapidité.*] The quality or state of being sapid; power of stimulating the palate; tastiness, tastefulness.

"Ingustible, and void of all *sapidity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **săp'-ĭd-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sapid*; *-less.*] Tasteless, insipid.

"Quite tasteless and *sapidless*."—*Lamb: Grace before Meat.*

* **săp'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sapid*; *-ness.*] The same as SAPIDITY (q.v.).

† **sā'-pĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sapientia*, from *sapiens*, genit. *sapientis* = wise; *sapio* = to be wise.] The quality or state of being sapient; wisdom, knowledge.

"Just as the *sapience* of an author's brain
Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain."
Cowper: Charity, 519.

† **sā'-pĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *sapiens.*] [SAPIENCE.] Wise, sage, sagacious. (Generally used ironically.) (*Knox: Essays*, No. 157.)

sā-pĭ-ĕn'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. = wisdom.] (See etym.)

¶ *O Sapientia*: An entry in the Anglican calendar under Dec. 16, which has been retained from pre-Reformation times. These two words are the commencement of the first of the series of seven greater antiphons for the Magnificat, one of which is daily said or sung at Vespers in the Roman Church from Dec. 17 to Dec. 23 inclusive.

* **sā'-pĭ-ĕn'-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *sapient*; *-ial.*] Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. (*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 66.)

* **sā-pĭ-ĕn'-tial-lȳ** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sapiential*; *-ly.*] In a sapiential or wise manner; wisely, sagely.

* **sā-pĭ-ĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *sapient*; *-ious.*] Sapiential.

* **sā'-pĭ-en-tīze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *sapient*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To make or render sapient or wise.

B. *Trans.*: To affect wisdom.

sā'-pĭ-ent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sapient*; *-ly.*] In a sapient manner; wisely, sagely, sagaciously.

săp-ĭn-dā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapind(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Soapworts; the typical order of Sapindales (q.v.). Trees, shrubs, twining and with tendrils, rarely climbing herbs. Leaves alternate, generally compound, sometimes dotted. Flowers small, in racemes or racemose panicles, white or pink, rarely yellow. Calyx four- or five-parted, or of four or five sepals; petals four, five, or none; disc fleshy; stamens eight to ten, rarely five, six, or seven, or twenty; style undivided, or two- or three-cleft; ovary generally with three, rarely with two or four cells, and one, two, three, rarely more ovules. Fruit capsular, two- or three-valved, sometimes winged, or fleshy and indehiscent; embryo, often curved or twisted spirally. Found in South America, in India, and various tropical countries. Tribes Sapindeæ, Hippocastaneæ, Dodoneæ, and Meliosmeæ. Known genera fifty, species 380. (*Lindley.*)

săp-ĭn-dā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sapindace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to plants of the order Sapindaceæ (q.v.).

sa-pĭn'-dal, *a.* [SAPINDALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Sapindales.

săp-ĭn-dā'-lēș, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *sapindalis*, from *sapindus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Sapindal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, with monodichlamydeous, unsymmetrical flowers, axile placenta, an imbricated calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and little or no albumen. Orders: Tremandraceæ, Polygalaceæ, Petiveriaceæ, Vochyaceæ, Staphyleaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Aceraceæ, Malpighiaceæ, and Erythroxylaceæ.

sa-pĭn'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapind(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. Leaves alternate; ovules generally solitary; embryo curved, or occasionally straight. (*Lindley.*)

sa-pĭn'-dŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sapo* = = soap, and *Indus* = Indian.]

Bot.: Soap-tree; the typical genus of Sapindaceæ (q.v.). Trees or shrubs, with equally pinnate leaves, and panicles of white or greenish flowers. The fleshy fruits of *Sapindus esculentus* and *S. senegalensis* are eaten. The acrid fruits of *S. saponaria* and *S. inequalis*, placed in water, form a lather, used in lieu of soap in the West Indies. If pounded and thrown into water, they intoxicate fish. A tincture of the berries has been recommended in chlorosis. *S. Mukorossi* (or *detergens*) and *S. trifoliatus* (or *emarginata*), both cultivated in India, yield a gum. The seeds of the first and the fruit of the second are given in India medicinally. The fruit of *S. attenuatus* is eaten in Sylhet.

sā'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Celtic *sap* = fat. Named from the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippomaneæ. The juice of *Sapium aucuparium* is said to be poisonous.

săp'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of sap; dry, withered.

"Trees, on the *sapless* branches of which enormous snakes were curled."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 10, 1886.

*2. Worn out, old.

"I am old and *sapless*." *Beaum. & Flet.: Captain*, i. 3.

*3. Spiritless.

"Heartless, *sapless* services, which had no godliness, no sincerity, no true love of God in them."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 218.

săp'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; dimin. *-ling.*]

1. A young tree full of sap; a young plant.

"The near branches and *saplings* were besmeared with it."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 98.

2. A young greyhound; a greyhound which has never run in a coursing match.

"Having conspired to run in a Sapling Stake a greyhound which was not a *sapling*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 18, 1885.

*3. A young person.

săp-ō-dĭl'-la, săp-pō-dĭl'-la, *s.* [Dut. *sapodille*; Sp. *sapotilla*, from Mexican *zapoil.*] [ACHRAS, SAPOTA.] The fruit of *Achras Sapota*. It is highly esteemed in the West Indies. Its bark is astringent and febrifugal; its seeds aperient and diuretic.

sa-pŏg'-ĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *sapo* = soap; Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{22}O_4$. Æsculic acid. A substance formed along with a carbohydrate when saponin is boiled with dilute mineral acids. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol.

săp-ō-nā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *saponis* = soap; Fr. *saponace.*] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

"It was close-grained, *saponaceous* to the touch."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **săp-ō-năç'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [SAPONACEOUS.] The quality or state of being saponaceous.

săp-ō-när'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *sapo* = soap. So named because it has been used as soap.]

Bot.: Soapwort, Fuller's Herb; a genus of Sileneæ (*Lindley*), of Caryophylleæ, section Polycarpeæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Calyx monophyllous, cylindrical, and one-toothed, without bracteas; petals five-clawed; stamens ten; styles two; capsule four-toothed; seeds globose or reniform. Known species about thirty. Europe and temperate Asia. One, *Saponaria officinalis*, with a lilac or white flower, is naturalized in England, and *S. vaccaria* is a casual in corn-fields. The mucilaginous sap of *S. vaccaria* is used in India in washing clothes, and as a cure for the itch.

sa-pŏn'-ar-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *saponar(ia)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter, neutral, crystallizable substance found in the roots of *Saponaria officinalis* before flowering time, but not after. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; insoluble in oil of turpentine.

* **săp'-ō-nar-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *saponis* = soap.] Saponaceous.

"A soft *saponary* substance."—*Boyle.*

* **sa-pŏn-ĭ-fī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *saponify*; *-able.*] Capable of being saponified or converted into soap.

sa-pŏn-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *saponify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*]

Chem.: A term formerly applied to the conversion of fats into soaps by the action of alkalis and metallic hydrates, the change resulting in the formation of a salt of the fatty acid and glycerin; now extended to the decomposition of all ethers and similar compounds into acids and alcohols, and also to the resolution of glucosides by the action of dilute acids.

sa-pŏn'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *saponis* = soap, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To convert into soap, by combination with an alkali.

săp'-ō-nĭn, *s.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *sapon(is)* = soap; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{24}O_{10}$ (?). Senegin. Polygalin. A substance first observed in the common soapwort, but now found to be widely diffused through the vegetable kingdom. Quillaja bark, horse-chestnuts, and senega root yield it in considerable quantities. The powdered substance is boiled in strong alcohol, and filtered hot; the saponin separates in flocks on cooling, and is purified by animal charcoal. It is a white friable powder, having a burning and persistently disagreeable taste, is more soluble in dilute than strong alcohol, and forms with water a frothy solution. It is often used to give an artificial froth to beer and effervescing beverages.

săp'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *sapon(is)* = soap; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral occurring as nodules, or filling crevices, and forming amygdules in igneous rocks. Soft, but brittle when dry. Sp. gr. 2·266; lustre, dull to greasy; colour, various. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina, but analyses vary considerably, the substance being more or less impure.

2. A clay resembling soap, occurring in the granite of the hot springs of Plombières, France.

* **sā'-por,** * **sā'-pōur,** *s.* [Lat. *sapor.*] Taste, flavour, savour, sapidity; power or quality of affecting or stimulating the palate.

"There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

săp-ō-rĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sapo(nin)*, and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}O_3$ (?). Produced, according to Overbeck, by boiling saponin with dilute acids. It is probably identical with sapogenin.

* **săp-ō-rĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*, from Lat. *sapor* = flavour, taste, and *facio* = to make.] Having the power or quality of producing taste; producing taste, flavour, or relish.

* **săp-ō-rĭf'-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *saporific*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saporific.

* **săp-ōr-ŏs'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *saporous*; *-ity.*] The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

* **săp'-ōr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *saporus*, from *sapor* = taste.] Having flavour or taste; yielding some kind of taste.

sa-pō'-ta, *s.* [From Lat. *sapo* = soap.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sapotaceæ, generally made a synonym of Achras. Calyx of four or five segments; corolla campanulate; stamens twelve, only six of them fertile. *Sapota Achras*, often called *Achras Sapota*, is the Sapodilla.

săp-ō-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapot(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sapotads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Trees or shrubs, often milky. Leaves alternate, sometimes, or nearly, whorled, entire, coriaceous, exstipulate; calyx regular, persistent, with five, rarely with four, to eight divisions; corolla monopetalous, regular, deciduous, its segments generally as numerous as those of the calyx. Fertile stamens as many, alternating with the same number of sterile ones; style one; stigma undivided or lobed. Ovary superior, several celled, each with one ovule. Fruit fleshy, with several one-seeded cells, or by abortion with one. Seeds nut-like. Natives chiefly of tropical India, Africa, and America. Known genera twenty-one, species 212. (*Lindley.*)

săp'-ō-tăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sapot(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Sapotaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

săp-pa-dĭl'-lō, *s.* [SAPODILLA.]

săp'-pan, săp'-an, *s.* [Sp. *sapan*; Malay *sâpang*; Javanese *sâchang.*] A dye-wood, produced by *Cæsalpinia sappan*, a native of Southern Asia and the neighbouring islands. It resembles Brazil wood in colour and properties.

săp'-par-īte, *s.* [Fr. *sappare.*]

Min.: The same as KYANITE (q.v.).

săp'-pĕr, *s.* [Fr. *sapeur.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which saps.

2. *Mil.:* A term applied to officers and men of the Royal Engineers, who were originally organized as a corps of "Sappers and Miners." They are at present divided into troops and companies. The former are mounted for telegraph and pontooning duties; the latter are designed for service in the field with the infantry columns, for which purpose they are provided with entrenching tools, &c.; for submarine mining on the coasts; for garrison duty, where they undertake the work of skilled mechanics, and for surveying work in Great Britain and elsewhere. Others are permanently employed in telegraph maintenance work for postal service. They are armed and equipped similarly to the infantry.

săpph'-ĭc, * **săpph'-ĭck (pph as f),** * **săph'-ĭk,** *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of, or pertaining to Sappho, a celebrated Greek poetess, nearly contemporaneous with Alcæus, born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about B.C. 600.

2. *Pros.:* Applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho. It consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, thus:

— ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪

thrice repeated, and followed by an Adonic, — ∪ ∪ | — —.

B. *As substantive:*

Pros.: A sapphic verse.

"She sung these *sapphicks*, speaking as it were to her own hope."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

¶ English Sapphics have been sometimes attempted. The following example, from *The Friend of Humanity & the Knife-grinder*, a parody by Canning and Frere of Southey's *Widow*, will show both the Sapphic and the Adonic lines:

"Sordid, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded,
Spiritless outcast."

săpph'-īre (pph as f), * **saph-ir,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *saphir*, from Lat. *sapphirus*, from Gr. σάπφειρος (*sappheiros*), from Heb. *sappir* = a sapphire; Pers. *saffir.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. The colour of a sapphire; blue.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The same as AZURE (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* A name originally used to designate the transparent blue varieties of corundum (q.v.). At the present time it includes all

transparent kinds with the exception of the ruby, an exception confined however to jewellers.

3. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): Eucephala, a genus of Humming-birds, with nine species. The prevailing colours are blue and bright green.

4. *Script.*: Heb. ספיר (*sappir*) = a stone of an azure colour (Exod. xxiv. 10), and very precious (Job xxviii. 16). It was the second stone in the second row of the high priest's breastplate. It was probably the *lapis lazuli* and not the modern sapphire. The σάφειρος (*sapheiros*) of Rev. xxi. 19 seems also to have been the *lapis lazuli*.

B. *As adj.*: Resembling a sapphire; sapphirine.

"The living throne, the *sapphire* blaze." —*Gray: Progress of Poesy.*

sapphire-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A name given to the indigo or Berlin-blue quartz, found associated with crocidolite at Golling, Salzburg.

săpph'-ĭr-īne (pph as f), * săph'-ĭr-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sapphirinus.*]

A. *As adj.*: Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

"Because of their *sapphirine* degree of hardness."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 525.

B. *As substantive*:

Min.: A mineral of a pale blue colour, occurring in grains with mica, &c., at Fiskenaes, Greenland. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 7 to 8; sp. gr. 3·42 to 3·48; lustre, vitreous; translucent; dichroic. Compos.: silica, 14·5; alumina, 66·2; magnesia, 19·3 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula, $3MgO + 4Al_2O_3 + 1\frac{1}{2}SiO_2$. (In this sense pron. *săf'-ĭ-rīne.*)

sapphirine-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Trigla hirundo*. It is brownish red in colour, and the pectoral fins are margined with blue. The air-bladder is divided into three lobes. Called also the Tub-fish.

săpph'-ō (pph as f), *s.* [See def.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: [SAPPHIC, A. 1.].

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 80].

3. *Ornith.*: Comets; a genus of Trochilidæ, with three species, from Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic. The tail is forked, and the outer feathers elongate and of a gorgeous coloration.

săp'-pĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sappy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sappy or full of sap; succulence, juiciness.

"The *sappiness* of that underwood may, as I apprehend it, be ascribed in part to the fatness of that soil." —*Terry: Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 103.

săpp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SAP (2), *v.*]

sapping-machine, *s.* A circular saw for slabbing balks and sawing bolts for shingle stuff.

săp'-ple, *s.* [A dimin. from Scotch *saip* = soap. (*Jamieson.*)] A lye of soap and water; soapsuds. (*Scotch.*)

săp'-pȳ (1), * **săp'-pĭe**, *a.* [Eng. *sap*(1), s.; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.*: Full of sap; abounding with sap; juicy, succulent.

"Mown down while stalks and leaves are green and *sappy*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

* 2. *Fig.*: Young; not firm; weak.

"When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox."—*Hayward.*

săp'-pȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *sap* (2), s.; *-y.*] Weak in intellect.

* **săp'-pȳ** (3), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Musty, tainted.

sa-prī'-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = putrid.]

Entom.: A genus of Histeridæ. Eight are British.

săp'-rō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = putrid, and Eng. *chrome.*]

Chem.: Saprocyanogen. A blue or red colouring matter produced by the putrefaction of certain Oscillatoria. (*Watts.*)

să-prŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = putrid, and root of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.] Produced by, or in connection with putridity.

"*Saprogenous* fungi are the cause of the phenomenon of fermentation."—*Thomé: Bot.*, (ed. Bennett), p. 278.

săp-rō-lĕg'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = putrid, and λέγνον (*legnon*) = the coloured border of a garment.]

Bot.: A synonym of Leptomitus, or the typical genus of Kützing's Saprolegnieæ (q.v.).

săp-rō-lĕg-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saprolegni*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Algals, sub-order Mycophyceæ. (*Kützing.*) Oogonia spherical, full of protoplasm, usually terminal. Oospheres at first smooth, with no cell wall.

* **sa-prŏph'-a-ga**, *s. pl.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = rotten, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A group of Lamellicorns living on decomposed vegetable matter. (*D'Orbigny: Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*)

sa-prŏph'-a-gan, *s.* [SAPROPHAGA.] Any individual of the Saprophaga (q.v.).

sa-prŏph'-a-goŭs, *a.* [SAPROPHAGA.] Feeding on decomposed or putrid substances.

săp'-rō-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = rotten, putrid, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.] A plant which grows on decaying vegetable matter.

săp-rō-phȳt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *saprophyt*(*e*); *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to saprophytes; of the nature of a saprophyte.

sa-prŏph'-ȳt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *saprophyt*(*e*); *-ism.*] The quality or state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decayed vegetable matter.

săp'-sa-gō, *s.* [A corrupt. of Ger. *schabzieger* (q.v.).] (See etym.)

săp'-sŭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s., and *sucker*. (See extract.).]

Ornith.: An American popular name for two species of Woodpecker: *Picus villosus*, the Hairy Woodpecker, or Larger Sapsucker, and *P. pubescens*, the Downy Woodpecker, or Lesser Sapsucker.

"The erroneous impression that it taps the trees for sap has given to these birds the common name of *Sapsuckers*, and has caused an unjust prejudice against them. So far from doing any injury to the tree, they are of great and unmixed benefit."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: Hist. North American Birds*, ii. 512.

săp-û-cā'-ĭa (i as y), săp-û-cā'-ya, *s.* [Native South American name.]

Bot.: *Lecythis Ollaria.*

sapucaia-brown, *s.*

Chem.: A brown substance found in the shells of the older fruit of the Sapucaia tree. It is probably the oxidised tannin of the fresh fruit. Soluble in hot water and alcohol.

sa-pȳ'-ga, *s.* [Gr. σάος (*saos*), only found in contract. σῶς (*sōs*) = sound, and πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The sole genus of Sapygidæ (q.v.). They make holes in walls and in decaying wood. Two species, *Sapyga pacca* (or *punctata*) and *S. clavicornis*, are British. They are believed to occupy the burrows dug by some bees.

sa-pȳg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapyg*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Fossorial Hymenoptera; the feet in both sexes slender and not largely spinose, and the antennæ, which are at least as long as the head and thorax, somewhat thickened at their extremity.

* **saque**, *s.* [SACQUE.]

sar, sar'-gō, săr'-a-gû, *s.* [SARGUS.]

Ichthy.: Any individual of the genus Sargus (q.v.).

"Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called *Sargo*, *Sar*, and *Saragu*, names derived from the word Sargus, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans." —*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 465.

Săr-a-bā'-īte, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The Egyptian name for certain vagrant monks who journeyed from city to city, making a livelihood by pretending to work miracles, and by traffic in relics.

săr'-a-bănd, săr-a-băn'-da, săr'-a-bănde, *s.* [Fr. *sarabande*, from Sp. *zarabanda* = a dance, prob. from Pers. *sarband* = a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress; Ital. & Port. *sarabande.*] A Spanish dance of Moorish origin, for a single performer, who accompanies himself with the castanets. The tune is in 3/4 time, but slow and stately, and with a strong accent on the second beat in the bar.

"No more for Moorish *sarabands* they call." *Harte: Vision of Death.*

săr'-a-ca, *s.* [Burmese.]

Bot.: A synonym of Jonesia (q.v.).

Săr'-a-çen, * Sar-e-zyn, *s.* [Lat. *saracenus*, lit. = one of the eastern people, from Arab. *sharki* = oriental, eastern; *shark* = the east.]

Hist.: A term first used by Pliny (vi. 28) for the Bedouin Arabs inhabiting Mesopotamia. It became gradually extended in meaning till it comprehended all the Arab race; it was very much used in this wide sense in connexion with the Crusades. [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Saracen-corn, Saracen-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: *Fagopyrum esculentum*. So named because it is said to have been brought from the East by the Saracens.

Saracen's consound, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio sarracenicus.*

Săr-a-çĕn'-ĭc, * Săr-a-çĕn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *Saracen*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to the Saracens.

Saracenic-architecture, *s.* [MUHAMMADAN-ARCHITECTURE.]

* **Săr'-a-çen-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *Saracen*; *-ism.*] Muhammadanism. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 566.)

săr'-a-gû, *s.* [SAR.]

* **săr'-a-sīn, * săr'-ra-sīne**, *s.* [Fr. *sarrasine.*] A portcullis, a herse.

săr'-a-wăk-īte, *s.* [After Sarawak, Borneo, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in minute crystals, with many planes and rounded angles. Crystallization, probably tetragonal. Colourless, contains antimony. Dana jun. suggests Senarmontite (q.v.).

sarc-, *pref.* [SARCO-.]

sar-căn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcanth*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Vandeæ (q.v.).

sar-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarc-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sarcanthidæ (q.v.).

sar'-căşm, *s.* [Fr. *sarcasme*, from Lat. *sarcasmus*, from Gr. σαρκασμός (*sarkasmos*) = a sneer, from σαρκάζω (*sarkazō*) = to tear flesh like dogs, . . . to sneer, from σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh; Sp. & Ital. *sarcasmo.*] A sharp, bitter, or cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression; a bitter gibe or taunt.

"I grant this *sarcasm* is too severe." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 108.

* **sar-căş'-moŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *sarcasm*; *-ous.*] Characterized by sarcasm; sarcastic.

"A *sarcasmous* reflection on the House of Commons itself."—*North: Examen*, p. 144.

sar-căs'-tĭc, * sar-căs'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. σαρκαστικός (*sarkastikos*) = sneering.] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting or severe; taunting; given to the use of sarcasm.

"That *sarcastic* levity of tongue." *Byron: Lara*, i. 8.

sar-căs'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sarcastical*; *-ly.*] In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

"Some . . . disputed *sarcastically* and contumaciously against it."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 670.

sar'-çel, *s.* [Fr. *cerceau*, from Lat. *circellus*, dimin. from *circus* (q.v.).] One of the extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wings.

sar'-çelled, sar-cel-lee, *a.* [SARCEL.]

Her.: Cut through the middle.

sarçe'-nĕt, sarse'-nĕt, sars'-nĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *sarcenet*, from Low Lat. *saracenicum* = sarcenet, from *Saraceni* = the Saracens (q.v.).] A thin kind of silk goods used for linings, &c.

"My worshipful dealer in flimsy *sarsenets*."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. i.

sarcenet-ribbon, *s.* Plain silk ribbon, as distinguished from satin, rep, or watered ribbon.

*** sar′-çĭl-ĭs, * sar′-zĭl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *sarciatus.*] A coarse woollen cloth worn by the lowest class of persons and those who subsisted on charity, mentioned during the thirteenth century. (*Strutt.*)

sar-çī′-na, *s.* [Gr. σάρκινος (*sarkinos*) = of or like flesh.]

Bot.: A plant of doubtful affinity, probably a fungus, consisting of minute quadrilateral bodies in fours, or some multiple of four. *Sarcina ventriculi* was first observed by Goodsir in human vomit.

sar′-çĭne, *s.* [SARCINA.]

Chem.: $C_5H_4N_4O$. A substance existing in the juice of flesh. It is extracted from the mother liquor from which creatine has been separated, by adding nitrate of silver and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid. It separates from an aqueous solution as a white crystalline powder, which dissolves in 300 parts of cold and 78 parts of boiling water. A weak organic base, uniting with acids and metallic oxides to form compounds, several of which are crystalline. The hydrochlorate $C_5H_4N_4O.HCl$ forms colourless tabular, and the sulphate needle-shaped crystals.

*** sar′-cle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *sarcler*, from Lat. *sarculo*, from *sarculum* = a weeding tool.] To weed, as corn with a hoe.

"As for the *sarcling* or second harrowing."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxi.

sar-çō-, sarc-, *pref.* [Gr. σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.] Fleshy.

sar-cō-bā′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a foundation.]

Bot.: A carcerule.

sar′-cō-blast, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Compar. Anat. (*Pl.*): Minute yellow bodies present in Rhizopods, serving as their ovules.

sar′-cō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The fleshy part of a fruit between the epicarp and the endocarp.

sar′-cō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: The conversion of the testicle into a hard flesh-like structure, generally with enlargement of the organ without serious consequences; at other times malignant effects follow. Akin to hydrocele (q.v.), but a distinct malady.

sar-cō-çĕph′-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Bot.: A genus of Gardenidæ. *Sarcocephalus esculentus* is the native peach of Guinea.

sar-cō-chlăm′-ȳs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Sarcochlamys* (*Urtica*) *pulcherrima*, a large handsome shrub with tri-nerved leaves, common in Eastern Bengal and Burmah, yields a good fibre for ropes. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

sar-cō-cŏl′-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σαρκοκόλλα (*sarkokolla*) = a Persian gum.]

Chem.: A gum-resin collected in Ethiopia, probably from *Penæacea sarcocolla*. It is obtained in yellow irregular grains, has a sharp, sweetish-bitter taste, and is inodorous. It is chiefly a mixture of resin, gum, and sarcocollin, which may be separated from each other by the action of ether and then alcohol.

sar-cō-col′-lăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcoll(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Penæaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

sar-cō-cŏl′-lĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *sarcocoll(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A body present in sarcocolla, resembling glycyrrhizin, not fully investigated. It is extracted by alcohol, and remains on evaporation as a semi-transparent amorphous mass, moderately soluble in boiling water. When heated, it smells like burnt sugar.

† sar′-cōde, *s.* [Gr. σαρκώδης (*sarkōdēs*) = fleshlike.]

Biol.: Protoplasm (q.v.).

"In the protoplasmic jelly, called *sarcode*, resides the mysterious vital power, whatever that may prove to be."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 158.

sar′-cō-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Bot.: An intermediate fleshy layer, consisting of either primine or secondine, in the testa of certain seeds. Called also Sarcosperm.

sar-cŏd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sarcod(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sarcode; protoplasmic.

*** sar′-cōĭd,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling flesh.

B. *As subst.:* One of the particles which make up the flesh of a sponge.

sar-cō-lĕm′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. λέμμα (*lemma*) = a husk.]

Anat.: The proper sheath of muscular fibre.

sar′-cō-līne, *a.* [Gr. σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Min.: Flesh-coloured.

sar′-cō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sarkolith.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral, belonging to the Scapolite group, occurring sparsely in pale flesh-red crystals in the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 2·545; lustre, vitreous; transparent to subtransparent. Compos.: silica, 39·7; alumina, 22·8; lime, 33·4; soda, 4·1 = 100, represented by the formula,

$(\frac{1}{3}\ (\frac{9}{10}\ CaO + \frac{1}{10}\ NaO)^3 + \frac{1}{3}\ Al_2O_3)^3, 3SiO_2$.

2. A flesh-red variety of Gmelinite (q.v.), from Montecchio Maggiore.

sar-cō-lŏg′-ĭc, sar-cō-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *sarcolog(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

sar-cŏl′-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sarcolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in sarcology.

sar-cŏl′-ō-ğȳ, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch which treats of the soft parts of the body, as of the muscles, fat, intestines, &c.

† sar-cō′-mą (pl. **sar-cō′-mą-tą**), *s.* [Gr., from σαρκόω (*sarkoō*) = to make flesh; σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. *Bot.:* A fleshy disc.

2. *Pathol.* (*Pl.*): Cancerous growths, consisting of connective-tissue cells retaining their embryonic condition. Those that remain in this elementary condition are round cells, those which advance one stage further are spindle-shaped; and a third kind originating in the bone, and having large nucleated myeloid cells, are called myeloid. The first is the most malignant.

sar-cō′-mą-toŭs, *a.* [SARCOMA.] Pertaining or relating to sarcoma.

"In their earliest stage *sarcomatous* tumours present aggregations of small round cells."—*Tanner: Pract. of Medicine* (ed. 7th), i. 83.

sar-cŏph′-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [SARCOPHAGUS.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Muscidæ (q.v.). *Sarcophaga carnaria*, about half an inch long, is the Flesh-fly. It has six grayish-white streaks upon the thorax, and four rows of square white spots upon the abdomen.

† 2. *Zool.:* A group or tribe of Marsupiata. Canines long in both jaws; a simple stomach, no cæcum. There is one family, the Dasyuridæ. (*Owen.*)

*** sar-cŏph′-ą-ğąl,** *a.* [SARCOPHAGUS.] The same as SARCOPHAGOUS (q.v.).

"In the *sarcophagal* grave."—*Adams: Works*, i. 376.

sar-cŏph′-ą-găn, *s.* [SARCOPHAGA.] One of the Sarcophaga; a flesh-eating animal.

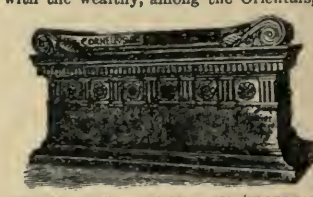
sar-cŏph′-ą-goŭs, *a.* [SARCOPHAGUS.] Flesh-eating; feeding or subsisting on flesh.

sar-cŏph′-ą-gŭs (pl. **sar-cŏph′-ą-ğī** [Lat.], **sar-cŏph′-ą-ğŭs-ĕs** [Eng.]), *s.* [Lat. *sarcophagus*, from Gr. σαρκοφάγος (*sarkophagos*), from σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat; Fr. *sarcophage*; Sp. & Ital. *sarcofago.*]

* 1. A kind of stone used amongst the Greeks for making coffins, and so called because it was believed to have the property of consuming the flesh of dead bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. (See etym.) It was also called *Lapis Assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of Lycia, in Asia Minor.

"Near unto Assos, a citie in Troas, there is found in the quarries a certain stone called *sarcophagus*, which runneth in a direct veine, and is apt to be cloven and so cut out of the rocke by flakes. The reason of that name is this, because that within the space of fortie dales it is known for certaine to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein, skin, flesh, and bone, all save the teeth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xvii.

2. A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, used for containing a dead body. Sarcophagi were anciently in general use, at least with the wealthy, among the Orientals, particularly those inhabiting the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, and were often ornamented with elaborate and expensive sculptures. In modern times stone coffins are occasionally used for royal or distinguished persons.



SARCOPHAGUS OF L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (IN THE VATICAN).

"On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy *sarcophagus*, the departed kings and queens of Spain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiv.

*** sar-cŏph′-ą-ğȳ, * sar-coph-a-gie,** *s.* [SARCOPHAGUS.] The practice of eating flesh.

"There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

† sar′-cō-phīle, *s.* [SARCOPHILUS.] Any flesh-loving animal; specif., any individual of the old genus Sarcophilus (q.v.).

*** sar-cŏph′-ĭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Zool.: An old synonym of Dasyurus (q.v.).

sar-cō-phȳ-tē, sar′-cō-phȳte, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Botany:

1. *Of the first form:* The typical genus of Sarcophytideæ (q.v.).

2. *Of the second form:* The only known species of the genus. It is a fungus-like plant, with a very bad smell, parasitic on the root of Cape Mimosas.

sar-cō-phȳ-tĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcophyt(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Balanophoraceæ (q.v.).

sar-cŏp′-sīde, *s.* [Pref. *sarc-*; Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ide.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in irregular ellipsoids in a granite vein between Michelsdorf and the Mühlbachthal, Silesia. Crystallization, probably monoclinic. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 3·692 to 3·730; lustre, somewhat silky; colour when fresh, flesh-red to lavender-blue; streak, straw-yellow. Compos.: a phosphate of the proto- and sesquioxides of iron and manganese. Dana jun. suggests that it may be a variety of triplite (q.v.).

sar-cŏp-sȳl′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. ψύλλα (*psulla*) = a flea.]

Entom.: A genus of Pulicidæ. *Sarcopsylla* (or *Pulex*) *penetrans* is the Chigre (q.v.).

sar-cŏp′-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. κόπτω (*koptō*) = to cut.]

Zool.: A genus of Acaridæ. *Sarcoptes* (or *Acarus*) *scabiei* digs into the human skin, and produces the itch. *Sarcoptes equi* (probably *Acarus exulcerans*, Linn.) infests the horse.

sar-cŏp′-tĭc, *a.* [SARCOPTES.] Caused by mites of the genus Sarcoptes.

"Although the mites (Sarcoptes) have been found in small numbers from time to time on the skins of horses, cattle, and sheep, the important difference between ordinary mange and *sarcoptic* mange is, that in the first the mange mites are on the surface, where they can be easily reached, and in the latter they burrow under the cuticle, and are consequently less likely to be destroyed by the applications which are used for the cure of the affection."—*Field*, July 24, 1886.

sar-cō-rhăm-phī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcorhamph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: American Vultures, New World Vultures; a sub-family of Vulturidæ (q.v.), with four genera and nine species. (*Wallace.*) The nostrils are perforated, the bony septum being absent.

sar-cō-rhăm'-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = a beak.]

Ornith.: Condor, the typical genus of the sub-family Sarcorhamphinæ (q.v.), with two species, from the Andes of South America, and below 41° S. latitude. Beak large and strong, with fleshy caruncles at base.

sar'-cō-sīne, *s.* [Gr. σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_7NO_2 = C_2H_4(CH_3)NO_2$. Methylglycocine. A substance metameric with alanine and urethane, obtained by the action of baryta on creatine. It forms colourless trimetric crystals, very soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, is neutral, and has a sweetish and rather metallic taste. It is a weak base, and combines with acids to form crystalline compounds.

sar-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from σαρκόω (*sarkoō*) = to make fleshy.] [SARCOMA.]

Surgery:

1. The formation of flesh.
2. A fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

sar'-cō-spĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.] [SARCODERM.]

sar-cō-stĕm'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. στέμμα (*stemma*) = a wreath. Named from the fleshy leaflets of the inner corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of true Asclepiadaceæ. Corolla rotate, with a coronet of double stamens. *Sarcostemma Forskahlianum* and *F. stipitaceum* are eatable. *S. glaucum* constitutes the ipecacuanha of Venezuela. Water passed through a bag of *S. brevistigma* and a bag of salt will kill any white ants. An intoxicating liquor was formerly made from this species.

sar-cō-stĭg'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. στίγμα (*stigma*) = a prick, a mark.]

Bot.: A genus of Icacinaceæ. *Sarcostigma Kleinii*, an Indian species, yields an oil, used in Bombay in rheumatism, and burnt in lamps.

sar'-cō-stȳle, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.] [SARCOTHECA.]

sar-cō-thē'-cą (pl. **sar-cō-thē'-cæ**), *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a chest.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Hincks' name for the cup-like chitinous cells, which, with the pseudopodia emitted therefrom, Busk called Nematophores. [NEMATOPHORE.] Hincks thus distinguishes the protoplasm cell from the protoplasm it contains, which he calls sarcostyle.

"Mr. Hincks, however, considering that the presence of the thread-cells is not the primary characteristic, and is perhaps not universal, has substituted the term *sarcotheca* for the chitinous cell, and *sarcostyle* for the contained sarcode-mass."—*W. M. Ball: Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoophytes*, p. 20.

***sar-cŏt'-ĭc,** ***sar-cŏt'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Gr. σαρκωτικός (*sarkōtikos*), from σάρκωσις (*sarcōsis*); Fr. *sarcotique;* Sp. & Ital. *sarcotico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Producing or generating flesh; incarnative.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. (*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vi.)

***sarc'-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.] Of or pertaining to flesh or muscles.

sarcous-elements, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: The elementary particles, which by their union form the mass of muscular fibre.

***sar-cu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sarculatio*, from *sarculo* = to weed.] [SARCLE.] The act of raking or weeding with a rake or hoe.

sard, *s.* [Gr. σάρδιον (*sardion*) = the sardian stone; Fr. *sardoine.*]

Min.: A very compact variety of chalcedony (q.v.), presenting on a fractured surface a dull horn-like aspect. Colour, pale yellowish-red, shades of brown, transparent to translucent. Much esteemed by the ancient gem engravers.

sar'-dĕl, *s.* [SARDIUS.]

Sar'-dĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Sardes, the ancient capital of Lydia.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Sardes.

"Taking bribes here of the *Sardians.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

sar'-dĭne, *s.* [Fr. *sardine;* Prov. *sarda;* Sp. *sardina, sarda;* Ital. *sardella, sarda;* Lat. *sardina, sarda;* Gr. σαρδίνη, σαρδῖνος (*sardinē, sardinos*) = the sardine, from Σαρδώ (*Sardō*) = Sardinia, near which it was caught.]

Ichthy.: Clupea sardina, a fish resembling the pilchard; but smaller, specially abundant in the Mediterranean; found also in the Atlantic, but not visiting the American coast. They are cured with oil in tin boxes, and form a wholesome article of food. The annual value of the exports from French and Mediterranean ports is about £150,000. Sometimes the French cure them in red wine, when they are called anchovied sardines, and are exported to the Levant.

sard'-īne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sardium.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sardis, the capital of Lydia. (Rev. iv. 3.)

B. *As subst.:* The Sardius. (*Liddell & Scott*, s.v. σάρδιον.)

Sar'-dĭn-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of the island or kingdom of Sardinia. The latter included the provinces of Piedmont and Savoy, as well as the island of Sardinia.

2. *Min.:* Anglesite in distorted crystals, found at Monte Poni. Thought by Breithaupt to differ from anglesite in crystallization.

sar'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σάρδιον (*sardion*) = the sardian stone, the transparent red kind being carnelian, the brown the sardine or sard.]

Scripture:

1. *Old Test.:* Heb. אֹדֶם (*odhem*), probably either the sard or the sardonyx. It was the first stone in the first row of the high priest's breastplate (Exod. xxviii. 17, xxxix. 10; Ezek. xxviii. 13).

2. *New Test.:* Gr. σάρδιον (*sardion*). Probably the same as 1. (Rev. xxi. 20.)

sar'-dŏin, *s.* [Fr. *sardonie.*] Sard, carnelian.

***sar-dō'-nĭ-ąn,** *a.* [O. Fr. *sardonien*, from Lat. *sardonius;* Gr. σαρδόνιος (*sardonios*) = sardonic (q.v.).] The same as SARDONIC (q.v.).

"With *Sardonian* smile
Laughing on her, his false intent to shade."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 12.

sar-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *sardonique*, from Lat. *sardonius;* Gr. σαρδόνιος, σαρδάνιος (*sardonios, sardanios*), whence σαρδάνιον γελᾶν (*sardanion gelan*) = to laugh bitterly or grimly, prob. from σαίρω (*sairō*) = to draw back the lips and show the teeth, to grin; by some derived from σαρδόνιον (*sardonian*), a plant of Sardinia, said to screw up the face of the eater.]

1. Apparently, but not really, proceeding from gaiety or mirth; forced. (Said of a laugh or smile.)

"Where strained *sardonick* smiles are closing still."
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 391.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant.

"A broad *sardonick* smile
Of dread significance."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xx.

sardonic-laugh (or **smile**), *s.* [RISUS SARDONICUS.]

***sar-dŏn'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sardonic; -al, -ly.*] In a sardonic manner.

"He laughed *sardonically.*"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

***sar-dŏn'-ĭc-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *sardonicus.*] Sardonic (q.v.).

"Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, *Sardonican.*"—*Taylor: Pausanias*, iii. 149.

sard-ŏn'-ȳx, *s.* [Eng. *sard*, and *onyx.*]

1. *Min.:* A variety of sgate in which the layers are in straight bands, white chalcedony or semi-opal alternating with sard (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The sardonyx of Rev. xxi. 20 is probably translated correctly.

sa'-reĕ, sa'-rĭ, *s.* [Hind.]

1. A cotton fabric worn by East-Indian women wrapped about the person.

2. A long scarf of embroidered gauze or silk.

***sar'-ĕll,** *s.* [SERAGLIO.]

sar-găs'-sō, *s.* [Sp. *sargazo* = sea-weed.] (See compound.)

sargasso-sea, *s.*

Bot. Geog.: The part of the Atlantic covered by the Gulf-weed (q.v.).

sar-găs'-sŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *sargasso* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of dark-spored fucoids of the family Cystoseiridæ. Receptacles small, linear, and mostly clustered at the base of branches, and pierced by many pores leading to conceptacles containing spore-sacs and clusters of antheridia. *Sargassum bacciferum* is the Gulf-weed (q.v.). *S. acanthocarpum* and *S. cuneifolium* are used for food in the Sandwich Islands. *S. vulgare* is given in Portuguese India against calculus, and *S. bacciferum* in South America against tumours.

sar-gī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sarg(us);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A group of Sparidæ. Jaws with a single series of incisors in front, and several series of rounded molars on the side. There is but one genus, Sargus, with twenty species. [SAR.] They feed on hard-shelled animals, which they crush with their molar teeth. Found in the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

sar'-gō-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *sarg(us);* suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Sparidæ, with one species from the Rhætic beds.

sar'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σάργος (*sargos*).] [SARGINA.]

sa'-rĭ, *s.* [SAREE.]

sark, ***serk,** ***serke,** *s.* [A.S. *serce, syrce;* Icel. *serkr;* Dan. *særk.*] A shirt, a shift.

"Your honor sall get ane o' the colonel's ain ruffled *sarks.*"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

sark'-ĭng, *s.* [SARK.]

Build.: The sheathing of a roof above the rafters, affording a hold for the nails which secure the shingles or slates.

sar'-lăc, sar'-lĭk, sar-lyk, *s.* [Name in the Tartar dialect.]

Zool.: The Yak (q.v.).

Sar-mā'-tian, Sar-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of, or pertaining to Sarmatia or its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

sar'-mĕnt, *s.* [SARMENTUM.]

sar-mĕn-tā'-ce-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *sarmentaceus*, from Lat. *sarmentum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The forty-ninth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Vitis, Hedera, Houstouia, Ruscus, Smilax, Menispermum, Aristolochia, &c.

sar-mĕn-tā'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [SARMENTACEÆ.]

Bot.: The same as SARMENTOSE (q.v.).

***sar-mĕn-tĭd'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *sarmentum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A group of cymes disposed centrifugally, as the flowers are in the cyme.

sar-mĕn'-tōse, sar-mĕn'-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sarmentosus.*]

Bot.: Having sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

sar-mĕn'-tŭm (pl. **sar-mĕn'-tą**), *s.* [Lat., for *sarpimentum*, from *sarpo* = to trim.]

Bot.: A runner; the slender, woody stem of climbing plants. (*Linnæus.*)

sar-mĭ-ĕn'-tą, *s.* [Sp. *sarmienta* = a twig or branch cut off from a vine.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneræ (q.v.). *Sarmienta repens*, a creeping plant with scarlet flowers, is used in Chili as an emollient.

sarn, *s.* [Welsh.] A pavement or stepping-stone. (*Prov.*)

sa'-rŏng, *s.* [Native name.]

1. A plain or printed cotton fabric imported into the Indian or Eastern Archipelago.

2. A garment worn in the Indian Archipelago. It consists of a piece of cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body, that worn by women being deeper than that worn by men.

sā'-rŏs, *s.* [East Aramæan.]

Astron.: A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the exact length of which has been greatly disputed. It has been variously estimated from 3,600 days to 3,600 years.

săr-ō-thăm'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σαρός (*saros*) = a broom, and θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: A genus of Cytiseæ, founded to receive the Common Broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*, formerly *Cytisus scoparius*. Sir J. Hooker reverts to the old name.

sär-ō-thĕr'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. σαίρω (*sairō*) = to show the teeth; θήρ (*thēr*) = an animal, and suff. *-odon.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Chromides, with two species from the rivers and lakes of Africa, extending to the Sahara and Palestine.

sar'-plar, *s.* [SARPLIER.] A large sack or bale of wool containing eighty tods, each of which contains two stone of fourteen pounds.

* **sar'-plĭĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *serpillière* = sackcloth, a corrupt. of *serge vieille* = old serge.] [SERGE.]

1. Canvas or packing-cloth.

2. The same as SARPLAR (q.v.).

"So that there was a subsidie paied for all *sarpliers* of wooll that went out of the reame."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; Edward I.* (an. 1294).

sär-rą-çĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Sarracin, a French physician.]

Bot.: Side-saddle flower; the typical genus of Sarraceniaceæ (q.v.). Petals five; style expanded at the top into a broad disc, with the five stigmas around its edges beneath; capsule five-celled. Known species about six, from the marshes of North America.

sär-rą-çĕn-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarraceni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sarraceniads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ranales. Herbaceous, perennial bog plants; roots fibrous; leaves radical, with a hollow, urn-like petiole; the lamina articulated at its apex, constituting a lid. Inflorescence a scape with one or more flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals none or five, unguiculate and concave; stamens numerous; style simple, truncate, or crowned by a peltate plate with five stigmatic angles; capsule with two to five cells; seeds very numerous, minute, attached to placentæ, projecting from the axis. Known genera two, species seven, mostly North American; one is from Guiana. (*Lindley.*)

sär-rą-çĕn'-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sarraceni(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Sarraceniaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

sär'-rą-sine, *s.* [SARASIN.]

sär-rŭs'-ō-phōne, *s.* [First element doubtful; second, Gr. φωνη (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Music: A form of wind-instrument of the horn class. They are made *en suite*, of sizes and compass to take different parts in concerted pieces of music, and are known as the cornets and saxhorns by names, as soprano, contralto, tenor, barytone, bass, &c.; or by the pitch, as B flat, E flat, &c.

sar'-są, sar'-zą, *s.* [SARSAPARILLA.]

sar-są-pą-rĭl'-lą, *s.* [Sp. *zarzuparilla*, from Sp. *zarza*; Basque *zartzia* = a bramble, and *parrilla* = a vine: or from Parillo, a physician who is said to have discovered it; Fr. *salsepareille*; Port. *salsaparilha*, or *sarsaparrilha*; Ital. *salsapariglia.*]

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The Smilaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

2. *Pharm.:* The rhizome of various species of Smilax, spec. that of *Smilax officinalis*, a native of Central America. It is imported very largely from Jamaica in bundles, a foot to a foot and a half in length, with spirally twisted roots. The rhizome of sarsaparilla is popularly called the chump; one with roots and rootlets, the latter finely subdivided, is said to be bearded. Sarsaparilla is supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, demulcent, tonic, and alterative. It has been given, with other medicines, in syphilis, scrofula, &c. *Sarsaparilla officinalis* is the only species used in British pharmacy. The sarsaparilla of Vera Cruz is from *Smilax medica*, that of Peru from *S. Purhampuy*, that of Lisbon and Brazil from *S. siphilitica*, that of Australia from *S. glycyphylla*. Many Asiatic species of Smilax, as *S. zeylonica*, *S. glabra*, *S. perfoliata*, *S. leucophylla*, and *S. China*, and *S. aspera* and *S. excelsa*, from the south of Europe—the last two sometimes called Italian sarsaparilla—furnish inferior qualities of the drug.

sar-sa-pa-rĭl'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sarsaparill(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A substance obtained from sarsaparilla, by making an alcoholic extract of the root, concentrating, and allowing to crystallize. It forms colourless needles, inodorous, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, ether, and in essential oils. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with red colour.

sarş'-dęn, *s.* [SARSEN.]

sarse, * **searce,** * **searse,** *s.* [Fr. *sas* (O. Fr. *saas*) = a sieve, from Low Lat. *setaceum* = something made of bristles, from Lat. *seta* = a bristle; Sp. *sedaza.*] A fine sieve.

* **sarse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *sasser.*] [SARSE, *s.*] To sift through a sarse.

sar'-sęn, sarş'-dęn, sĕs'-sąn, sĕs'-sęn, *s.* [Etym. uncertain; Aubrey (*Nat. Hist. Wilt.*, p. 44) derives it from *Sarsden*, a village three miles from Andover; *Saracen* (*Notes & Queries*, 1st series, xi. 494); A.S. *sel stan* (= great stone); Lat. *saxum* (Prof. Phillips); A.S. *sar* = grievous, troublesome, and *stan* = a stone, because their removal "must have been a very long and troublesome work" (*Geol. Mag.*, 1873, p. 199); and A.S. *sesan*, *sesan* = rocks (*Geol. Mag.*, 1874, p. 96), have been suggested.]

Archæol. & Geol. (*Pl.*): Blocks of sandstone strewed over the Wiltshire downs and south-east England. They are derived by denudation from the Lower London Tertiaries and the Bagshot Sands. Known also as Greywethers, or Druid Stones, or Druid Sandstones. They were used in the construction of Stonehenge and Abury. (*T. R. Jones, F.R.S.*) [GREY-WETHER.]

"The toughness and close-grained structure of the most compact *sarsen*."—*Geol. Mag.*, 1873, 200.

sarsen-stone, *s.* A sarsen (q.v.).

sarse'-nĕt, *s.* [SARCENET.]

sar'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after a naturalist Sars.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Sarsidæ (q.v.). *Sarsia tubulosa*, a British species about the size of a child's thimble, is said to devour small Crustacea.

sar'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarsi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Discophora. Eye-like spots surrounding the margin of the disc, naked. Often merged in Medusidæ.

sar'-sŏn, *s.* [Hind.] (See etym. & compound.)

sarson-oil, *s.* The oil of *Brassica campestris.* (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **sart,** *s.* [O. Fr. *essart*, from Low Lat. *exartum*, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *sario* = to hoe.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. (*Bailey.*)

săr-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *sartor* = a tailor.] Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailoring.

* **săr-tōr'-ĭ-ąl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sartorial*; *-ly.*] With reference to clothes; as regards clothing.

"Made it very brilliant *sartorially*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

sar-tōr'-ite, *s.* [After Sartorius von Waltershausen, who first analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring only in crystals in cavities in the dolomite rock of the Binn Valley, Switzerland. Crystals slender and much striated. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5·393; lustre, metallic; colour, dark lead-gray; streak, reddish-brown; opaque. Compos.: sulphur, 26·39; arsenic, 30·93; lead, 42·68 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $PbS + As_2S_3$.

săr-tōr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *sartor* = a tailor, so called because tailors, by means of it, cross their legs.]

Anat.: A very long, narrow, ribbon-shaped muscle, arising by a tendon from the ilium, which it connects with the inner side of the tibia.

Sär'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *Sorbiodonum.*]

Geog.: An important settlement of the early Britons, in Wiltshire, about a mile and a half north of Salisbury, then a Roman station, and afterwards the residence of the West Saxon kings till England became one kingdom. Till the time of Henry III. it was an important city, but it is now chiefly known for the privilege it enjoyed for more than 500 years of sending two members to Parliament after it had ceased to be inhabited. It headed the list of "rotten boroughs," and was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

Sarum-use, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A liturgy drawn up, compiled, or arranged by St. Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury (circ. 1078-99), and commonly used in the dioceses of the province of Canterbury. The other English uses were those of Lincoln, Hereford, York, and Bangor.

sarx, *s.* [Gr.] Flesh, pulp. (*Dunglison.*)

sa'-rỹ, *s.* [SAREE.]

sar'-zą, *s.* [SARSAPARILLA.]

săsh (1), * **shash,** *s.* [Pers. *shast* = a girdle.]

* 1. A roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, worn about the head; a turban.

"So much for the silk in Judea, called shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shashes*, worn at this day about the heads of Eastern people."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

2. A band or scarf worn round the waist or over the shoulder for ornament, as by ladies or children, or as a badge of distinction by officers, members of a society or order, &c.

3. *Mil.:* In the English army sashes are worn by officers and non-commissioned officers of the infantry when in full dress uniform. For the former, the sash is of red silk and worn over left shoulder, for the latter, of red worsted and worn over right shoulder. The sash of a general officer is red with longitudinal stripes of gold lace. Staff officers wear no sash, but a cross-belt, with a pouch for field-glass.

"If Hector's spear was made of ash?
Or Agamemnon wore a *sash*?"
Cawthorn: The Antiquarians.

săsh (2), *s.* [Fr. *chassis* = a sash, from Fr. *châsse* = a shrine, from Lat. *capsa* = a box, a case (q.v.).]

1. *Carp.:* A frame for holding the glass of a window. The side pieces are the stiles; the top and bottom pieces, rails; and the interior pieces, which hold the panes, bars. There are two kinds of sash:

(1) French sash or French window (q.v.).

(2) Sliding sash, opening and shutting vertically. When suspended by weights and cords passing over pulleys, they are said to be hung.

* 2. A window, a casement.

"The southern *sash* admits too strong a light."
Cowper: Conversation, 331.

3. The gate in which a mill-saw is strained and reciprocates.

sash-bar, *s.*

Carp.: The vertical and transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass in place. They are rabbeted or grooved on one side to receive the glass, and are mitred to each other and to the frame.

sash-chisel, *s.*

Carp.: A chisel having a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in blind and sash stiles.

sash-door, *s.* A door with panes of glass to admit light.

sash-fastener, *s.*

Building:

1. A device at the meeting rails of sashes, to prevent a sash from being opened. Usually a sort of turn-button on one sash which locks over the top of the lower sash.

2. A device on the edge of the sash, to maintain it at a given height.

sash-fillister, *s.*

Carp.: A plane for rabbeting window-sashes to receive the panes of glass and the putty which holds them in place.

sash-frame, *s.*

1. The frame, within the window-casing, in which a sash slides.

2. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is strained.

sash-gate, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

sash-line, *s.* The cord or rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

sash-lock, *s.* A sash-fastener (q.v.).

sash-pulley, *s.* The sheave in the pulley-piece of a sash-frame over which the weight-cord runs.

sash-rail, *s.* One of the horizontal bars in a window-sash.

sash-saw, *s.*

1. A mill-saw strained in a gate.

2. A particular size of tenon-saw used in making window-sashes.

sash-sluice, *s.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

* **săsh,** *v.t.* [SASH (2), *s.*] To furnish with sashes.

"The windows were all *sashed* with the finest chrystalline glass."—*Lady Mountague: Letters*, xlii.

săshed, *a.* [Eng. *sash* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Dressed in or wearing sashes.

"So *sashed* and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes, even than they were in their rags."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

* **săsh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sash* (2), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of sashes.

"Shop faces with huge sheets of plate-glass—simulating blank *sashless* window-sockets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1883.

săsh'-oôn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *sash* (1), s.] A soft leather pad placed inside a shoe to ease the pressure on a tender spot.

sa'-sĭn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The common Indian antelope. *Antilope bezoartica* (or *cervicapra*). Female destitute of horns, those of the male spiral, wrinkled at the base, annulated in the middle and smooth at the tip. Head small, body light, legs long and slender. Adult males dark above, white beneath, the nose, lips, and a circle round each eye white; small brushes of hair on the knees. Females and young males under three years old tawny above, white beneath, with a light silvery band along the sides. Common in India, where it herds in groups, one male to many females, with vigilant sentinels. Their flesh being lightly esteemed, they are not much hunted by Indian sportsmen.

sa'-sīne, *s.* [Fr. *saisine.*] [SEIZIN.]

Scots Law: A term used to signify either the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with infeftment), or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

* **sasine-ox,** *s.* A perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterwards converted into a payment in money, proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

săs'-păch-īte, *s.* [After Saspach, Kaiserstuhl, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A zeolitic mineral, found as tufts and concretions in dolerite. An analysis yielded: silica, 51·50; alumina, 16·51; lime, 6·20; potash, 6·82; magnesia, 1·93; water, 17·0 = 99·96.

săss, *s.* [An abbreviation of *sassafras* (q.v.).] [For def. see etym.]

sass-tea, *s.* Sassafras-tea (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

săs'-sa, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

sassa-gum, *s.*

Chem.: A gum obtained from an Abyssinian plant, *Inga sassa.* It is like gum tragacanth, but has a larger proportion of starch, swells up in water, and forms a thinner mucilage.

săs'-sa-bȳ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Damalis lunatus*, the Bastard Hartebeest of the Cape colonists. It stands four feet and a half in height, with strong crescentic horns, a foot in length, points directed inwards. Dark purple-brown above, changing to dusky yellow beneath; rump fawn coloured. They live in herds of from six to ten in flat or wooded districts, and their flesh makes excellent venison.

săs'-sa-frăs, *s.* [Fr. *sassafras*; Ital. *sassafras*, *sassafrasso*; Port. *sassafraz*; Sp. *salsafras*, all from Lat. *saxifraga* (q.v.).]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A genus of Lauraceæ. Diœcious, perianth six-parted, males with nine fertile stamens in three rows, anthers four-celled. Females with nine sterile stamens. Fruit fleshy. *Sassafras officinale* (*Laurus sassafras*) is a large tree with yellowish flowers, growing in the United States. The dried leaves are very mucilaginous and are sometimes used for thickening soup. *Sassafras Parthenoxylon*, Oriental Sassafras, growing in Sumatra, has medicinal qualities like those of *S. officinale.* [(2).]

(2) The English name of the genus [(1)], and of various trees more or less resembling it in properties, spec. *Doryphora sassafros*, one of the Plume Nutmegs. The wood smells like fennel. (*Australian.*) Brazilian Sassafras is *Nectandra cymbarum.*

2. *Palæobot.:* *Sassafras Cretaceum* is found in the Chalk of the United States and in the Lower Brown Coal (Lower Oligocene) of Northern Germany.

3. *Pharm.:* The dried root of *Sassafras officinale.* [1.] It is sold in branches, in pieces, or in chips, and is given as a stimulant and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases, and syphilis. The bark is more powerful than the wood.

sassafras-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras.* It has the odour of fennel, a slight yellow colour and an acrid taste, sp. gr. = 1·09, and is a mixture of at least two substances, a liquid oil and a solid camphor ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$). Fuming nitric and strong sulphuric acids violently attack the oil, sometimes setting it on fire. It gives off vapour at 115°, the boiling point finally becoming stationary at 228°.

sassafras-tea, *s.*

Chem.: An infusion of the shavings of sassafras wood, said to be sudorific and stimulant.

săs'-sa-frĭd, *s.* [SASSAFRAS.]

Chem.: A substance found in the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras*, and extracted by alcohol, from which water separates the sassafrid. When purified it forms yellow-brown crystalline grains, having neither taste nor smell. Easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water and ether. Heated it gives off white vapours which condense and form a blue-green precipitate with ferric salts.

săs'-sa-frĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sassafr(as)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [SASSARUBRIN.]

săs'-san-age (**age** as **ĭg**), *s.* [Fr. *sasser* = to sift.] [SARSE.] Stones left after sifting.

săs-sa-rû'-brĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sassa(fras)*, and *rubrin.*]

Chem.: A resin formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sassafras oil. The sulphuric acid is removed by treatment with ammonia, and after washing with water the sassarubrin remains as a tasteless mass which is soluble in alcohol and ether. It colours sulphuric acid red. Called also Sassapin.

săsse, *s.* [Fr. *sas*, from Lat. *saxum* = a stone; Ital. *sasso.*]

Hydr.-eng.: A weir with flood-gates; a navigable sluice.

"Making a great *sasse* in the king's lands about Deptford."—*Pepys: Diary*, i. 126.

săs'-sen, *s.* [SARSEN.]

Săs'-sen-ăch (*ch* guttural), *s.* & *a.* [Gael. *sasunnach.*] Saxon; a general term applied by the Celts of the British isles to those of Saxon race.

"The term *Sassenach*, or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-country neighbours."—*Scott: Glenfinlas.* (Note.)

săs'-sŏ-līne, săs'-sŏ-līte, *s.* [After Sasso, Tuscany, where it occurs in considerable quantity; *l* connect., and suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral, occurring in small scales. Hardness, 1; sp. gr. 1·48; lustre, pearly; colour, white; taste, slightly saline, acidulous, and bitter. Compos.: boric acid, 56·4; water, 43·6 = 100, the formula being, $3HOBO_3$. Obtained in large quantities from the hot vapours of the Tuscan lagoons.

săs'-sŏ-rŏl, săs-sŏ-rŏl'-la, *s.* [Ital. *sasso* = a stone, a rock, from Lat. *saxum.*] The Rock-pigeon (q.v.).

săs'-sȳ, *s.* [Sierra Leone name.] (See etym. and compound.)

sassy-bark, *s.* The poisonous bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense*, a cæsalpineous plant, sometimes called the Ordeal-tree (q.v.). This, with the red juice obtained from incisions in the tree, is given by many West African tribes as an ordeal. If the suspected person die on swallowing the bark or the juice, he is assumed to have been guilty; if he survive, he is adjudged to be innocent.

sas'-tra, shas'-tra, *s.* [SHASTER.]

săt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SIT.]

Sā'-tan, † Săt'-an, * Săt'-an-ăs, * Săth'-an-as, *s.* [Heb. שָׂטָן (*satan*) = an enemy, Satan, from שָׂטַן (*satan*) = to be an enemy. New Test. Gr. σατανᾶς (*satanas*), σατᾶν (*satan*).] The grand enemy of man; the arch-fiend, the devil. [DEVIL, II. 1.]

"To whom the arch enemy,
And thence in heav'n call'd *Satan*, with bold words
Breaking the horrid silence thus began."
Milton: P. L., i. 82.

¶ In Heb. the word is sometimes a generic one, meaning simply an adversary, and it is used once in the New Test. in Greek in the same sense. "Get thee behind me Satan" means simply "Get thee behind me my [temporary] adversary" (Matt. xvi. 23). Apparently it occurs in a specific sense for the devil only in the later sacred books, viz., 1 Chron. xxi. 1, Job i. 6–12, ii. 1–7, and Zech. iii. 1. It wants the article in the passage in 1 Chron. [DEVIL, II. 1.]

sa-tăn'-ĭc, * sa-tăn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *Satan*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling or befitting Satan; devilish, infernal, diabolical.

"For *satanical* it is [the inquisition] by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty."—*Trapp: Popery Stated*, pt. ii., § 12.

¶ Southey, in the preface to his *Vision of Judgment* (1822), called the school of poetry of which Byron was the head the Satanic school.

sa-tăn'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *satanical*; *-ly.*] In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

"This spiritual assassinacy, this deepest die of blood being most *satanically* designed on souls."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 470.

* **sa-tăn'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *satanical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being satanical.

* **sā'-tan-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Satan*; *-ism.*] The wicked and malicious disposition of Satan; a devilish or diabolical spirit.

"So mild was Moses' count'nance, when he pray'd
For them, whose *satanism* his power gainsay'd."
Elegy on Dr. Donne.

* **sā'-tan-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *satan*; *-ist.*] A very wicked or malicious person; a devil.

"There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies."—*Granger: On Eccl.*, p. 343.

săt-an-ō-pĕr'-ca, *s.* [Gr. Σατανᾶς (*Satanas*) = Satan, and Mod. Lat. *perca* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Chromides, with seven species, from the rivers of the Amazon Valley and Guiana.

* **sā-tan-ŏph'-an-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *Satan*, and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil.

* **sā-tan-ô-phō'-bĭ-a,** *s.* [Eng. *Satan*, and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.] Fear of the devil.

"Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia.*"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xcvi.

sătçh'-el, * săçh'-el, * sach-elle, *s.* [O. Fr. *sachel*, from Lat. *saccellum*, accus. of *saccellus*, dimin. of *saccus* = a bag, a sack.] A little bag; specifically a bag in which boys carry their books, &c., to and from school.

"The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
And shining morning face."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* **sāte** (or **săte**), *pret. of v.* [SIT.]

* **sāte,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *satiate* (q.v.).] To satiate; to satisfy the appetite or desire of; to surfeit, to glut; to feed beyond natural desire. (*Milton: Comus*, 714.)

să-teen', *s.* [SATIN.] A kind of glossy fabric made in imitation of satin, but having a woollen or cotton, instead of a silken face.

* **sāte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sate; -less.*] Incapable of being sated or satisfied; insatible.

"His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 714.

săt'-ĕl-līte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *satellitem,* accus. of *satelles* = an attendant, a life-guard of a prince; Sp. *satelite;* Ital. *satellite.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A subordinate attendant; an obsequious or subservient follower.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A secondary planet revolving around a primary one. The moon is satellite to the earth. With it there are twenty known satellites in the solar system. Mars has two, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus four, and Neptune one. (For details, see the names of the primary planets.)

"Most *satellites* move in elliptic orbits."—*Airy: Pop. Astron.,* p. 227.

2. *Entom.:* A British night-moth, *Scopelosoma satellitia.*

satellite-veins, *s pl.*

Anat.: Deep-seated veins attending the arteries in their course.

* **săt-ĕl-lĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *satellit(e); -ious.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of satellites.

"Their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

* **saten,** *pa. par.* [SIT.]

* **sā-ti-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *satiable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being satiable.

* **sā'-ti-ą-ble (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *sati(ate); -able.*] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

* **sā'-ti-ą-ble-nĕss (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *satiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being satiable; satiability.

* **sā'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *satiatus,* pa. par. of *satio* = to sate, to satisfy; cf. *satur* = full; *sat, satis* = sufficient.] Filled to satiety; satiated, sated, satisfied, glutted.

"Grown weary of their chief, and *satiate* with blood."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, v.

sā'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* [SATIATE, *a.*]

1. To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to feed or nourish to the full; to gratify to the full extent of desire.

"Although they should be *satiated* with my blood."
—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. To fill beyond natural desire; to glut, to surfeit.

* 3. To saturate.

* **sā-ti-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [SATIATE.] The state of being satiated or satisfied; satiety.

"If *satiation* were the usher of diseases and mortality."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape,* p. 7.

są-tī'-ę-tȳ, * **sa-ti-e-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *satieté,* from Lat. *satietatem,* accus. of *satietas;* Sp. *saciedad;* Ital. *sazietà.*] The quality or state of being satiated or sated; fulness of gratification of any sensual desire or of the appetite; excess of gratification producing loathing or disgust; surfeit, repletion, satiation.

"Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety.*"
Milton: P. L., viii. 216.

săt'-ĭn, * **sat-tin,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *satin,* from Low Lat. *satinus, setinus* = satin, from Lat. *seta* = a bristle: cf. Low Lat. *seta;* Ital. *seta* = silk.]

A. *As subst.:* A silken fabric with an overshot woof and a highly finished surface. The woof is coarse, and hidden underneath the warp, which forms the surface. The warp is of organzine, the weft of tram. In a full satin twill there is an interval of fifteen threads.

"What said Master Dumbleton about the *satin* for my short cloak?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.,* i. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, resembling, or made of satin.

satin-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Ptilonorhyncus violaceus. The adult male is conspicuous for the satin texture of its glossy black plumage. The younger bird is at first entirely of a dull green colour, which gradually becomes mottled with black, and eventually changes entirely into that hue. Long before the construction of their nest, and quite independently of it, they, with consummate skill, weave an arbour-like gallery of uncertain length, in which they amuse themselves with the most active glee, the male displaying himself therein to attract the hen bird. The architecture of the bower is excessively tasteful, and scarcely a day passes without some fresh arrangement of the shells, feathers, bones, and other decorative materials, which they bring from long distances in the bush to ornament the bower and the platform on which it stands. They immediately appropriate every fragment placed within their reach when in confinement for the same purpose.

BOWER SATIN-BIRD.

satin bower-bird, *s.* [SATIN-BIRD.]

satin-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: (1) A British geometer moth, *Boarmia abietaria;* (2) A British night moth, *Cymatophora fluctuosa.*

satin-de-laine, *s.* A black cassimere manufactured in Silesia from wool.

satin-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Lunaria biennis.

satin-jean, *s.*

Fabric: A twilled cotton fabric, having a smooth, satiny surface.

satin-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Liparis salicis.*

¶ The Lesser Satin Moth is *Cymatophora duplaris,* a British night moth.

satin-paper, *s.* A fine kind of writing-paper, with a satiny gloss.

satin-spar, *s.*

Mineralogy:

1. A finely fibrous variety of gypsum (q.v.) with a pearly chatoyance when polished.

2. A fibrous variety of aragonite (Dana says calcite), giving a satin-like aspect when polished. Distinguished from the gypseous mineral by its greater hardness and its effervescence with acids.

satin-stitch, *s.* A stitch in embroidery.

satin-stone, *s.* [SATIN-SPAR.]

satin-turk, *s.* A trade name for a superior quality of satinet.

satin-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia subsericata.*

satin-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: An ornamental cabinet-wood from the West and East Indies. The former is the better kind, and is chiefly derived from *Ferolia Guianensis.* That from the East Indies is less white, and is produced by *Chloroxylon Swietenia,* which also yields wood-oil.

săt-ĭn-ĕt', *s.* [Fr. dimin. from *satin* = satin (q.v.).]

Fabric: (1) A light kind of satin; (2) a glossy cloth made of a cotton warp and woollen filling, to imitate satin.

* **săt-ĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *satin; -ity.*] Smoothness like satin.

"The smooth *satinity* of his style."—*C. Lamb: Letter to Gilman,* 1830.

săt'-ĭn-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *satin; -y.*] Resembling satin; composed of satin.

"Nothing can be more elegant than the *satiny* transparency of its folds."—*Globe,* Sept. 2, 1885.

săt'-īre, * **sat-yr,** * **sat-yre,** *s.* [Fr. *satire* = satire, from Lat. *satira, satura* = *satura* (*lanx*) = a full plate or dish; hence, a medley of different ingredients; Sp. & Ital. *satira.*]

1. A poetical composition in which wickedness or folly is censured and held up to reprobation; a ridiculing of vice or folly; an invective poem. This kind of composition was first used by ancient Roman poets.

"Amongst the Romans it [the word *satire*] was not only used for those discourses which decry'd vice, or expos'd folly, but for others also, where virtue was recommended. But in our modern languages we apply it only to invective poems, where the very name of *satire* is formidable to those persons, who would appear to the world, what they are not in themselves."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. A literary production in which persons, actions, or manners are attacked or denounced with irony, sarcasm, or invective; a bitter or cutting attack on men or manners; trenchant or cutting invective; keenness and severity of remark.

"Libel and *satire* are promiscuously joined together in the notions of the vulgar, though the satirist and libeller differ as much as the libeller and murderer. In the consideration of human life, the satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable."—*Tatler,* No. 92.

3. Severe denunciation; abuse.

są-tĭr'-ĭc, są-tĭr'-ĭc-ąl, * **sa-tur-ic-all,** * **sa-tyr-ic,** *a.* [Fr. *satirique,* from Lat. *satiricus.*]

1. Pertaining to satire; containing or of the nature of satire.

"Such is the force of wit! but not belong
To me the arrows of *satiric* song."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. Given to the use of satire; severe in language.

"Sharply *satyric* was he."
Drayton: To H. Reynolds, Esq

są-tĭr'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *satirical; -ly.*] In a satirical manner; with satire.

"Horace has written many of them [the odes and epodes] *satirically,* against his private enemies."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **są-tĭr'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** * **sa-tyr-ic-al-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *satirical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being satirical.

"An ill-natured wit, biassed to *satyricalness.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire.*

* **săt'-ĭ-rĭsm,** * **sat-y-risme,** *s.* [Eng. *satir(e); -ism.*] Satire.

"Bitter *satyrisme.*" *Dekker: Satiromastix.*

săt'-ĭ-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *satir(e); -ist.*] One who satirizes; one who writes satire.

"I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist.*"
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 1.

săt'-ĭ-rīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *satir(e); -ize.*] To assail or attack with satire; to write satire on or against; to make the object of satire.

"To *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness."—*Dryden: Persius,* sat. iv. (Arg.)

săt-ĭs-făc'-tion, * **sat-is-fac-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *satisfaction,* from Lat. *satisfactionem,* accus. of *satisfactio;* Sp. *satisfaccion;* Ital. *satisfazione.*] [SATISFY.]

1. The act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment of mind arising from the possession or acquisition of that which is desired or sought.

"No peace, no *satisfaction,* crownes his life."
Beaumont: Miserable State of Man.

2. The settlement of a claim due, a demand, a debt, &c.; payment.

"Since Pentecost the sum is due . . .
Therefore make present *satisfaction.*"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; compensation, atonement, reparation. In law, spec. a valuable consideration given one in lieu of his right of action in any matter.

"The rigid *satisfaction,* death for death."
Milton: P. L., iii. 212.

4. Release from suspense or uncertainty; full information; conviction.

5. The opportunity of satisfying one's honour by the duel; a hostile meeting conceded on the challenge of an aggrieved person.

* **săt-ĭs-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *satisfactus,* pa. par. of *satisfacio* = to satisfy.] Giving satisfaction; satisfying.

"By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things."—*Browne.*

săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *satisfactory; -ly.*] In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction, contentment, or conviction.

"Were you able *satisfactorily* to answer the following queries, this one, while it stands unanswered, would be enough for all."—*Waterland: Works,* i., pt. ii.

săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *satisfactory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being satisfactory; the power or quality of giving satisfaction or contentment.

"The *satisfactoriness* of the king's answer to the propositions."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. ii.

săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire.*]

1. Giving satisfaction or content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.

"The altercation was long, and was not brought to a conclusion *satisfactory* to either party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

* 2. Atoning; making amends or atonement.

"A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ."—*Sanderson.*

* **săt′-ĭs-fī-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *satisfy; -able.*] Capable of being satisfied.

"We perceive at once a *satisfiable* tendency to union." —*Poe: Eureka* (*Works*, 1864, ii. 161).

săt′-ĭs-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *satisfy; -er.*] One who or that which satisfies.

"It was fit that the *satisfier* should be God and man."—*Sheridan: Sermons*, iii. 97.

săt′-ĭs-fȳ, * **sat-is-fie,** * **sat-ys-fye,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *satisfier* (Fr. *satisfaire*), from Lat. *satisfacio* = to satisfy, from *satis* = enough, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give satisfaction to; to gratify or supply to the full the desires or wants of; to content, to suffice.

"By sports like these are all their cares beguiled,
The sports of children *satisfy* the child."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

2. To comply with the rightful demands of; to meet or discharge, as a claim, debt, or the like; to pay, to liquidate.

"To neglect or even refuse *satisfying* their creditors." —*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. To fulfil the conditions of; to answer.

"An equation is said to be *satisfied*, when after the substitution of any expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal. The values found for the unknown quantities of a problem are said to *satisfy* the conditions of the problem, when, being operated upon in accordance with those conditions, the result conforms to the enunciation of the problem."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

4. To free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense, so as to give full confidence or assurance to; to inform fully; to set at rest; to convince.

"Let me be *satisfied*, is 't good or bad?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give satisfaction or content; to content.

"He hath given me *satisfying* reasons."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

* 2. To make payment, satisfaction, or atonement; to atone.

săt′-ĭs-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SATISFY.]

* **săt′-ĭs-fȳ-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *satisfying; -ly.*] In a satisfactory manner; so as to satisfy or content; satisfactorily.

* **sā′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *sativus*, from *satus*, pa. par. of *sero* = to sow.] Sown, as in a garden.

"Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ii. 2, § 4.

sā′-trăp, *s.* [Fr. *satrape*, from Lat. *satrapam*, accus. of *satrapes*; Gr. σατράπης (*satrapēs*), from the Persian; Ital. *satrapo*; Sp. *satrapa.*]

1. A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; a Persian viceroy.

"Admit their lord
With all his *satraps*." *Glover: Leonidas*, iv.

* 2. A prince or petty despot.

"Obsequious tribes
Of *satraps*, princes." *Shenstone. Ruined Abbey.*

* **sā′-trap-al,** *a.* [Eng. *satrap; -al.*] Of, or pertaining to a satrap or satrapy.

* **sā′-trap-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *satrap; -er.*] A satrap. (*Allit. Romance of Alexander*, 1,913.)

* **sā′-trap-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *satrap; -ess.*] A female satrap.

* **sa-trăp′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *satrap; -ical.*] Satrapal.

sā′-trap′-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *satrapie*, from Lat. *satrapia, satrapea*; Gr. σατραπεία (*satrapeia*).] [SATRAP.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

"The government also of this country, which the Persians call a *satrapy*."—*Beloe: Herodotus*, bk. i., ch. cxcii.

săt′-u-ra-ble, *a.* [Eng. *satur(ate); -able.*] Capable of being saturated; capable of or admitting saturation.

"The water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. ii.

săt′-u-rant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *saturans*, pr. par. of *saturo* = to saturate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Saturating; impregnating to the full.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

săt′-u-rāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *saturatus*, pa. par. of *saturo* = to fill fully, from *satur* = full; cf. *satis* = enough.]

1. To imbue thoroughly; to cause to be completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to soak.

"A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam."
Thomson: Spring, 218.

¶ Used also in this sense in Physical Science.

* 2. To satisfy, to fill.

"After a *saturating* meal."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 91.

* **săt′-u-rate,** *a.* [Lat. *saturatus.*] [SATURATE, *v.*] Completely filled or impregnated; soaked, saturated.

"Dries his feathers *saturate* with dew."
Cowper: Task, i. 494.

săt-u-rā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *saturatio*, from *saturatus*, pa. par. of *saturo* = to saturate (q.v.); Fr. *saturation*; Sp. *saturacion*; Ital. *saturazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of saturating, penetrating, or impregnating completely; the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. *Chem.:* That point at which a substance ceases to have the power of dissolving or combining with another.

Săt′-ŭr-daȳ, * **Săt′-ẽr-daȳ,** *s.* [A.S. *sæterdæg, Sætern-dæg, Sæternes-dæg*, from *Sæter Sætern*; Lat. *Saturnus* = Saturn (q.v.), and *dæg* = a day (q.v.); Dut. *Zaturdag.*] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish sabbath.

Saturday's stop, *s.*

Law: The close-time for Salmon, from Saturday till Monday. [SALMON.]

sa-tür′-ĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *satur(eia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lamiaceæ. Families: Origanidæ, Hyssopidæ, and Cunilidæ.

săt-u-rē′-ĭ-a, săt-u-rē′-ja (**j** as **y**), *s.* [Lat. *satureia* = savory.]

Bot.: Savory; the typical genus of Satureæ (q.v.). [SAVORY.]

* **sa-tür′-ĭ-tȳ,** * **sa-tur-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *saturitas*, from *satur* = full; Ital. *saturità.*] The quality or state of being saturated; saturation, repletion.

"Seeing their *saturitie.*"
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxiv.

Săt′-ŭrn, *s.* [Lat. *Saturnus* = the sower, from *sero*, pa. par. *satus* = to sow; Fr. *Saturne.*]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The youngest son of Cœlus (Uranus) and Gaia, the goddess of the earth. Being banished by Jupiter from heaven he fled to Latium, and was received by Janus, king of Italy, who made him his partner on the throne. Saturn occupied himself in softening the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture, and the useful and liberal arts. His reign there was so mild and beneficent that mankind have called it the Golden Age, to intimate the happiness and tranquillity which the earth then enjoyed. He is generally identified with the Greek Kronos, and the festival in his honour, called Saturnalia, corresponded with the Greek Kronia. He is generally represented as an old man bent through age and infirmity, holding a scythe in his right hand. His temple was the state treasury.

2. *Astron.:* The sixth of the major planets in distance from the sun. This averages 884,000,000 miles, and at certain times is nearly 1,000,000,000. It is the second planet in point of magnitude, having a mean diameter of 71,000 miles. To the eye it is as large as a fixed star of the first magnitude, and was known to the ancients. The equatorial diameter is about 74,000 miles, the polar 68,000. The large discrepancy indicates rapid rotation. This is performed in 10 hours, 14 minutes, and 23·8 seconds. Saturn's day is consequently not half the length of ours. But its year, fixed by the time of its revolution round the sun, is twenty-nine and a half earthly years. It moves through about twelve degrees of the sky in a year, enough to be noted by any ordinarily careful observer. The density of Saturn is one eighth that of the earth. Were water enough supplied for the purpose, Saturn would float with one fifth of its bulk dry. It is supposed that the materials of which it is composed are too greatly heated to condense into a compact body, but its weight is about eighty times that of the earth. Prior to 1610, Galileo, with his telescope which magnified thirty times, discovered three bodies projecting from the planet's disc, which in that year began to diminish in size. Huyghens, in 1655, proved these to be a ring. In 1675, J. D. Cassini showed that a black line divided the ring into two parts. These Maraldi, in 1715, and Sir Wm. Herschel, in 1790 (?), showed to be all probably separate rings. In 1850, Professor Bond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, discovered a third ring, a dusky, semitransparent structure, which has been called a **crape ring.** Sir Wm. Herschel had proved in

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1789 that the rings rotated in 10 hours, 32 minutes, 15 seconds. Astronomers have shown that, were the rings either solid or fluid, they must undergo disruption by unequal stress; and that they therefore probably consist of minute bodies like the meteorites surrounding the sun. On March 25, 1655, Huyghens discovered the first satellite of Saturn. Between 1671 and 1684 Cassini found five more. On August 28, 1789, Sir Wm. Herschel added a seventh, and on Sept. 19, 1848, Professor Bond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mr. Lasseli, of Liverpool, an eighth. The names of the eight are: Titan, Japetus, Rhea, Dione, Tethys, Enceladus, Mimas, and Hyperion.

* 3. *Old Chem.:* A name applied to lead.

4. *Her.:* The black colour in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

Săt-ŭr-nā′-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis* = pertaining to Saturn (q.v.).]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The feast in honour of Saturn, celebrated in December, and regarded as a time of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, even for the slaves.

2. Any time of noisy license and revelry; unrestrained, licentious revelry.

"But France got drunk with blood to vomit crime,
And fatal have her *Saturnalia* been."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 97.

săt-ŭr-nā′-lĭ-an, *a.* [SATURNALIA.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia or festival of Saturn.

2. Loose, dissipated, sportive, licentious.

"In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

sa-tŭr′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Saturnius* = of or belonging to Saturn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Saturnidæ. *Saturnia Pavonia-minor* is the Emperor Moth (q.v.). *S. pyri*, found in France, Austria, &c., is the largest European butterfly, being six inches across the wings. *S. anna, S. cidonia, S. grotei*, and *S. lindia*, natives of the Sikkim Himalaya, furnish silk.

sa-tŭr′-nĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *saturnius.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the god Saturn, whose age or reign was known as the Golden Age; hence, golden, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

"Days came and went; and now returned again
To Sicily the old *Saturnian* reign."
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

* 2. Leaden, dull. [SATURN, 3.]

"To hatch a new *saturnian* age of lead."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 28.

3. Of, belonging, or relating to the planet Saturn.

"The complexity of the *Saturnian* system had now no rival in the heavens."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens*, p. 253.

saturnian-verse, *s.* An ancient metre used by the Romans, and consisting of three iambics, and a syllable, followed by three trochees. Macaulay (*Lays of Ancient Rome*, Introd.) quotes, as a perfect example of saturnian verse, the nursery rime:

Thĕ quēen | wăs în | thĕ păr | lour
ēating | brĕad ănd | hŏneȳ.

sa̤-tũr-nĭ-çĕn′-trĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Saturn*, and *centric.*] Appearing as if seen from the centre of the planet Saturn.

sa̤-tũr′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saturni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, formerly merged in Bombycidæ (q.v.). Antennæ pectinated; wings broad, each with an eye-like spot. Larva with short bristles, cocoon pear-shaped. Only one British species.

săt′-ũr-nīne, *a.* [O. Fr. *saturnin* (Fr. *saturnien*), from *Saturne* = Saturn (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *saturnino.*]

* 1. Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn. An astrological word which arose when men believed that Saturn was a planet of gloomy augury, and that those born while it was in the ascendant would have a taciturn and gloomy temperament.

2. Hence, morose, dull, heavy, phlegmatic, gloomy.

"I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more solemn and sober turn."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 179.

* 3. In old chemistry, pertaining to lead: as, *saturnine* compounds.

saturnine-breath, *s.* Breath of a peculiar odour during Saturnine palsy (q.v.).

saturnine-palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: Lead palsy (q.v.); palsy produced by the inhalation of lead particles.

* **săt′-ũrn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *saturn*; *-ist.*] A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

"Seating himselfe within a darkesome cave,
(Such places heavy *Saturnists* doe crave)."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 1.

săt′-ũrn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *saturn*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Delamétherie to the brown variety of pyromorphite (q.v.).

sa̤-tũr′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Saturn.

săt′-ȳr, * **sat-yre,** *s.* [Fr. *satyre*, from Lat. *satyrus*; Gr. σάτυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr; Sp. & Ital. *satiro*; Port. *satyro.*]

1. *Class. Myth.*: One of a number of rural deities of Greece, identical with the Fauni of the Latins. They are regarded as the attendants of Bacchus, and are represented as roaming through the woods, dwelling in caves, and endeavouring to gain the love of the Nymphs. They are usually represented with the feet and legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the body covered with thick hair.

"And shut up every *satyr* in his den."
Cowper: Conversation, 38.

2. *Entom.*: One of the Satyrinæ. (*Newman.*)

* 3. A cattle-stealer. (*Slang.*) (*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 321.)

satyr-pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Eupithecia satyrata.*

săt-ȳ-rī′-a̤-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *satyri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Ophreæ (q.v.).

* **săt-ȳ-rī′-a̤-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from σάτυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr.] A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in men.

sa̤-tȳr′-ĭc, * **sa̤-tȳr′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *satyricus*, from Gr. σατυρικός (*saturikos*), from σάτυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr.] Pertaining to satyrs. The satyric drama of the Greeks was of the nature of burlesque, the chorus being represented by satyrs.

"The *satyric* drama of Greece is not to be confounded with the satira, the satire, or satirical poetry of the Romans."—*Trench: English Past & Present*, p. 193.

¶ Originally, the chorus of satyrs was, in all probability, a feature of every drama, but as taste improved, their antics were felt to be out of harmony with the dignity of tragedy, and they were relegated to a separate piece acted after the Trilogy (q.v.), with which in some cases it was connected in subject, the whole, Trilogy and Satyric drama, being called a Tetralogy (q.v.).

săt-ȳ-rī′-næ, sa̤-tȳr′-ĭ-dī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *satyr(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. *-idi.*]

1. *Entom.*: Argus Butterflies. (*Swainson.*) A sub-family of Nymphalidæ. Only four legs adapted for walking; antennæ abruptly knobbed; wings rounded; flight feeble. Larva without spines, but with minute warts. About a thousand species are known. They are of sombre colours, with eye-like spots on the under, or sometimes also on the upper surface of the wings. Nearly one third of the butterflies of Europe are Satyrinæ. The genus which is most numerous in species is Hipparchia (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: One species has been said to exist in the Carboniferous, and another in the Upper Cretaceous rocks, but both are doubtful.

* **sa̤-tȳr′-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr., from σάτυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr.] A plant supposed to excite lust.

sa̤-tȳr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SATYRION.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Satyriadæ (q.v.).

săt′-ȳ-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a satyr.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Satyrinæ (q.v.). *Satyrus semele* is the Grayling (q.v.).

sau-ălp′-īte (au as ow), *s.* [After Sau-alpe, in Carinthia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ZOISITE (q.v.).

sâu′-ba̤, *s.* [Native name.]

Entom.: *Œcodoma cephalotes*, an ant with a disproportionately large head, living in Brazil in vast numbers in subterranean abodes. [ŒCODOMA.]

sâuçe, * **sâwçe,** *s.* [Fr. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsa* = a salted thing, fem. of *salsus* = salted, pa. par. of *salio* = to salt (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *salsa.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for the purpose of improving its flavour or relish, or of whetting the appetite, or for aiding digestion; a condiment.

"Tunnies' tails in savoury *sauce* are drown'd."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

2. Culinary vegetables and roots eaten with fleshmeat. (*Amer.*)

II. *Fig.*: Pertness, impudence, insolence; saucy language. (*Colloq.* or *vulgar.*)

¶ (1) *Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander*: A principle applied in one case must be so in all similar cases. (Used as a retort against one who is rigid in laying down the law for others whilst wholly exempting himself from its operation.)

(2) *To serve one with the same sauce*: To retaliate one injury with another. (*Colloq.*)

sauce-alone, *s.*

Bot.: *Sisymbrium* (*Erysimum*) *Alliaria.*

sauce-boat, *s.* A vessel or dish with a lip or spout for holding sauce.

sauce-box, * **sawce-box,** *s.* A saucy, impudent fellow.

"The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *sauce-box* to be witty."—*Addison: Spectator.*

sauce-tureen, *s.* A tureen or dish from which sauce is served at table.

sâuçe, * **sawce,** *v.t.* [SAUCE, *s.*]

I. *Lit.*: To add a sauce to; to season, to flavour.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To tickle or gratify, as the palate.

"*Sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

* 2. To intermix with anything which adds piquancy or relish: hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

"Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

3. To address in pert, impudent, or insolent language; to be saucy to.

"I'll *sauce* her with bitter words."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

* 4. To make to pay or suffer; to pay out.

"I'll make them pay, I'll *sauce* them."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 3.

* 5. To cut up, to carve. (Specially applied to a capon.)

"If a capon were to be disposed of, the person in authority would give the direction. '*Sauce* that capon.'"—*Evening Standard*, Sept. 23, 1886.

sâuçe′-păn, *s.* [Eng. *sauce*, and *pan.*]

* 1. A pan or pot for preparing sauces.

2. A metal pot for boiling or stewing generally.

"Fragments of old kettles and *saucepans*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

sâuç′-ẽr, * **sâus′-ẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *saucière*, from Low Lat. *salsarium.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table.

"Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you."—*Bacon.*

2. A shallow piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

"And because none should remember his practices, nor suspect the rest to come, he shaveth his crown as broad as a *sawcer*."—*Strype: Mem. Mary*, vol. iv., ch. xxxv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr.-eng.*: A flat caisson or camel which, being sunk and placed beneath a vessel, is then pumped out, so as to raise the vessel.

2. *Naut.*: An iron bed bolted to the deck below that on which the capstan works, for the purpose of securing the pivot of the capstan.

sauch, *s.* [SAUGH.]

sâu′-çĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *saucy*; *-ly.*] In a saucy manner; impudently, pertly; with saucy language.

"This knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

sâu′-çĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saucy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saucy; impudence, impertinent boldness.

"The throng of words that come with such more than impudent *sauciness* from you."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

sâu-çĭsse′, sâu′-çĭs-sŏn, *s.* [Fr. *saucisse* = a sausage (q.v.).]

Fortification:

1. A powder-hose for communicating fire to a charge in military mining. It consists of a long pipe or bag made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, and extends from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. The powder is generally placed in a wooden pipe to preserve it from damp.

2. A long, stout bundle of faggots, larger than a fascine. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulements, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

sâu′-cŏn-īte, *s.* [After Saucon, Pennsylvania, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SMITHSONITE (q.v.).

sâu′-çȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *sauc(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Showing or acting with sauciness or impertinent boldness; pert, impudent, rude; contemptuous of superiors.

"They were grown too *saucy* for himself."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or expressive of impudence; impudent, insolent: as, *saucy* language, a *saucy* look.

sâu′-çȳ (2), *a.* [A corrupt. of *sassy* (q.v.).]

saud, *s.* [SAADH.]

sauer kraut (as **sour krout**), *s.* [Ger. *sauer* = sour, and *kraut* = herb, cabbage.] A favourite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment until it becomes sour.

* **sauf,** *a.* [SAFE.]

sâugh, sâuch (*gh*, *ch* guttural), *s.* [SALLOW, *s.*] A willow-tree, spec. *Salix caprea.*

"Did ye notice if there was an auld *saugh* tree that's maist blawn down."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

sâul (1), *s.* [SOUL.]

sâul (2), sâl, *s.* [Hind. *sal*, *sala*, *salwa*, *sakher*; Beng. *shal.*]

Bot.: The saul tree (q.v.).

saul-dammar, *s.*

Chem.: Dhara Dammar. The name of a resin collected in the northern parts of Hindostan from the saul-tree.

saul-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Shorea robusta*, a large gregarious tree, growing in the moist tract along the base of the Himalayas, also on the Pachmari Hills in Central India, &c. The heart-wood is brown, cross-grained, and finely streaked with dark

lines. It is difficult to season, but, once seasoned, is unrivalled in elasticity, strength, and durability, and is much used in India for railway sleepers, planking, railings of bridges, &c. It furnishes a resin. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

*** saule,** *s.* [SOUL.]

sâul'-ĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Scotch *saul* = soul.] A hired mourner. (*Scotch.*)

"The priest . . . sent two o' the riding *saulies* after them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.

sâult, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *saut*), from Lat. *saltum*, accus. of *saltus* = a leap; *salio* = to leap.] [ASSAULT.] A rapid in some rivers. (*Amer.*)

sâult'-făt, *s.* [Scotch *sault* = salt, and *fat* = vat.] A pickling-tub, a beef-stand. (*Scotch.*)

sâun'-dĕrş (1), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *cendres.*] (See etym. and compound.)

saunders-blue, *s.*

* 1. Ultramarine (?)

2. An artificial blue prepared from carbonate of copper. (*Weale.*)

sâun'-dĕrş (2), *s.* [SANDERS.]

saunt, *s.* & *a.* [SAINT.]

sâun'-tĕr, * **sân'-tĕr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood derives it from Icel. *slentr* = idle, lounging, *slen* = sloth; Dan. *slentre* = to saunter; Sw. *slentra*; cf. Icel. *seint* = slowly; Dan. *seent*; Norw. *seint*; Sw. *sent.*]

1. To wander about idly and leisurely; to ramble about lazily; to walk leisurely along; to loiter, to linger.

"*Sauntered* on this retired and difficult way."
Wordsworth: Naming of Places, No. 4.

* 2. To occupy one's self idly; to loiter, to dilly-dally.

"Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage ought to be avoided, yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things."—*Locke.*

* 3. To move or pass slowly; to drag along.

"Clear as its current, glide the *sauntering* hours."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 83.

sâun'-tĕr, *s.* [SAUNTER, *v.*] A sauntering or rambling leisurely about; a place for sauntering.

"Loitering and leaping
With *saunter*, with bound."
Matthew Arnold: Bacchanalia, i.

sâun'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *saunter*; *-er.*] One who saunters about; an idler, a lounger.

sâun'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SAUNTER, *v.*]

sâun'-tĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sauntering*; *-ly.*] In a sauntering manner; idly, leisurely.

* **sâun'-tĕr-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sauntering*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sauntering. (*Eliz. Carter: Letters*, ii. 152.)

sâur-, *pref.* [SAURO-.]

sâur, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Soil, dirt, dirty water.

sâu-răn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. ἀνόδουν (*anodoun*); ANODON.] [SAURANODONTIDÆ.]

sâu-răn-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sauranodon*, genit. *sauranodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Ichthyopterygia, with one genus, Sauranodon, edentulous, from the Jurassic formations of the Rocky Mountain region.

sâu-râu'-ja, *s.* [Named after Sauraujo, a Portuguese botanist known to Willdenow.]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleneæ (*Lindley*), of Ternströmiaceæ (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*). *Sauraujа nepalensis*, from the Himalayas and the Khasia Hills, has pink flowers and a green, sweet, edible fruit, mealy inside.

* **sâu'-rĭ-a** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zoology:

* 1. An order of Reptilia, having two auricles and four legs, and the body covered with scales. (*Brongniart.*)

† 2. In the classification of Stannius, an order of Amphibia Monopnoa, containing three sub-orders: Amphisbænoidea (Amphisbæmoids), Kionocrania (Lizards), and Chamæleonidæ (Chameleons).

sâu'-rĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [SAURIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Sauria.

B. *As subst.:* One of the order Sauria; a lizard or lizard-like creature. (See extract.)

"The whole order of the Lacertilia is often united with the next group of the Crocodilia, under the name of Sauria. The term *Saurian*, however, is an exceedingly convenient one to designate all the reptiles which approach the typical Lizards in external configuration, whatever their nature may be; and from this point of view it is often very useful as applied to many fossil forms, the structure of which is only imperfectly known."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 201.

sâu-rĭch'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footprint.]

Palæont.: The name given to fossil footprints occurring in the Permian at Annandale, Scotland.

† **sâu-rĭch-thȳ'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurichthy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Owen's Lepidoganoidei (q.v.), ranging from the Coal to the Trias. [MEGALICHTHYS.]

sâu-rĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Holoptychidæ, with three species from the Rhætic beds.

sâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Lepidosteoidei. Body oblong, with ganoid scales; vertebræ not completely ossified; termination of vertebral column homocercal; fins generally with fulcra. Maxillary of a single piece, jaws with a single row of conical pointed teeth. Genera numerous, from Mesozoic formations.

sâu-rĭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *saurus* = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilians, with one species from the freshwater strata of the Purbeck series (Upper Oolite).

sâur'-lĕss, *a.* [For *savourless.*] Insipid, tasteless, savourless. (*Scotch.*)

sâu'-rō-, sâur-, *pref.* [SAURIA.] Lizard-like.

† **sâu-rō-ba-trā-chĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Mod. Lat. *batrachia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A synonym of Urodela (q.v.).

sâu-rō-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sphyrænidæ (Günther), placed by Cope in his Saurodontidæ (q.v.), with two species from the Chalk.

sâu-rō-çē'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

Palæont.: A genus of Zeuglodontidæ, founded on remains of Tertiary age, found near Buenos Ayres. The teeth are double-fanged, with conoid crowns, and they indicate an animal smaller than any species of Zeuglodon (q.v.)

* **sâu-rō-chămp'-sa,** *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Grecized Egypt. χάμψαι (*champsai*) = crocodiles.] [MOSASAURUS.]

sâu-rō-dĭp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*; Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Polypteroidei (q.v.). Scales ganoid, smooth, like surface of skull. Two dorsals, paired fins obtusely lobate; teeth conical; caudal heterocercal. Three genera, from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. (*Günther.*)

sâu-rō-dĭp-tĕr-ī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*; Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Palæont.: (1) A synonym of Saurodipteridæ (Huxley); (2) a sub-family of Rhombodipteridæ, co-extensive with the Saurodipteridæ.

sâu'-rō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sphyrænidæ, or the typical genus of Saurodontidæ, with one species from the Chalk.

sâu'-rō-dŏnt, *a.* [SAURODON.] Having a dentition like that of the Saurodontidæ; armed with teeth implanted in distinct sockets.

"The *saurodont* fishes of the Cretaceous."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 124.

sâu-rō-dŏnt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurodon*, genit. *saurodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family created by Cope for a group of predaceous fishes, often placed with the Sphyrænidæ (q.v.). Many of them are of large size, and have most of their teeth implanted in distinct sockets.

sâu'-rōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a lizard; lizard-like.

"Families of *sauroid* or reptile fishes."—*Hugh Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. iv.

† **B.** *As substantive:*

Zool. & Palæont.: A name sometimes given to fishes which approach saurians in structure or external conformation. The members of the families Lepidosteidæ and Sturionidæ are recent, and those of Saurichthyidæ, the Saurodipteridæ, &c., fossil examples.

"In the waters of the Transition period, the *Sauroids* and Sharks constituted the chief voracious forms destined to fulfil the important office of checking excessive increase of the inferior families."—*Buckland: Geology & Mineral.*, i. 235.

sâur-ōĭd-ĭch'-nīte, *s.* [Eng. *sauroid*, and *ichnite.*] The footprint of a saurian.

sâu-rŏp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Palæont.: According to Marsh, an order of Dinosauria, which he raises to a class. Fore and hind limbs nearly equal; feet plantigrade, pentadactyle, ungulate; anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian; sternal bones paired; premaxillaries with teeth. They were herbivorous, and attained their greatest development in the Jurassic. Families: Atlantosauridæ, Diptodocidæ, and Morosauridæ.

sâu-rŏp'-sĭ-da, *s. pl.* [SAUROPSIS.]

Zool.: A primary group or province of Vertebrata, comprising Reptiles and Birds. An epidermic skeleton, in the form of scales or feathers, is almost always present. The centra of the vertebræ are ossified, but have no terminal epiphyses; the skull has a completely ossified occipital segment. Mandible always present, and each ramus consists of an articular ossification, connected with the skull by a quadrate bone. The apparent ankle-joint is situated between the proximal and distal divisions of the tarsus, not between the tibia and the astragalus, as in the Mammalia. The heart is tri- or quadri-locular, and some of the blood corpuscles are red, oval, and nucleated. Respiration is never effected by means of branchiæ, but after birth is performed by lungs. The cerebral hemispheres are never united by a *corpus callosum*. The reproductive organs open into the cloaca; the oviduct is a Fallopian tube, with a uterine dilatation in the lower part. All are oviparous or ovoviviparous; there are no mammary glands; the embryo has an amnion and a large respiratory allantois, and is nourished at the expense of the massive vitellus. (*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, ch. iii.)

sâu-rŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Caturidæ, with one species from the Great Oolite, and one from the Lower Jurassic.

† **sâu-rŏp-tĕr-ȳg'-ĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

Palæont.: Owen's name for the Plesiosauria (q.v.).

sâu-rō-rămph'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hoplopleuridæ, having the lower jaw produced beyond the upper. It appears in the Chalk, and extends into the Tertiary.

sâur-or'-nĭ-thēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*), genit. ὄρνιθος (*ornithos*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A sub-class of Birds, with a single order Sauræ (q.v.). Caudal vertebræ numerous; tail longer than the body, and not terminated by a plough-share bone.

sâu-rō-stĕr'-nŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilians, from strata in Africa believed to be of Triassic age.

* **sâu-rōth'-ĕr-a,** *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. θηράω (*thēraō*) = to hunt.]

Ornith: Ground Cuckoo, the typical family

of Saurotherinæ (q.v.). *Saurothera vetula* inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, &c.

***sâu-rŏth-ĕ-rī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurother(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ, allied to Coccyzinæ, but having bill longer and straighter, and the upper mandible curved only at the tip. Found in Tropical America, where they live principally on the ground feeding on caterpillars, lizards, young rats, small birds, &c.

sâu-rû-rā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Saururads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Piperales. Herbaceous marsh-plants; leaves, alternate, stipulate; flowers in spikes, naked, seated upon a scale; stamens, three to six; ovaries, three or four, more or less distinct, each with an ascending ovule; fruit, four fleshy indehiscent nuts, or a three- or four-celled capsule. Known genera, four; species, seven. From North America, China, and the north of India. (*Lindley*.)

sâu-rû'-răd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *saurur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Saururaceæ (q.v.).

sâu-rû'-ræ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

ARCHÆOPTERYX.
(*As restored by Owen.*)

Palæont.: Lizard-tailed Birds, made by Huxley a sub-class of Aves. The metacarpals are well-developed, not anchylosed. The caudal vertebræ are numerous and large, so that the caudal region is longer than the body, whereas in other birds it is shorter. Furculum complete and strong; foot extremely passerine; skull and sternum unknown. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 418.) It contains the single genus Archæopteryx (q.v.).

sâu-rû'-rŭs, *s.* [SAURURÆ.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Saururaceæ (q.v.). The root of *Saururus cernuus*, made into a poultice, is applied, in the United States, in pleurisy. The scientific name is in allusion to the form of the flower-spike.

sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [SAURIA.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Scopelidæ (q.v.), with fifteen species of small size, from the shores of tropical and sub-tropical regions. It includes a sub-genus Saurida.

2. *Palæont.*: Hemisaurida, from the Chalk of Comen, Istria, is allied to this genus.

sâu'-rȳ, *s.* [SAURUS.]

Ichthy.: *Scombresox saury*, called also the Skipper, not uncommon on the British coast. It is from twelve to eighteen inches long, about an inch in depth, and the jaw has a hinge movement as in Belone. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus Scombresox (q.v.).

sãu'-sage (age as ĭǵ), * **sãu'-çĭdġe,** * **saul-sage,** *s.* [Fr. *saucisse* (O. Fr. *saulcisse*, from Low Lat. *salcitia*, from Lat. *salsicium* = a sausage, from *salsus* = salted.) [SAUCE, *s.*] An article of food consisting of a roll or ball, made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice. Generally it is stuffed into skins, sometimes only rolled in flour.

sausage-meat, *s.* The minced meat of which sausages are composed.

"The best sausages were obtained from shops the proprietors of which did not object to selling to their customers *sausage-meat*."—*Blyth: Dict. of Hygiene*, p. 506.

sausage-poison, *s.* The poisonous agent or principle existing in sausages made or kept under certain unknown conditions. It has been regarded as an empyreumatic oil, as an acid formed in consequence of a modified process of putrefaction, and as the effect of a fungus, *Sarcina botulina*.

"The nature of this *sausage-poison* has been a subject of much discussion."—*Woodman & Tidy: Forensic Medicine*, p. 542.

sausage-poisoning, *s.* A form of narcotico-irritant poisoning which sometimes follows the consumption of sausages. [SAUSAGE-POISON.]

"Four hundred cases of *sausage-poisoning* are stated to have occurred in Wurtemburg alone in the last fifty years."—*Blyth: Dict. of Hygiene*, p. 506.

sausage-roll, *s.* Meat prepared as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of paste, and cooked.

"He had nothing but a *sausage-roll* for his dinner."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xx.

† **sausage-shaped,** *a.*

Bot.: Long, cylindrical, hollow, curved inwards at each end, as the corolla of some Ericas.

* **sause-fleme,** *s.* [Lat. *salsum* = salt, and *phlegma* = phlegm.] An eruption of red spots or scab on the face.

* **sause-flemed,** *a.* [Eng. *sauseflem(e)*; *-ed*.] Having an eruption of red spots or scabs on the face.

Saus'-süre (au as ō), *s.* [Horace Benedict de Saussure (1740–1799), physicist and Alpine explorer, who invented the instrument.] (See etym. and compound.)

Saussure's hygrometer, *s.* The Hair hygrometer.

sauss-u-rē'-a (au as ō), *s.* [Named after H. B. Saussure (q.v.), and his father, who wrote on agriculture.]

Bot.: A genus of Carlineæ, Herbs, with corymbose purple or violet heads; bracts all unarmed; anthers with a long acute appendage. Known species, about forty-five. The seeds of *S. candicans* are collected in the Punjaub for medicinal purposes; *S. Lappa*, called also *Aplotaxis Lappa* and *Aucklandia Costus*, is believed to be the Costus of the ancients [COSTUS, I. (1)], and has long been used in Hindoo medicine.

sauss'-u-rīte (au as ō), *s.* [After de Saussure, who first found and described it; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Zoisite (q.v.) containing soda. Found in the vicinity of Lake Geneva.

2. The compact to crypto-crystalline felspathic constituent of gabbros, formerly regarded as a variety of Labradorite by some mineralogists, and as oligoclase by others. Lately shown by the microscope not to be a homogeneous mineral, but a mixture of felspars.

saussurite-gabbro, *s.*

Petrol.: A gabbro (q.v.) in which the saussuritic form of felspar is present.

sâut, *a.* & *s.* [SALT, *a.* & *s.*]. (*Scotch.*)

* **sâut,** * **saute,** *s.* [Fr.] An assault.

"Oft-wounding at *sautes*."
Lydgate: Complaint of a Black Knight.

sâu-tĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Fr. *sautelle* = a vine shoot, transplanted with its root; *sauter* = to leap, to spring.]

Bot.: A deciduous bulb formed in the axils of the leaves, or around the summit of a root.

* **sâu'-tĕr,** *s.* [PSALTER.]

sâu'-tĕr-ĕlle, *s.* [Fr.]

Stone-working: A mason's implement, used in tracing and forming angles.

Sâu-tĕrne', *s.* [Fr.] A kind of white Bordeaux wine, made from grapes grown in the neighbourhood of Sauternes, in the department of Gironde.

sâut'-fĭt, *s.* [SAULTFAT.] A salt dish. (*Scotch.*)

* **sau-trie,** * **sau-try,** *s.* [PSALTERY.]

sâu-văǵ'-ĕ-ăd, *s.* [SAUVAGESIA.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Sauvagesiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

sâu-va-ġĕ'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Francis Bossier de Sauvages, a physician of Montpellier, and a friend of Linnæus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sauvagesiaceæ (q.v.). *Sauvagesia erecta*, the Herb of St. Martin, is very mucilaginous, and has been used in ophthalmia, in disorders of the bowels, and slight inflammation of the bladder.

sâu-va-ġĕ-şĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sauvagesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Sauvageads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Smooth shrubs or annual herbs, with simple, alternate, nearly sessile leaves, and fringed stipules; inflorescence generally a terminal panicle or a raceme; sepals five; petals five, deciduous; stamens definite or indefinite, some occasionally becoming petaloid scales; ovary free, with three parietal placentæ; fruit capsular, three-valved, one- or three-celled; seeds small, oblong, pitted. Known genera three, species fifteen, from the warmer parts of America.

* **sauve-garde,** *s.* [SAFEGUARD.]

* **sāv'-a-ble,** * **sāve'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *save*; *-able*.] Capable of being saved.

"And a man cannot ordinarily know that he is in a *saveable* condition."—*Jer. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

* **sāv'-a-ble-nĕss,** * **sāve'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *savable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being savable; capability of being saved.

"So much as concerns the main question, now in agitation about the *savableness* of Protestants."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.* (Conc.)

săv'-age (age as ĭǵ), * **sal-vage,** * **sau-vage,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *salvage*, *savaige* (Fr. *sauvage*), from Lat. *silvaticus* = belonging to a wood, wild; *silva* = a wood; Sp. *salvage*; Ital. *salvaggio*, *salvatico*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to the forest or country; wild, uncultivated, desolate.

"With a tumultuous waste of huge hill-tops
Before us; *savage* region!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Wild, untamed, fierce, violent.

"In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

3. Beastly, brutal.

"His lustful eye or *savage* heart."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

4. Pertaining to man in a state of nature; wild, uncivilized, untaught, rude, barbarous.

"Like a rude and *savage* man of Ind."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 3.

5. Cruel, fierce, ferocious, pitiless.

"A *savage* and obdurate nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. Enraged on account of provocation received. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As substantive*:

1. A human being in a state of natural rudeness; one who is uncivilized or untaught in mind or manners.

"With *savages* and men of Ind."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pp. 28–33) shows that the uniformity of appearance and characteristics said to exist among savages has been much exaggerated. Some retain the prehensile power of the feet; their open-air life makes them as a rule long-sighted; their imitative powers are great, as is their fondness for rough music, and they pay attention to personal appearance. Their state of morality is low. Continual wars, infanticide, want of food, and exposure to the weather, are powerful checks on their increase.

* 2. A wild beast.

"The grim *savage*, to his rifled den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 373.

3. A person of extreme brutality or ferocity; a barbarian. (*Colloq.*)

¶ Puttenham in 1589 ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.

săv'-age (age as ĭǵ), * **sal-vage,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SAVAGE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To make wild or savage.

"Whose bloodie breast so *sauag'd* out of kind."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 442.

2. To bite, tear, or cut: as, A horse *savages* a man.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To act like a savage.

"Though the blindness of some ferities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

săv'-age-lȳ (age as ĭǵ), *adv.* [Eng. *savage*; *-ly*.]

1. In a savage manner; like a savage; cruelly, inhumanly.

"Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. With extreme passion; fiercely. (*Colloq.*)

săv'-age-nĕss (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *savage; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; wildness.

2. Fierceness, inhumanity, ferocity, cruelty.

"The *savageness* of his own nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

săv'-ag-ĕr-y (ag as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *savage; -ry.*]

1. The state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; barbarism.

"We have not come out from *savagery* into civilization."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 895.

* 2. Wild growth.

"The coulter rests,
That should deracinate such *savagery*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. Savage conduct; cruelty, ferocity, barbarity, rowdyism.

"The popular belief that *savagery* is a venial offence when political excitement runs high."—*Globe*, Oct 12, 1885.

* **săv'-ag-ĭsm (ag as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *savag(e); -ism.*] The state of men while uncivilized; the condition of human beings in their natural rudeness and wildness; barbarism.

"To pass from *savagism* to civilization."—*W. Taylor: Survey of German Poetry*, ii. 295.

sa-văn'-na, sa-văn'-nah, *s.* [Sp. *sabana* = a sheet for a bed . . . a large plain, from Lat. *sabanum* = a linen cloth, a towel, from Gr. σάβανον (*sabanon*).] An extensive open plain, covered with natural vegetation, yielding pasturage in the wet season, and often having a growth of undershrubs. The word is chiefly used in tropical America.

"*Savannahs* are clear pieces of land without woods; not because more barren than the wood-land, for they are frequently spots of as good land as any, and often are intermixt with wood-land."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

savannah-blackbird, savannah-bird, *s.* [CROTOPHAGUS.]

savannah-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Echites. (*West Indian.*)

săv'-ant (nt as n), *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *savoir* = to know.] A man of learning or science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

Săv'-art, *s.* [Named after Savart Felix, 1791–1841.] (See etym. and compound.)

* **Savart's toothed-wheel,** *s.*

Acoustics: An apparatus for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding to a given note. It consists of an oak frame, with two wheels connected by a strap. One is toothed, and is made to revolve rapidly by means of a multiplying wheel, with the effect of making a card fixed on the frame to vibrate as each tooth strikes it. An indicator shows the number of revolutions of the wheel, and consequently the number of vibrations in a given time. It is now superseded by the syren (q.v.).

sāve, * sauve, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *sauver*, from Lat. *salvo* = to make safe; *salvus* = safe (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *salvar*; Ital. *salvare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To preserve, as from injury, destruction, or harm of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending evil or danger.

"O good old man! even from the grave
Thy spirit could thy master *save*."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 8.

2. *Specif.:* To deliver or redeem from final and everlasting destruction; to redeem.

"Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners."—1 *Timothy* i. 15.

3. To deliver, to rescue, to guard; to preserve from the power or influence of a person or thing: as, *Save* me from my friends.

4. To keep undamaged or untouched.

"Could'st thou *save* nothing? didst thou give them all."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

5. To hinder from being spent or lost; to secure from loss or waste.

"To *save* the blood on either side."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

6. To reserve and lay by; to gather up; to hoard.

"The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

7. To spare; to keep from doing or suffering. (With a double object.)

"You have *saved* me a day's journey."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

8. To obviate or prevent the necessity or use of: as, A stitch in time *saves* nine.

9. To prevent or obviate the occurrence of.

"Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

10. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose; to take advantage of; to catch; not to lose.

"The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell, foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient."—*Swift.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be economical or saving.

¶ (1) *God save the mark.* [MARK, *s.* ¶ (1).]

(2) *To save appearances:* To preserve a good external appearance; to do something to obviate or prevent exposure or embarrassment.

sāve, *prep. & conj.* [SAVE, *v.*]

A. *As prep.:* (From the Fr. *sauf*, in such phrases as *sauf mon droit* = my right being reserved). Except, saving; leaving out; not including.

"For brotherless she was, *save* in the name
Her infant friendship had bestow'd on him."
Byron: The Dream, 2.

B. *As conj.:* Except, unless.

* **save-reverence,** *exclam.* A kind of apologetical apostrophe when anything might be thought filthy or indecent. (Often corrupted into *Sir-reverence.*) [REVERENCE, *s.*]

* **sāve,** *s.* [Lat. *salvia.*] The herb sage.

sāve'-âll, *s.* [Eng. *save*, and *all.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which saves or prevents things from being lost or wasted.

"These poultry as they are fed with what would otherwise be lost, are a mere *saveall*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. *Specif.:* A contrivance to hold a candle-end in a candlestick while burning. It may consist of a little tube and flaring collar, or a circular piece of porcelain with a spike on which the candle-end is fixed.

"A candlestick, snuff-dish, and *saveall*,
And thus his household goods you have all."
Swift: True & Faithful Inventory.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A strip of canvas which may be laced to a sail to fill the roach or upward curve of the foot of the sail.

2. *Paper:* A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire cloth in the Fourdrinier machine.

săv'-ĕ-lŏy, * cer-ve-las, * cer-ve-lat, *s.* [O. Fr. *cervelet* (Fr. *cervelas*), from Ital. *cervellatta, cervelata* = a short thick sausage, so called from originally containing brains, from Ital. *cervello;* Lat. *cerebellum* = brain.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, made of salted pork.

sāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *save*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who saves or rescues from danger or destruction; a saviour.

* 2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

"He puts the gain of Britain in a scale,
Which weighing with the loss of Emmeline,
He thinks he's scarce a *saver*."
Dryden: King Arthur, ii.

3. One who saves money; one who is economical; one who lays up or hoards; an economizer.

"By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*."—*Wotton.*

* **save-te,** *s.* [SAFETY.]

săv'-ĭ-eŭ, săv'-ą-cū, săb'-ĭ-cū, *s.* [From Cuban name *sabicu.*] The wood of *Lysiloma Sabicu*, formerly *Acacia proxima Mordi.*

săv'-ĭn, săv'-ĭne, † săb'-ĭne, * sav-cine, *s.* [A.S. *safinæ*, from Lat. *sabinus, sabina* = the savin.]

1. *Bot.: Juniperus Sabina*, a bush or low tree, with small, scale-like leaves, and light, bluish-green fruit. A native of Central Europe and parts of Asia; cultivated in Britain, where the tops are collected in spring.

2. *Pharm.:* Savin is an irritant externally and internally, and an emmenagogue. There is an English oil of savin, a tincture of savin, and an ointment of savin.

savin-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained by distilling the berries of the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*, with water. It is mobile, almost colourless, becomes resinous, yellow, and viscid on exposure to the air, has a sharp aromatic taste and pungent odour. Absolute alcohol dissolves it in all proportions, and forms a clear solution with two parts rectified spirit. Sp. gr. = 0·91 to 0·94. It is regarded as polymeric with oil of turpentine, $C_{10}H_{16}$. The fresh berries yield 10 per cent. of oil.

savin-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cæsalpinia bijuga;* (2) *Fagara lentiscifolia.*

săv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., s., & prep.* [SAVE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Preserving from danger, evil, or destruction; redemptory.

2. Economical, economizing, frugal; not lavish or wasteful.

"She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

* 3. Bringing back in returns the amount or sum employed or expended; incurring no loss, though not producing any gain.

"Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own."—*Addison.*

4. Reserving, as some right, title, or claim: as, a *saving* clause.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Something kept from being spent, expended, or lost; that which is saved. (Generally in the plural.)

* 2. An exception, a reservation.

"There may be room for a *saving* in equity from the severity of the common law of Parnassus, as well as of the King's Bench."—*Lansdowne: British Enchanters* (Pref.).

D. *As preposition:*

1. Save, except; with the exception of; excepting.

2. With all due respect to; without disrespect to.

"*Saving* your reverence, a husband."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 4.

săv'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *saving; -ly.*]

1. In a saving manner; with frugality or economy.

* 2. So as to be finally saved from everlasting death.

"They are capable of being *savingly* born of water and the spirit."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 357.

săv'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saving; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being saving; economy, thrift, frugality.

* 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation; salvation.

"The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel* (Pref., p. v.).

săv'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [SAVING, C., 1.]

savings-bank, *s.* A bank the primary object of which is to encourage thrift and saving among the poorer classes. The first suggestion of savings-banks was made by Defoe in 1697, and the first to be established was that of Brunmath in France in 1765. In Germany the first savings-bank was founded at Hamburg in 1778. Others were soon after founded; at Berne in Switzerland in 1787, at Kiel in Denmark in 1796, and in other cities of Europe. The first step towards a savings-bank in England was made in 1799, by Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, who offered to receive small sums from his parishioners to be returned at Christmas with interest. Others followed with similar philanthropic efforts, but the first one organized on thorough business principles was the Parish Bank Friendly Society, established by the Rev. Henry Duncan, at Ruthwell in Dumfriesshire in 1810. He published an account of this institution, and the idea was quickly taken up in other localities, so that by 1817 seventy savings-banks had been established in England. The first to be founded in the United States was in 1816 when the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, suggested by Condy Raguet, was established in Philadelphia. In the same year the Boston Savings-Bank was started, and in 1819 one was established in New York. The system has since then been established in all parts of the civilized world, except in Germany (where institutions of a different character replace it), the banks being numerous and the aggregate sum of savings very great. In 1825 there were 15 savings-banks in the United States, with 16,931 depositors and $2,537,082 deposits. In 1890 there were about 850 banks, with 4,258,623 depositors and

$1,524,844,506 deposits. Post Office savings-banks were established in 1861 in Britain, and have been continued to the present day, with much success. This system has not been adopted in the United States. There is also in Britain a Government Annuity and Insurance system which is very closely connected with the savings-banks, and which has proved of great benefit.

sāv'-ioŭr (i as y), *saveoure, *s.* [O. Fr. *saveor, salveor* (Fr. *sauveur*), from Lat. *salvatorem;* accus. of *salvator* = one who saves, from *salvo* = to save (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *salvador;* Ital. *salvatore.*]

1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues from danger, evil, or destruction; a preserver.

2. *Specif.:* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of mankind.

***sāv'-ioŭr-ĕss (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *saviour;* *-ess.*] A female saviour.

"One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Saviouresse*, save me!"—*Bishop Hall: No Peace with Rome.*

sā'-vīte, *s.* [After M. Sav(i); suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite (q.v.) supposed to contain a considerable proportion of magnesia, but Sella has shown that the crystals are those of normal natrolite, and that the magnesia is probably derived from the serpentine with which it is associated at Caparciano, Italy.

sā-vô-dĭnsk'-īte, *s.* [After the Savodinski mine, Altai, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Hessite (q.v.).

săv-ŏn-ĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *savonnette*, dimin. from *savon* = soap.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality, variously perfumed, and generally with the addition of some powdered starch or farina, and sometimes sand.

savonette-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pithecolobium microdenium.

sā'-vŏr, sā'-voŭr, *s.* [O. Fr. *savour, savear* (Fr. *saveur*); from Lat. *saporem*, accus. of *sapor* = taste, from *sapio* = to taste; Sp. & Port. *sabor;* Ital. *sapore.*]

*1. Smell, odor, scent.

"I smell sweet *savours.*" *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. ii.).

2. Flavor, taste, relish; power or quality of affecting the palate.

"If the salt hath lost its *savor*, wherewith shall it be salted?"—*Matthew* v. 13.

3. Characteristic property; distinguishing property, flavor, or quality.

"I taste The *savour* of death from all things." *Milton: P. L.*, x., 269.

*4. Character, reputation.

"Ye have made our *savor* to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh."—*Exodus* v. 21.

*5. Sense of smell; power to scent or smell.

*6. Pleasure, delight.

sā'-vŏr, sā'-voŭr, *sa-vere, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *savourer;* Sp. & Port. *saborear;* Ital. *saporare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To have a particular smell, taste, or flavor.

"The very doors and windows *savour* vilely." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

*2. To stink.

"Lazarus that lay four days began to *savour.*"—*C. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1600), p. 220.

3. To be of a particular nature; to partake of the nature, quality, or appearance of something else; to smack. (Followed by *of.*)

"Of goodness *savouring* and a tender mind." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 1.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To like, to relish, to taste or smell with pleasure.

"Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile: Filths *savour* but themselves" *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

2. To perceive by the taste or smell; hence, to perceive intellectually, to discern, to note.

3. To indicate the presence of; to have the flavor or quality of.

"Thou *savorest* not the things that be of God."—*Matthew* xvi. 23.

***sā'-vōred, sā'-vōured,** *a.* [Eng. *savor;* *-ed.*] Having a savor or flavor; flavored.

"Sweet and well *savored.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 51.

***sā'-vŏr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *savor;* *-er.*] One imbued with or redolent of something.

"A great *savourer* and favourer of Wickliffe his opinions."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. ii. 61.

sā'-vŏr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *savory;* *-ly.*]

†1. In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

"Then when he hath done his best toward the dispatch of his work, his food doth taste *savourily.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. xix.

*2. With gusto or appetite.

"The collation he fell to very *savourily.*"—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

sā'-vŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *sā'-voŭr-ĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *savory;* *-ness.*] The quality or state of being savory; savory taste or smell; savor.

"If the salte have lost his propre strength and *savourinesse.*"—*Jewell: Defence of the Apology*, p. 604.

sā'-vŏr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Savor, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

***B.** *As subst.:* The act or power of tasting; taste.

"Sight, hering, smelling, *savouring*, and touching." —*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

sā'-vŏr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *savor;* *-less.*] Destitute of savor; having no savor or flavor; insipid, tasteless.

"The unlearned [think them] *savourless.*"—*Bishop Hall: Satires.* (Postscript).

***sā'-vŏr-lȳ,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *savor;* *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of good savor or flavor; savory.

B. *As adv.:* With good savor or flavor; savorily; with good relish.

***sā'-vŏr-oŭs, *sā'-vĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *savor;* *-ous;* Fr. *savoureux.*] Savory, pleasant.

"The time is then so *savourous.*" *Romaunt of the Rose.*

sā'-vŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *savorée;* Ital. *savorregia, santoregia, satureja*, from Lat. *satureia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Satureia (q.v.). Dyer's Savory is *Serratula tinctoria.* Garden or Summer Savory is *Satureia hortensis.* Mountain or Winter Savory is *S. montana.* The last two are carminative and antispasmodic. Summer Savory is commonly cultivated in kitchen gardens for flavoring dishes. It has an agreeable aromatic smell and a pungent aromatic taste. Winter Savory resembles it in character and is used in the same way.

sā'-vŏr-ȳ, *sā'-vĕr-ȳ, *sa-vor-ie, *a.* [Eng. *savour;* *-y.*] Having a pleasant savour or smell; pleasing to the organs of taste and smell; palatable. Hence, figuratively, acceptable and pleasing in every sense.

"His letters and speeches are, to use his own phraseology, exceeding *savoury.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

sa-vŏy', *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. A palace in the Strand granted by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy (from whom it took its name).

2. A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea bullata major*), so called from having been first brought over from Savoy. It is rough-leaved and hardy, and is much grown for winter use.

3. A portion of continental Sardinia transferred to France in 1860.

Savoy Conference, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given to the meetings of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Liturgy in the reign of Charles II. Twelve bishops took part in the proceedings on behalf of the Establishment, while the Nonconformists were represented by Baxter, Calamy, Reynolds, and others of their leaders. The first meeting took place on April 15, 1661, and the Commission sat for four months.

"The meeting is known to history as the *Savoy Conference*, and its results were to confirm the High Church party in the Catholic or sacramental view of the Prayer Book (which was enforced by the Act of Uniformity), and to disallow the Presbyterian scruples."—*E. Walford: Old & New London*, iii. 97.

savoy-medlar, *s.*

Bot.: Amelanchier vulgaris.

savoy-spiderwort, *s.*

Bot.: Hemerocallis Liliastrum.

Sa-vŏy'-ard, *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

sâw, *pret. of v.* [See, *v.*]

sâw (1), sawe (1), *s.* [A.S. *saga;* cogn. with Dut. *zaag;* Icel. *sög;* Dan. *sav;* Sw. *såg;* Ger. *säge.* From the same root as Lat. *seco* = to cut.]

1. *Anthrop.:* The Greeks claim the invention of the saw, but it occurs on the Egyptian monuments. Saws of the bronze age have been found in Germany and Denmark; and in the stone age rude saws of flint were affixed to wooden handles by bitumen. The Caribs formerly employed saws of notched shells, and the Tahitians of sharks' teeth.

2. *Carp.:* An instrument with a serrated or dentated blade, the teeth of which rasp or cut away wood or other material, making a groove known as a kerf. The best saws are of tempered steel, ground bright and smooth: those of iron are hammer-hardened; hence the first, besides being stiffer, are likewise found smoother than the last. The edge in which are the teeth is usually thinner than the back, because the back is to follow the edge. The teeth are cut and sharpened with a triangular file, the blade of the saw being first fixed in a whetting-block. Saws are used to cut wood, stone, ivory, and other materials, and are either reciprocating or circular, and of various sizes and forms, according to the purpose for which each is intended. They may be divided into hand-saws and machine-saws, of which the first are the more numerous. Of hand-saws the most commonly used are the band-saw, the cross-cut saw, the frame-saw, the hand-saw, the panel-saw, the key-hole saw, the bow-saw, the ripping-saw, the sash-saw, the tenon-saw, &c., which will be found described in this work under their several heads. Machine-saws are divided into circular, reciprocating, and band-saws. The circular-saw is a disc of steel with teeth on its periphery; it is made to revolve at great speed, while the material to be cut is pushed forward against it by means of a travelling platform. The reciprocating-saw works like a two-handled hand-saw, but it is fixed and the material pushed forward against its teeth. The ribbon-saw consists of a thin endless saw placed over two wheels, and strained on them. It passes down through a flat sawing table, upon which the material to be cut is laid.

"Carpenters' art was the invention of Dedalus, as also the tooles thereto belonging, to wit, the *saw*, the chip, axe, and hatchet, the plumbe line, the augoer and wimble."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

saw-arbor, *s.* The axis of a circular saw.

saw-bench, *s.*

Wood-working: A table on which stuff is fed to a saw.

saw-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"Possessing strong tooth-like processes on the bill, by which it is enabled to hold a slippery prey, this bird [*Mergus merganser*, the Goosander] like the Red-breasted Merganser, is also called *Saw-bill* and Jack-saw."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 489.

saw-buck, *s.* [Saw-horse.]

saw-clamp, *s.* A contrivance for holding saws while being filed.

saw-doctor, saw-gummer, *s.* An instrument having an angular punch for cutting pieces out of the edge of a saw-blade, to increase the depths of the interdental spaces.

saw-dust, *s.* The dust or small fragments of wood, &c., caused by the attrition of a saw.

"The block, the axe, and the *saw-dust* rose in his mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

saw-dusty, *a.* Pertaining to or covered with sawdust.

"A *saw-dusty* parlour." — *Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

saw-file, *s.* A file adapted for saws; triangular in cross-section for hand-saws and flat for mill-saws.

saw-fish, *s.* [Sawfish.]

saw-fly, *s.* [Sawfly.]

saw-frame, *s.*

1. The frame in which a saw-blade is stretched.

2. A saw-sash (q.v.).

saw-gate, *s.*

1. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched.

*2. The motion or progress of a saw.

"The oke and the box wood . . . doe stiffely withstand the *saw-gate*, choking and filling up their teeth even."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xliii.

saw-gauge, *s.*

1. A test for the thickness of saw-blades or the width of saw-tooth points.

2. An adjustable device for governing the width of the scantling or board cut and its angle of presentation to the saw.

3. A loose back, which is adjusted toward or from the edge of the saw, to limit the depth of the kerf.

saw-gin, *s.*

Cotton: The original form of cotton-gin, in which fibres are drawn through the grid or grating by the teeth of a saw.

*** saw-grass,** *s.*

Bot.: Cladium Mariscus.

saw-guide, *s.* A piece with an adjustable fence, which may direct the saw in cross-cutting strips, against which the piece is laid.

saw-gummer, *s.* [SAW-DOCTOR.]

saw-horse, *s.* A kind of rack on which sticks of cord-wood are laid for sawing. Its two ends each form a St. Andrew's cross, and are connected by longitudinal stays.

saw-mandrel, *s.* A hold-fast for a circular saw in a lathe.

saw-mill, *s.* A mill for sawing timber. It may be driven either by steam or water. The saws used are either circular or reciprocating. [SAW (1), *s.*]

¶ Saw-mills were erected at Augsburg in 1322, in Madeira in 1420, at Breslau in 1427, in Norway about 1530, and at Lyons in or before 1555. Saw mills were established in the American colonies soon after their settlement, as the only available means of dealing with the vast forests. They have followed the retreat of the forests, converting multitudes of trees annually into lumber, and promising, unless some check is made to the process, to deforest the United States within the coming century.

Saw-mill dog: A contrivance for holding logs on the carriage while being sawed.

Saw-mill gate: [SAW-GATE].

saw-pad, *s.* A contrivance for conducting the web of a compass-saw or lock-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-pit, *s.* The pit beneath a log in which the lower sawyer works.

saw-sash, *s.* The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is stretched.

saw-set, *s.* A tool or implement to slant the teeth laterally from the plane of the saw, alternately to the right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade, and friction be reduced. In some cases, the edge of the tooth is spread to widen its cut, instead of bending it laterally.

saw-spindle, *s.* The shaft upon which a circular saw is secured.

saw-swage, *s.* A form of punch or striker by which the end of a saw-tooth is flattened to give it width and set.

saw-tooth sterrinck, *s.*

Zool.: The Crab-eating Seal, *Lobodon carcinophaga*, a seal, olive-coloured above, white below, inhabiting the Antarctic seas. Its molar teeth are serrate, in which respect it approaches the fossil Zeuglodon.

saw-toothed, *a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.

saw-whet, *s.*

Ornith.: The Acadian Owl, *Nyctale acadica* (Bonap.), about eight inches long and eighteen in wing expanse; upper parts olivaceous brown, face and under parts ashy-white. It probably occurs over the whole of temperate America.

"This lively and handsome owl is called '*saw-whet*,' as its love notes much resemble the noise made by filing the teeth of a saw."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xii. 755.

saw-wrack, *s.*

Bot.: An algal, *Fucus serratus.*

saw-wrest, *s.* A saw-set (q.v.).

sâw (2), *** sawe** (2), *s.* [A.S. *sagu*, cogn. with Icel. *saga* = a tale, a saga; Dut. & Sw. *saga*; Ger. *sage*; A.S. *secgan* = to say. *Saw* and *saga* are thus doublets.]

* 1. A tale.

"To herken all his *sawe*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,151.

2. A saying, a proverb, a maxim, an adage, an apophthegm.

"The Whigs answered that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the *saws* of pedantic Templars, and that, if it were to be so decided, such *saws* might be quoted on one side as well as the other." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 3. Decree, command.

"Rules the creatures by his powerful *saw*." *Spenser: Colin Clout*, 883.

sâw (3), *s.* [SALVE.] (*Scotch.*)

sâw (1), *** saw-en, * saw-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SAW (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut or separate with a saw.

"Two men are *sawing* the trunk of a tree."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders & Holland.*

2. To form or frame by means of a saw: as, To *saw* boards, *i.e.*, to *saw* timber into the shape of boards.

II. *Fig.:* To move through, or make motions in, as one sawing.

"Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cut timber, stone, &c., with a saw; to perform the act of a sawyer: as, He *saws* well.

2. To cut with a saw: as, The mill *saws* fast.

3. To be cut with a saw: as, The timber *saws* easily.

sâw (2), *v.t.* [SOW.]

sa-war'-ra, *s.* [SAOUARI.]

sâw'-dẽr, *s.* [A corrupt. of *solder* (q.v.).] Blarney, flattery. [SOFT.]

sâw'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *saw* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who saws; a sawyer.

sâw'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *saw*, s., and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: A popular name for any species of the genus Pristis (q.v.), from the saw-like weapon into which the snout is produced. They are common in tropical and less so in sub-tropical seas, and attain a considerable size, specimens with a saw six feet long and a foot broad at the base being far from rare. Their offensive weapon renders them dangerous to almost all other large inhabitants of the ocean. It consists of three or five (rarely four) hollow cylindrical tubes (the rostral processes of the cranial cartilage) placed side by side, tapering towards the end, and covered with a bony deposit, in which the teeth of the saw are implanted on each side. The real teeth are far too small to inflict a serious wound or to seize other animals, so that the sawfish use their rostral weapon in tearing off pieces of flesh from their prey or in ripping open the abdomen, when they seize and devour the detached portions or the protruding soft parts.

sâw'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *saw* (1), and *fly*; so called from the serrate ovipositor.]

Entom.: Any insect of the family Tenthredinidæ, spec., of the typical genus Tenthredo.

sâwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SAW (1), *v.*]

sâw'-neȳ, sâw'-nȳ, *s.* [See def.] A nickname for a Scotchman, from Sandy, a corruption of Alexander.

*** sâw'-trȳ,** *s.* [PSALTERY.]

sâw'-wõrt, *s.* [Eng. *saw* (1), and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Serratula.

sâw'-yẽr, *s.* [Formed from *saw* (1), v., with interpolated *y*, as in *bowyer.*]

1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks, or to saw up wood for fuel; a sawer. [TOP-SAWYER.]

"The *sawyers* draw up and let downe the saw twice, before the teeth send from them any dust into the pit."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xliii.

2. A tree, which, growing on the banks of a river, and becoming undermined by the current, falls into the stream, and is swept along with its branches, partly above water, rising and falling with the waves, whence the name. Sawyers are extremely dangerous to navigation on the Mississippi and Missouri, boats which run foul of them being either disabled or sunk.

sawyer's dog, *s.* A saw-mill dog (q.v.).

săx, *s.* [A.S. *seax* = an axe, a knife.]

* 1. A knife, a sword, a dagger.

2. A slate-maker's axe, for trimming slates to shape. It is sixteen inches long and two broad, and has a point at the back for making nail-holes in the slate.

săx, *a.* & *s.* [SIX.] (*Scotch.*)

săx'-a-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *saxatilis*, from *saxum* = a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

săxe-gō'-thæ-a, *s.* [Named after Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819–1861), consort of Queen Victoria.]

Bot.: A genus of Cupresseæ. Evergreen trees like the yew. *Saxegothæa conspicua*, from Patagonia, is cultivated in Britain.

sax'-horn, sax'-cor-nĕt, *s.* [Named after the inventor, Charles Joseph Sax (1791–1865), a celebrated Belgian musical-instrument maker, whose work in the improvement of brass instruments was carried on by his son, Antoine Joseph (born 1814).]

SAXHORN.

Music: The name given to a group of six or more brass instruments with valves, invented by Sax. In 1845 he patented the saxhorn, a new kind of bugle, and the saxotromba (a family of cylinder instruments intermediate between the saxhorn and the cylinder trumpet). They have a wide mouthpiece and three, four, or five cylinders, so that each horn is capable of playing all the notes of its scale without difficulty. The chief are the soprano in F, E flat, or D, the contralto in C and B flat, the tenor (Althorn) in F and E flat, the Barytone, or Euphonium in C and B flat, the bass (Bombardon, Contra Bombardon) in F and E flat, and the contra-bass or circular bass in B flat. Called also Saxotrombas and Saxtubas.

săx-ĭ-cā'-va, *s.* [Lat. *saxum* = a stone, and *cavo* = to excavate.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Gastrochænidæ, with numerous species, ranging from low water to 140 fathoms. It is found in the Arctic seas, where it attains its largest size, in the Mediterranean, at the Canaries, and the Cape. The young shell is symmetrical, with two teeth in each valve; the adult is rugose, toothless, thick, oblong, gaping, with an external hinge ligament. Siphons large, and united near the end. This mollusc is so variable under different conditions and at different ages that five genera and fifteen species have been founded on its aberrant forms. It bores into stone, and has done great damage at Plymouth breakwater.

2. *Palæont.:* Etheridge enumerates three species from the Lias, one from the Lower Eocene, three from the Crag deposits, and two from the Pleistocene.

săx'-ĭ-cā-voŭs, *a.* [SAXICAVA.] Hollowing out stone. (*Lyell.*)

săx-ĭc'-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *saxum* = a stone, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Stonechat; the typical genus of Saxicolinæ (q.v.). Beak straight, slender, surrounded with a few bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval; half closed by a membrane. Three toes in front, one behind. Habitat, Africa, North-west India, the Palæarctic region, migrating to Alaska and Greenland. There are many species.

săx-ĭ-cō-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saxicol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Stonechats; a family of Sylviidæ (q.v.), with twelve genera and 126 species, absent from America (except the extreme north-west), abundant in the Oriental region, moderately so in the Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Australian. (*Tristram*). Bill depressed at base; gape with diverging bristles, feet lengthened, tail rather short; head large.

săx-ĭc'-ō-loŭs, *a.* [SAXICOLA.]

Bot.: Growing on rocks.

săx-ĭf'-ra-ga, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *saxifragus* = stone-breaking: Lat. *saxum* = a stone, a rock, and *frag-*, root of *frango* = to break. Used first of an Adiantum supposed to break stones in the bladder, or named from the roots of the several species penetrating the rocks and tending to break them up.]

Bot.: Saxifrage, the typical genus of Saxifragaceæ (q.v.). Calyx in five segments; petals five; stamens ten or five; ovary two-celled; capsule with two beaks, two-celled, many seeded. Perennial plants, rarely herbs, with white or yellow, or rarely red or purple, cymose inflorescence. Known species, 160. Not found in Australia, South Africa, or the South Sea Islands; distributed in most other regions. They are mostly mountain or rock plants, and are most abundant in the northern hemisphere. Many are cultivated in gardens for their pretty flowers and neat habit of growth. They are particularly employed as an ornament to rockeries. The predominent characteristic of the Saxifraga is astringency, but no use has been made of this property. There are various species in the United States, low-growing mountain plants. In India the root of *S. ligulata*, a Himalayan species, is used as a tonic in fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. Bruised, it is applied to boils and in ophthalmia. *S. crassifolia* has been tried as a substitute for tea.

săx-ĭ-fra-gā'-çĕ-æ, săx-ĭ-frā'-ğĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saxifrag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Saxifrages; the typical order of the alliance Saxifragales (q.v.). Herbs, often growing in patches; leaves alternate, flower-stems simple, often naked; sepals four or five, petals five or none, inserted between the lobes of the calyx; stamens five to ten, a disc generally present; stigmas sessile on the top of the ovary; ovary interior or nearly superior, usually of two carpels cohering below and diverging near the apex, sometimes two-celled, with a central placenta, or one-celled with a double one. Fruit generally membranous or a two-celled capsule, with numerous, very minute seeds. Known genera nineteen, species 310. (*Lindley.*) Genera nineteen, species 2.0, including the Ribesieæ. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Most of the species are from the North Temperate and Arctic zones.

săx-ĭ-fra-gā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saxifragace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to the Saxifragaceæ (q.v.).

săx-ĭf'-ra-gal, *a.* [SAXIFRAGALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Saxifragales (q.v.): as, the *Saxifragal* Alliance.

săx-ĭf-ra-gā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saxifrag(a)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Saxifragal Alliance; an alliance of Perigynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous; corolla, if present, polypetalous; carpels consolidated, placentæ sutural or axile; seeds indefinite; embryo long and taper, with a long radicle and little or no albumen. Orders: Saxifragaceæ, Hydrangeaceæ, Cunoniaceæ, Brexiaceæ, and Lythraceæ.

***săx-ĭf'-ra-gant,** *a.* [SAXIFRAGA.] Breaking or destroying stone; saxifragous, lithotritic.

săx'-ĭ-frăğe, *s.* [SAXIFRAGA.]

Botany:

1. The genus Saxifraga (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The Saxifragaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

săx-ĭf'-ra-goŭs, *a.* [SAXIFRAGA.] The same as SAXIFRAGANT (q.v.).

"That the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

Săx'-ŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *saxo*, pl. *saxones*, from A.S. *seaxa*, pl. *seaxe*, *seaxan*, from *seax* = a short sword, a dagger; O. H. Ger. *saks* = a dagger; Ger. *Sachse* = a Saxon.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of a race of people originally inhabiting the northern part of Germany, who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; an Anglo-Saxon.

2. The language spoken by the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons. It is generally applied to the English spoken up to about 1150 or 1200, and succeeded by Middle English. [ENGLISH LANGUAGE.] Old Saxon is the old dialect of Westphalia, and is closely allied to the old Dutch.

3. A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.

4. *Entom.:* A night-moth, *Hadena rectilinea*, occurring in Yorkshire and Scotland.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon.

2. Of or pertaining to Saxony or its inhabitants.

Saxon-architecture, *s.* The style of architecture in use in England from the time of its conversion till the Conquest. It is easily recognized by its massive columns and semicircular arches, which usually spring from capitals without the intervention of the entablature. In the first Saxon buildings the mouldings were extremely simple, the greater part consisting of fillets and platbands at right angles to each other, and to the general surface. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, and without buttresses; the towers and pillars thick in proportion to height; the quoins are of hewn stone set alternately on end and horizontally; the arches of doorways and windows are rounded or with triangular heads; window-openings in the walls are splayed on to the interior and exterior, the window being in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and divided with a baluster of peculiar shape, especially in the belfries. In the earlier part of the Saxon period most of the domestic edifices built were of wood or mud with thatched roofs. In plan they were very rude. The fire was kindled in the centre of the hall, and, as there were no chimneys, the smoke made its way out through louvres, or by the doors or windows.

SAXON ARCHITECTURE.
(*Tower of Sompting Church.*)

Saxon-blue, *s.* Indigo dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a deep blue liquid used by dyers.

† Săx'-ŏn-dŏm, *s.* Eng. *Saxon*; *-dom.*] A country or countries inhabited or colonized by Saxons; the descendants of Anglo-Saxons.

"Look now at American *Saxondom*; and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower two hundred years ago."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iv.

*** Săx'-ŏn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Saxon*; *-ish.*] Resembling Saxon. (*Earle: Philology*, § 17.)

*** Săx'-ŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Saxon*; *-ism.*] An idiom, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon language.

"It is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound more or less in every writer before Gower and Chaucer."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 49.

SAXOPHONE.

*** Săx'-ŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Saxon*; *-ist.*] One versed in the Anglo-Saxon language.

"Elstob, the learned *Saxonist*."—*Note in Bp. Nicolson's Ep. Corr.*, i. 68.

săx'-ŏ-phōne, *s.* [SAXHORN.]

Music: A brass musical instrument with a single reed and a clarinet mouthpiece. The body of the instrument is a parabolic cone of brass provided with a set of keys. The saxophones are seven in number, the sopranino, soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto, barytone, bass, and double-bass. The compass of each is nearly the same. It is of great value in military combinations; in the orchestra, except to replace the bass clarinet, it is all but unknown.

săx'-ŏ-trŏm-ba, *s.* [SAXHORN.]

săx'-tū-ba, *s.* [SAXHORN.]

sāy (1), * saye (1), * seg-gen, * sig-gen, * sain, * seie, * sei-en, * sein, * seyn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *secgan*, *secgean* (pa. t. *sægde*, *sǣde*, pa. par. *gesægd*, *sǣd*); cogn. with Icel. *segja*; Dan. *sige*; Sw. *säga*, Ger. *sagen*; O. H. Ger. *sekjan*, *segjan*, Dut. *zeggen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing.

"What *says* Sylvia to my suit?" *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

2. To tell, to report, to describe, as in answer to a question.

"*Say* what thou seest yond." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

3. To repeat, to rehearse, to recite: as, To *say* grace, to *say* one's lessons.

4. To pronounce or recite without singing; to intone.

"Then shall be *said* or sung as follows."—*Book of Common Prayer.*

5. To allege or adduce by way of argument; to argue.

6. To suppose, to assume; to take for granted; to presume. (Followed by a clause.)

"*Say* they are vile and false." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

7. To utter as an opinion; to judge, to decide. (*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, i.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak, to declare, to assert.

"He said moreover, I have something to say unto thee. And she said, *Say* on."—1 *Kings* ii. 14.

* 2. To make answer; to reply. (*Milton.*)

¶ The third person sing. pres. ind. (*says*) is pron. *sĕs*, and the pa. t. and pa. par. (*said*) *sĕd*.

¶ (1) *It is said:* It is commonly reported; people assert or declare.

* (2) *It says:* It is said.

(3) *That is to say:* That is; in other words; otherwise. Frequently contracted to *say*, as a sum of £100 (*say*, one hundred pounds).

(4) *They say:* People assert or maintain; it is said or reported.

(5) *To say nay:* To refuse.

"I cannot *say nay* to thee." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

(6) *To say to:* To think of; to have an opinion.

"What *say* you *to* young Master Fenton?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

*** sāy (2), * saye (2),** *v.t.* & *i.* [An abbreviation of *assay* or *essay* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To try, to assay.

"The tailor brings a suit home; he it *says*,
Looks o'er the bill, likes it."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To assay, to make an attempt.

"Once I'll *say*
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster. (To the Reader.)

*** say,** *pret. of v.* [SEE, *v.*]

sāy (1), * saye (1), *s.* [SAY (1), *v.*]

1. That which one says or has to say; a speech, a story; hence, a declaration, a statement, an opinion.

"Sooner or later Russia would be called upon to have her *say* in Bulgaria."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

* 2. A maxim, a saying, a saw, an adage.

*** sāy (2),** *s.* [SAY (2), *v.*]

1. A trial, an assay, a sample, a taste.

"Since . . . thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes,
What safe and nicely I might well disdain
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and spurn."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

2. Tried quality; temper, proof.

"Mongst which he found a sword of better *say*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

* ¶ (1) *To give the say:* To assure the goodness of the wines and dishes, a duty formerly performed by the royal taster.

(2) *To give a say at:* To make an attempt at.

"And *give a say*—I will not say directly,
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone."
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, i. 1.

(3) *To taste the say:* To taste meat or wine before presenting it, so as to ascertain that it is not poisoned.

"Nor deem'd it meet that you to him convey
The proferred bowl unless you *taste the say*."
Rose: Orlando Furioso, xx. 61.

*** sāy (3), * saie, * saye (2), * sey,** *s.* [O. Fr. *saie* (Fr. *saye*), from Lat. *saga*, *sagum*, *sagus* = a coat or tunic; *sagum* = a mantle, a kind of cloth, from Gr. σάγος (*sagos*) = a coarse cloak; Ital. *saio* = a long coat; Sp. *saya*, *sayo* = a tunic.]

1. A kind of serge or woollen cloth.

"Fine cloths in Somersetshire, *saies* at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich."—*Bp. Berkeley: Querist*, § 520.

2. A kind of silk or satin.

sāy'-a-ble, *a.* That can or may be said.

sāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *say* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who says or utters; an utterer.

sā-yĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *sayete* = say; Sp. *sayete* = a light, thin stuff.] A mixed fabric of silk and wool; sagathy.

sāy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SAY (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. That which is said; an expression, a speech.

"Moses fled at this *saying.*"—*Acts* vii. 29.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim, an adage, a saw.

"Blush like a black dog, as the *saying* is."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

* **sāy'-măn,** * **sāy'-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *assay-man* or *assay-master.*] One who makes trial or assay; an assay-master.

"If your Lordship in anything shall make me your *sayman,* I will be hurt before your Lordship shall be hurt."—*Bacon: Letter to the Earl of Buckingham.*

sāy'-nê-tĕ, *s.* [Sp.]

Music: An interlude introduced between the prologue and the principal comedy in the Spanish drama, in which music and dancing form prominent features. They are generally of a burlesque or humorous character.

sāy'-nīte, *s.* [After Sayn Altenkirchen, Germany, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as GRÜNAUITE (q.v.). Laspeyres suggests that this may be an impure form of Polydymite (q.v.).

* **sbĭr'-rō** (pl. **sbĭr'-rĭ**), *s.* [Ital. = a bailiff, a constable.] A member of a police-force formerly existing in Italy. They wore no uniform, lived in their own houses, carried arms, and received a small stipend. They fell into disrepute, and were superseded by the carabineers.

"Their legions of spies and *sbirri.*"—*G. M. Lewis: Bravo of Venice,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

'sblood, *interj.* [See def.] An imprecation or oath; an abbreviation of God's blood.

scăb, * **scabbe,** *s.* [A.S. *scæb, sceb;* cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *skab;* Ger. *schabe;* Lat. *scabies* = scab, itch, from *scabo* = to scratch.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An incrusted surface, dry and rough, formed on a sore in healing.

"Rynouse *scabbes.*" *Piers Plowman,* 396.

(2) The itch. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A mean, paltry, dirty fellow.

"For thys little *scabbe* of his folye hee laboureth somewhat to bide and couer."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 1,078.

(2) A workman who refuses to join in a strike, and who continues at his work as usual. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Veterinary:* A highly contagious disease of the skin in horses, cattle, and especially in sheep, caused by the presence of a dermal parasite.

"Th' infectious *scab,* arising from extremes
Of want, or surfeit, is by water cur'd
Of lime, or sodden stave-acre, or oil
Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renown'd
By virtuous Berkeley." *Dyer: Fleece,* i.

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* A disease in potatoes, which produces pits, often containing an olive-green dust on the tubers. It is produced by a species of Turbicinia.

scăb'-bard (1), * **scăb'-bĕrd,** * **scau-berd,** * **scau-bert,** * **sca-berke,** *s.* [For *scauberk,* of which the latter syllable is, like *hauberk,* from the Teutonic word appearing in O. H. Ger. *bergan;* Ger. *bergen* = to protect, to hide: the first syllable is probably = O. Fr. *escale* (Fr. *écale, écaille*) = a shell, a husk; Ger. *schale* = a shell, a rind, the haft of a knife. (*Skeat.*)] The sheath of a sword or bayonet, made of metal, wood, leather, raw hide, or paper.

"Even to melt the sword without injuring the *scabbard.*"—*Warburton: Julian,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

scabbard-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Lepidopus caudatus, fairly common in the Mediterranean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, occasionally visiting the British coasts. It is probably a deep-sea fish. Its length is from five to six feet, dorsal extending the whole length of the body, which is much compressed. It is well-known in New Zealand, where it is called the Frost-fish, and is much esteemed as a food-fish. (*Günther.*)

scăb'-bard (2), *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of scale-board (q.v.).

* **scăb'-bard,** *v.t.* [SCABBARD (1), *s.*] To put into a scabbard or sheath.

scăbbed, * **scăbed,** *a.* [Eng. *scab; -ed.*]

I. *Lit.:* Covered with scales; scabby.

"The comparyng of these whole members to their *scabed* body."—*Fryth: Works,* fol. 116.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Paltry, mean, vile, dirty.

2. Unclean, impure, polluted.

"Putting the *scabbed* heretikes out of the clene flocke."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 939.

* **scăb'-bĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [SCABBINESS.]

scăb'-bĭ-nĕss, * **scăb'-bĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *scabby, scabbed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scabby or covered with scabs.

scăb'-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason.: To dress, as a stone, with a fine axe or broad chisel (called in England a boaster and in Scotland a drove), after pointing or broaching, and before the finer dressing.

scăb'-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCABBLE.]

scabbling-hammer, *s.*

Mason.: A mason's tool used in reducing stone to a surface. It has two somewhat pointed ends, wherewith the stone is picked.

scăb'-bỹ, *a.* [Eng. *scab; -y.*]

1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs.

"A kind of periodic bird [the cuckoo],
Of nasty hue, and body *scabby.*"
Lloyd: To David Garrick, Esq.

2. Diseased with the scab or mange.

"If the grazier should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby,* I would be none of his customer."—*Swift.*

3. Covered with spots resembling scab.

"The grey, *scabby* rocks in the pasture."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 244.

sca-bĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: A kind of pedestal, commonly terminating in a sort of sheath or scabbard, used to support busts, &c.

scā'-bĭ-ēs, *s.* [Lat.] Scab, mange, itch (q.v.).

scā-bĭ-ō'-sa, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *scabiosus* = rough, scurfy. Said to be from Lat. *scabies,* because it was used in skin diseases.]

Bot.: Scabious; a genus of Dipsaceæ. Involucel membranous or minute; receptacle hemispherical, hairy, or with scaly floral bracts; stamens four, exserted; fruit with eight depressions. Known species about ninety, from the Eastern Hemisphere. Three are British, *Scabiosa succisa* [DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOUS], *S. Columbaria,* and *S.* (*Knautia*) *arvensis. S. succisa* yields a green dye, and seems astringent enough to be used in tanning.

scā'-bĭ-oŭs, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scabiosus,* from *scabies* = scab, itch.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of scabs; rough, itchy, leprous.

"In the spring, *scabious* eruptions upon the skin were epidemical."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: (1) The genus Scabiosa (q.v.); (2) *Jasione montana.*

scăb'-lĭng, *s.* [SCABBLE.] A chip or fragment of stone.

* **sca-brĕd'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *scabredo,* from *scaber* = rough.] Roughness, ruggedness.

"He will find neves, inequalities . . . *scabreditie,* palenesse."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 558.

† **scăb'-rĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *scabridus* = rough.]

Bot.: Roughish (q.v.).

* **scăb'-rĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *scabridus* = rough.]

Bot.: The twentieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Ficus, &c.

scā-brĭ-ŭs'-cu-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scabriusculus,* dimin. from Lat. *scaber* = rough.]

Bot.: Scabrid (q.v.).

* **scā'-broŭs,** * **scăb'-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scabrosus,* from *scaber* = rough; Fr. *scabreux;* Ital. *scabroso;* Sp. *escabroso.*]

1. *Lit. & Bot.:* Rough; rugged or uneven on the surface.

2. *Fig.:* Rough, harsh, uneven.

"His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **scā'-broŭs-nĕss,** * **scăb'-roŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *scabrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scabrous; roughness, ruggedness, unevenness.

scăb'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *scab,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Inula Helenium.*

scăc'-chīte, *s.* [After Scacchi of Naples; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral supposed by Scacchi (as the result of various chemical experiments), to occur at Vesuvius, and to be a chloride of manganese.

scăd, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. A fish, probably the shad (q.v.).

2. A fish, *Caranx trachurus,* the horse-mackerel.

scăds, *s.* Dollars, money. (*U. S. Slang.*)

sçæ'-vō-la, *s.* [Lat. *scævus* = on the left hand, in allusion to the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scævoleæ (q.v.). The young leaves of *Scævola Taccada* are eaten as potherbs, and the pith of the plant fashioned by the Malays into artificial flowers, &c. S. *Bela Modogam* is emollient, and is used in India to bring tumours to a head.

sçæ-vō'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scævol(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Goodeniaceæ. Fruit a drupe or nut.

scăff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rough plenty; fun and frolic in plenty. (*Scotch.*)

scaff-and-raff, *s.* The rabble; the rag, tag, and bobtail.

"Sitting there birling at your poor uncle's cost, nae doubt, wi' a' the *scaff-and-raff* o' the water side."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. v.

* **scăff'-ōl-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [SCAFFOLDAGE.]

scăff'-ōld, * **scaf-old,** * **skaff-old,** *s.* [O. Fr. **escafalt, escafaut* (Fr. *échafaud*), from Sp. *catafalco* (Fr. *catafalque;* Ital. *catafalco*) = a canopy over a bier, a funeral canopy, a stage, a scaffold.] [CATAFALQUE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or for spectators.

"The other side was open, where the throng,
On banks and *scaffolds,* under sky might stand."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,610.

(2) A stage or platform for the execution of criminals.

"Truth forever on the *scaffold,* Wrong forever on the throne." *Lowell: Present Crisis.*

* 2. *Fig.:* A temporary support.

"They [faith and consideration, &c.] are all but *scaffolds* to that heavenly building of inward purity and goodness."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. i., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* A platform temporarily erected during the progress of a structure for the support of workmen and material. The ordinary bricklayer's scaffold consists of upright poles called standards, supporting the horizontal poles which are lashed thereto and called ledgers, these support the outer ends of the putlogs, the other ends resting in holes in the wall. The scaffold boards rest on the putlogs.

2. *Mining:* A platform affording a temporary resting-place for an ascending or descending load.

scaffold-bracket, *s.* An implement to form a footing for a board to support a person in roofing.

scaffold-pole, *s.* A standard. [SCAFFOLD, *s.* II. 1.]

scăff'-ōld, *v.t.* [SCAFFOLD, *s.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To furnish with a scaffold; to uphold, to sustain.

II. *Anthrop.:* To lay out a dead body at full length on an elevated bier or scaffold, and leave it to decay. This custom prevails among the North American Indians. After a time the bleached bones and the offerings deposited beside them are committed to a common grave.

"A grand celebration, or the Feast of Death, was solemnly convoked. Not only the ashes of those whose bodies had been *scaffolded,* but those who had died on a journey or on the war-path, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common sepulchre with special marks of regard."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man,* ii. 207.

* **scăff'-ōld-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *scaffold; -age.*] The timber-work of a stage; a stage; scaffolding.

"Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage*." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

* **scăff'-ōld-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *scaffold; -er.*] A spectator in the gallery; one of the "gods."

"He ravishes the gazing *scaffolders*." *Hall: Satires*, I. iii. 28.

scăff'-ōld-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *scaffold; -ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place.

* 2. That which supports or sustains; a frame.

"A *scaffolding* to be now thrown aside, as of no importance to the finished fabrick."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, note 52.

3. Materials for scaffolds.

II. *Build.:* The temporary combination of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid the boards for supporting the workmen and material during the erection of a building; the scaffold.

scăff'-răff, *s.* [Eng. *scaff*, and *raff.*] The same as SCAFF-AND-RAFF (q.v.).

scaglia (as **scăl'-yĭ-a**), *s.* [Ital. = a fish-scale, a chip of marble. (See def.)]

Geol.: A red, white, or gray argillaceous limestone occurring in the Venetian Alps, and believed by De Zigno to be the age of the chalk. The beds are usually thin, fragile, and almost schistose, whence the name of scaglia. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vi. 429.)

scagliola (as **scăl-yĭ-ō'-lā**), *s.* [Ital. *scagliola*, dimin. from *scaglia* = scaglia (q.v.).] A hard, polished plaster, coloured in imitation of marbles.

"*Scagliola* is prepared from powdered gypsum mixed with isinglass, alum, and coloring matter into a paste, which is beaten on a prepared surface with fragments of marble, &c. The surface prepared for it has a rough coating of lime and hair. The colors are laid on and mixed by hand, in the manner of fresco, and in imitation of various kinds of marbles. When hardened, the surface is pumice-stoned and washed; it is polished successively by tripoli and charcoal, tripoli and oil, and oil alone."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechanics.*

scāith, *s.* [SCATHE.]

scāith'-lĕss, *a.* [SCATHELESS.]

scal, scawl, *s.* [SCOLD.] (*Scotch.*)

scā'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a ladder, a staircase.]

1. *Anat.:* A passage.

2. *Surg.:* A surgical instrument for reducing dislocation.

scala media, *s.*

Anat.: A tubular expansion in the cochlea of the ear, between the *scala vestibuli* and the *scala cochleæ*. It constitutes a keyboard, the keys of which are formed by the extremities of the auditory nerve.

scala tympani, *s.*

Anat.: The superior spiral passage of the cochlea.

scala vestibuli, *s.*

Anat.: The inferior spiral passage of the cochlea.

scāl'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *scale* (3), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being scaled or climbed.

* **sca-lāde',** * **sca-lā'-dō,** * **skal-lade,** *s.* [Fr. *scalade;* Sp. *scalado*, from Lat. *scala* = a ladder.] An assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers mount by means of ladders; an escalade.

"And therefore friends, while we hold parley here, Raise your *scalado* on the other side." *Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage*, v. 1.

scā'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris* = pertaining to a flight of steps.]

Physics (*Of a quantity*): Not involving direction, as the volume of a figure or the mass of a body. (*Rossiter.*)

sca-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *scalaria* (pl. of † *scalare*) = a flight of stairs.]

1. *Zool.:* Wentletrap, Ladder-shell; a genus of Turritellidæ (*Woodward*); according to Tate, the sole genus (with three sub-genera) of Scalariadæ, a family of Holostomata. Shell solid, varices irregular, whorls generally cancellated. About a hundred species are known, widely distributed, mostly tropical.

2. *Palæont.:* They commence in the Coral Rag.

scā-la-rī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scalari(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*] [SCALARIA.]

sca-lär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scalaria* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Scalaria or the Scalariadæ: as, *scalarian* affinities.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Scalariadæ.

sca-lär'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris* = pertaining to a ladder or stairs, and *forma* = form.] Having the shape or form of a ladder; resembling a ladder.

scalariform-vessels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Ladder-like vessels occurring chiefly in ferns.

* **scā'-lar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *scalaris*, from *scala* = a ladder, stairs.] Resembling a ladder; proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

"Elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might with better ease ascend or mount their horses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

scăl'-a-wăg, *s.* [SCALLAWAG.]

scâld (1), * **schald,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. * *escalder*, * *eschauder* (Fr. *échauder*), from Lat. *excaldo* = to wash in hot water: *ex-* = out, very, and *caldus, calidus* = hot; Sp. & Port. *escaldar;* Ital. *scaldare.*]

1. To burn, or painfully affect, and injure, with, or as with, hot water or other liquid.

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

"*Scalding* the cream—that is, bringing it nearly to boiling-heat—will diminish the time and labour required in churning it."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. 309.

3. To boil or buck cloth with white soap after bleaching.

* 4. To burn, to scorch.

"In summer's *scalding* heat." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 7.

scâld (2), * **scauld,** *v.t.* or *i.* [SCOLD, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

scâld (1), *s.* [SCALD (1), *v.*] A burn or injury to the skin from hot liquid or vapour.

¶ Carron oil, kept on the place by a layer of cotton wool, is a good appliance, and the bandage should not be often changed, as the access of the air to the wound is deleterious.

scâld (2), *s.* [Icel. *skalli* = a bare head.] [SCALL.] Scab or scurf on the head.

"Her head, altogether bald, Was overgrown with scurf and filthy *scald*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 47.

scald-head, *s.* [SCALLED-HEAD.]

scâld (3), * **skald,** *s.* [Icel. *skáld* = a poet.] An old Norse poet, whose aim was to celebrate the achievements of distinguished men, and to recite and sing their compositions on public occasions. They corresponded to the Bards of the Celts and Britons. Few complete Scaldic poems remains, but a number of fragments have been preserved.

"Or listened all, in grim delight, While *scalds* yelled out the joys of fight." *Scott: Marmion*, vi. (Introd.)

* **scâld,** *a.* [For *scalled* = affected with scall (q.v.).] Paltry, mean, sorry, scurvy.

"Would it not grieve a king to have his diadem Sought for by such *scald* knaves as love him not?" *Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine*, ii. 2.

scald-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Rubus fruticosus.*

scald-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Rhombus arnoglossus.*

scâld'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SCALD (1), *v.*]

scalded-cream, *s.* Cream heated nearly to boiling heat.

* **scâld'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *scald* (3), s.; *-er.*] A scald.

scâld'-ĭc, skâld'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *scald* (3), s.; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Scalds or Norse poets; composed by Scalds.

"It is probable that many of the *scaldic* imaginations might have been blended with the Arabian."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. i., diss. 1.

scâld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [SCALD (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* So hot as to scald the skin; very hot; burning.

"Trembling he sat, and shrunk in abject fears, From his wild visage wip'd the *scalding* tears." *Pope: Homer: Iliad* ii. 331.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The last boiling or bucking of cloth with white soap after bleaching.

2. The soap itself.

scalding-hot, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

scâld'-weed, *s.* [Eng. *scald* (a.), and *weed.*]

Bot.: Dodder (q.v.).

scāle (1), * **shāle,** *s.* [A.S. *sceale, scale* (pl. *scealu*) = a shell or husk, cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *skal* = a shell, a pod, a husk; O. H. Ger. *scala;* Ger. *schale;* O. Fr. *escale;* Fr. *écale.* Allied to *scale* (2), s., *scall, scull, skill,* and *shell.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; anything exfoliated or desquamated, or liable to be exfoliated or desquamated; as

(1) The hard deposit which gathers on the inside of vessels in which water is habitually heated, as in a boiler.

(2) The film of oxide which forms on the surface of iron or other metal when heated.

(3) A metallic plate worn instead of an epaulet by soldiers.

(4) One of the side plates of iron or brass which form the main portion of a pocket-knife handle, and to which the sides of ivory, bone, wood, &c., are riveted.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany* (*Pl.*):

(1) Flat, usually more or less circular plates of cellular tissue, attached generally by the centre with cells radiating from it, and the margins toothed or fringed. They are highly developed stellate or pluriserial hairs. Found on the stems and the lower part of the leaf-stalks of many ferns, on some Rhododendra, on Bromeliaceæ, &c. Used also of the bracts of a catkin, the paleæ or chaff of the receptacle in a composite plant, the minute hypogynous squamulæ in the glumes of a grass, the imperfectly-developed leaves surrounding the more delicate parts in a bud.

(2) Certain scale-like processes around the throat of a gamopetalous corolla. Sometimes they are abortive stamens.

2. *Ichthy.:* Distinct horny elements developed in grooves or pockets of the skin, like hair, nails, or feathers. Agassiz (1807–73) founded his classification of Fishes on the character of their scales. [CTENOID, CYCLOID, GANOID, PLACOID. See also SPAROID.]

3. *Zool.:* Modifications of the epidermis in various animals, specifically in serpents, lizards, &c. [SCUTE, SHIELD, LEPIDOPTERA.]

scale-armour, *s.* Armour composed of small plates of steel, &c., partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.

scale-backs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Aphroditidæ (q.v.).

scale-beetle, *s.* The Tiger-beetle (q.v.).

scale-board, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin veneer of wood, used for covering the surface of wooden articles of furniture; as backing for pictures, looking-glasses, and very many other purposes.

2. *Print.:* A thin slip of wood, used for extending pages of type to the proper length, filling out matter, &c.

Scale-board plane:

Joinery: A plane for planing off wide chips, for fruit, hat, and bonnet boxes and other objects. It is a plane the width of a board, is loaded with weights, and dragged or driven over the surface of the board or balk, the degree of protrusion of the plane-iron determining the thickness of the scale. A converse arrangement is that in which the plane is fixed and the board is driven past it.

scale-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Ceterach officinarum.* [CETERACH.]

scale-fish, *s.* A dealer's name for the pollack, the torsk, the hake, and the haddock when dry-cured, which have only half the commercial value of the cod. (*Simmonds.*)

scale-insects, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Coccidæ (q.v.).

"The ants sucking the fluid from the *scale-insects* through a dorsal or back pore."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 98.

scale-stone, *s.* Tabular spar.

scale-winged insects, *s. pl.*
Entom.: The Lepidoptera (q.v.).

scale-worms, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The family Aphroditidæ, spec., the genus Lepidonotus. [SCALE-BACKS.]

scāle (2), ***schale,** ***scoale,** ***scole,** ***skale,** *s.* [A.S. *scále* = a scale of a balance (pl. *scealá*), cogn. with Icel. *skál* = a bowl, the scale of a balance; Dan. *skaal;* Sw. *skål* = a bowl, a cup; Dut. *schaal* = a scale, a bowl; Ger. *schale.* It is allied to *scale* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself; a weighing instrument. (Generally used in the plural.)

"A cobweb will draw down the *scale* when nothing offers to counterpoize."—*Search: Light of Nature,* pt. i., ch. vi.

2. *Astron.:* The sign of Libra or the Balance (♎), in the zodiac.

scale-beam, *s.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scāle (3), ***skāle,** *s.* [Lat. *scala* (usually in plural, *scalæ*) = a flight of steps, a ladder. *Scala* is probably for *scadla* or *scandla,* from *scando* = to climb, and hence = that by which one climbs or ascends; Fr. *échelle;* Sp. & Port. *escala;* Ital. *scala.*]

* 1. A ladder; a flight or series of steps.

"On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. A means of ascent.

"Love . . . is the *scale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend."
Milton: P. L., viii. 59.

* 3. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade, a scalade.

"By battery, *scale,* and mine
Assaulting." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 656.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order.

"To their several gradations in the *scale* of beings."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

5. Anything graduated, or marked with lines or degrees at regular intervals; as,

(1) A measure, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, divided into equal parts, usually main divisions and subdivisions: as inches or octonary fractions for carpenters' work, decimal divisions and subdivisions for chain-work, duodecimal for plotting carpenters' work, which is in feet and inches. The metre and its decimal subdivisions are also sometimes employed.

(2) Any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.

(3) A line drawn upon any solid substance, as wood, ivory, paper, &c., and divided into parts equal or unequal, which may be transferred by means of the dividers, to aid in geometrical construction.

(4) A basis for a numerical system: as, the binary *scale.*

(5) In music, the sounds in consecutive order used by various nations in different forms as the material of music. In a proper succession such sounds form Melody, in proper combinations they constitute Harmony. The modern scale, universally used among the more civilized nations, consists of twelve divisions, called semitones, included in one octave. The ancient Greeks and Asiatics ancient and modern exhibit the use of less intervals. Such scales are called Enharmonic. Other nations have intervals of a third between some of the steps. This is exhibited in the Chinese and ancient Scotch scales, and in the scales of some savage nations. A scale containing only five unequal divisions of the octave has been called Pentaphonic or, less correctly, Pentatonic. All scales are purely arbitrary, consisting of a selection of sounds produced by the aliquot divisions of a monochord. When the divisions of a monochord are slightly altered to suit the required steps in an octave, as is the case in the modern scale, the scale is said to be tempered; when the harmonic divisions of the monochord are strictly followed, the scale is said to be in just intonation. The modern scale when used as a succession of twelve semitones is called Chromatic, when used in the ordinary mixture of tones and semitones it is called Diatonic, when the third and the sixth are flattened it is called the Modern minor diatonic scale, when the third and sixth remain major, the scale is said to be a Major diatonic scale. The scale is also called the gamut (French *gamme*) from the words *gamma* and *ut,* the names of sol and do, found in the Guidonian system of overlapping hexachords. The Italian names for the degrees of the scale, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la,* are derived from the initial syllables of a Latin hymn quoted in all musical histories. *Ut* was afterwards called *do* by many nations, and the name *si* was given to the seventh degree of the scale, when the ancient system of hexachords was converted into the modern system of octaves. When the scales, whatever the pitch, start from *do,* the system is said to be that of the movable *do;* when the first note of the scale is called *do, re, mi,* &c., according to a stated pitch called *do,* the system is called that of the fixed *do.*

(6) In painting, a figure subdivided by lines like a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the things represented.

6. Relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components of any complex thing compared with other like things: as, A plan drawn on a *scale* of one inch to a foot; to do things on a grand *scale.*

¶ (1) *Drawn to scale:* Drawn proportionally. [6].

(2) *Scale of a series:* In algebra, a succession of terms, by the aid of which any term of a recurring series may be found, when a sufficient number of the preceding ones are given.

(3) *Scale of longitudes:* A scale used for determining graphically the number of miles in a degree of longitude in any latitude.

scale-micrometer, *s.* A linear micrometer (q.v.).

scāle (1), *v.t. & i.* [SCALE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To strip or clear the scales off.

2. To strip or take off in thin laminæ or scales. (*Tobias* iii. 17.)

3. To pare off a surface.

"If all the mountains were *scaled* and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

4. To spill: as, To *scale* milk. (*Scotch.*)

5. To spread, as manure or loose substances.

6. To cause to separate; to disperse: as, To *scale* a crowd. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dent.:* To remove tartar from the teeth.

2. *Gun.:* To clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder therein.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To separate and come off in thin laminæ or layers.

"The glaze rose in bubbles and *scaled* off, refusing to adhere to the surface."—*Fortnum: Majolica,* p. 4.

* 2. To separate; to break up and disperse. (*Scotch.*)

"They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away."—*Holinshed: Chronicles,* ii. 499.

scāle (2), *v.t.* [SCALE (2), *s.*]

1. To weigh, as in scales; to ascertain or measure the weight of: hence, to measure, to compare, to estimate.

"*Scaling* his present bearing with his past."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. To weigh; to be of the weight of; to reach the weight of.

"Not one . . . *scaling* 6oz."—*Field,* Jan. 23, 1886.

scāle (3), ***skāle,** *v.t. & i.* [Ital. *scalare;* Sp. & Port. *escalar.*] [SCALE (3), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To climb over, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.

"The object of his race
Hath *scaled* the cliffs." *Scott: Rokeby,* ii. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To climb or ascend by, or as by a ladder.

"*Scaling* slow from grade to grade."
Tennyson: Two Voices.

* 2. To lead up by steps or degrees; to afford a means of ascent; to ascend.

"The lower stair
That *scal'd* by steps of God to heav'n gate."
Milton: P. L., iii. 541.

scāled, ***skāled,** *a.* [Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Covered with scales; having scales, as a fish; scaly. (*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ix., ch. xii.)

* **scāle'-lĕss,** * **scal-ess,** *a.* [Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Destitute of scales; having no scales.

"*Scaleless* siluroids."—*Field,* Sept. 25, 1886.

scāle'-mŏss, *s.* [Eng. *scale,* and *moss.*]
Bot. (*Pl.*): The Jungermanniaceæ (q.v.) (*Lindley.*)

sca-lēne', *a. & s.* [Lat. *scalenus,* from Gr. σκαληνός (*skalēnos*) = scalene, uneven.]
Mathematics:

A. *As adj.:* Applied to a triangle whose sides are all unequal; also to a cone such that a section made by a plane through the axis perpendicular to the plane of the base, is a scalene triangle. In this latter case the term is equivalent to oblique.

B. *As subst.:* A scalene triangle; a triangle whose sides are all unequal.

scalene-tubercle, *s.*
Anat.: A sharp spine on the inner edge of the first rib.

sca-lēn-ō-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. σκαληνός (*skalēnos*) = scalene (q.v.), and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]
Crystall.: A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles.

* **sca-lēn'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scalenus.*] The same as SCALENE (q.v.).

scāl'-ent, *a.* [SCALE (3), *v.*]
Geol.: Climbing; applied in the nomenclature of the Appalachian strata to a series of rocks, equivalents of the Onandaga salt and water-lime groups of New York, produced in the high morning period of the American Palæozoic day. Its maximum thickness (about 1,000 feet) is in the Mississippi region. The scalent series is on the parallel of the Wenlock formation. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

sca-lēn'-ŭs (pl. **sca-lē'-nī),** *s.* [SCALENE.]
Anat. (*Pl.*): Muscles of the neck. There are sometimes three; the *scalenus anterior, medius,* and *posticus.*

scāl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scale* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scales; specif., a dental tool for removing tartar from the teeth.

* **scā'-lĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scal(aria);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Zool.: A synonym of Scalariadæ (q.v.).

scā'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scaly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scaly.

scāl'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCALE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of stripping scales off; the act or state of separating and coming off in scales or thin laminæ.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* A preliminary process in the manufacture of tin plate. The rectangular plates are bent so as to stand when placed on edge, pickled in dilute muriatic acid, heated in a furnace to remove the scale, cooled, flattened on an anvil, and rolled cold.

† 2. *Naut.:* A term formerly applied to the process of adjusting sights to the guns on shipboard.

scaling-bar, *s.*
Steam: A rod for detaching scale in boilers.

scaling-furnace, *s.*
Metall.: A reverberatory furnace in which plates are exposed in the process of scaling.

scaling-hammer, *s.*
Steam: A hammer with an edge peen, used in loosening scale formed in steam-boilers.

scāl'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCALE (3), *v.*]

scaling-ladder, *s.* A ladder used in the assault of fortified places.

scăl-i-ō'-la (i as yĭ), *s.* [SCAGLIOLA.]

scâll, ***skâll,** ***skalle,** *s. & a.* [Icel. *skallí* = a bare head; cf. Sw. *skallig* = bald; *skala* = to peel; Dan. & Sw. *skal* = a husk.] [SCALE (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* Scab, scurf, scabbiness, leprosy.

"Under thy long locks thou maist haue the *scall.*" *Chaucer: To his Scrivener.*

* **B.** *As adj.:* Mean, paltry, low.

"To be revenge on this same *scall,* scurvy, cogging companion."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 2.

* ¶ (1) *Dry scall:* Dry tetter, psoriasis (q.v.). Gesenius considers the dry scall of Scripture, נֶתֶק (*netheq,* Lev. xiii. 30) to be porrigo or impetigo (q.v.). The R. V. omits "dry," which is not in the original.

* (2) *Moist scall:*

Pathol.: Humid or running tetter; impetigo (q.v.).

scăl'-ą-wăg, scăl'-ą-wăg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A scamp, a scapegrace; a good-for-nothing fellow. (*Amer.*)

"You good-for-nothin' young *scalawag.*"—*Sam Slick: Human Nature.*

* **scâlled,** *a.* [Eng. *scall; -ed.*] Scald, scurfy.

"With *scalled* browes blake, and pilled berd." *Chaucer: G. T.,* Prol. 628.

scalled-head, *s.*

Pathol.: Ringworm.

scăl'-lĭŏn (ĭ as y), *s.* [Ital. *scalogno;* Sp. *escalona,* from Lat. (*cepa*) *ascalonica* = the onion from Ascalon, a town of Palestine, the Ashkelon of the Old Testament.]

Bot. & Hort.: Allium ascalonicum majus. It is a variety of the Shallot (q.v.).

* **scallion-faced,** *a.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance; or perhaps, stinking-faced. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure,* ii. 1.)

scăl'-lŏp (or ă as ŏ), * **scal-oppe, scŏl'-lŏp,** * **skal-op,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escalope,* a word of Teutonic origin; cf. O. Dut. *schelpe* (Dut. *schelp*) = a shell; Ger. *schelfe* = a husk; Eng. *scale* (1), s., and *shell.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A recess or curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle.

3. A kind of dish, in shape of a scallop shell, for baking oysters in.

* 4. A lace band or collar, scalloped at the edges.

"To wear my own new *scallop.*"—*Pepys: Diary,* Oct. 12, 1662.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The same as ESCALLOP (q.v.).

2. *Zoology:*

(1) The genus Pecten (q.v.), especially *Pecten maximus.*

"And luscious *scallops* to allure the tastes
Of rigid zealots to delicious fasts."
Gay: Trivia, ii.

SCALLOP.

(2) *Pecten jacobæus,* the Scallop-shell (q.v.), called also St. James's shell. It was worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land; and the fossil Pectens found in the sub-Apennine formations of Italy were once supposed to have been dropped by the pilgrims on their return.

"He quits his cell; the pilgrim staff he bore,
And fixed the *scallop* in his hat before."
Parnell: Hermit, 25.

scallop-budding, *s.*

Hort.: A method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped portion of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

scallop-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Caphyra pectenicola. It is closely akin to the Pea-crab (q.v.).

scallop-shell, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The shell of the scallop. [SCALLOP, *s.,* II. 2. (2).]

2. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Eucosmia undulata.*

"The *scallop-shell* his cap did deck." *Scott: Marmion,* i. 27.

scăl'-lŏp (or ă as ŏ), **scŏl'-lŏp,** *v.t.* [SCALLOP, *s.*]

1. To mark or cut on the edge in segments of circles.

2. To cook, as oysters, in a shell or scallop.

scăl'-lŏped (or ă as ŏ), **scŏl'-lŏped,** *pa. par. & a.* [SCALLOP, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Cut or marked at the edge or border with scallops or segments of circles.

"The wooden heel may raise the dancer's bound,
And with the *scallop'd* top his step be crown'd."
Gay: Trivia, i.

2. Furnished with a scallop; made or done in a scallop.

3. Bearing a scallop as an heraldic bearing.

"It may be known, that Monteth was a gentleman with a *scalloped* coat."—*King: Art of Cookery.*

scalloped hazel, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Odontopera bidentata.*

scalloped hook-tip, *s.* A British cuspidate moth, *Platypteryx lacertula.*

scalloped-oak, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Crocallis elinguaria.*

scalloped (or **scolloped**) **oysters,** *s. pl.* Oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. The cooking was originally performed in a scallop-shell, and afterwards in a dish called a scallop.

* **scâll'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *scall; -y.*] Scalled, scurfy.

"Over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as a man's fist."—*Dampier: Voyages,* (an. 1676).

scăl'-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. σκάλοψ (*skalops*) = the digger, *i.e.,* the mole; σκάλλω (*skallō*) = to hoe.]

Zool.: Shrew-mole; a genus of Talpidæ, with three species, ranging from Mexico to the great lakes on the east side of America, but on the west only to the north of Oregon. Snout slender and elongated; feet like those of the true mole, but the toes of the hind limbs are webbed.

scălp (1), * **scalpe,** *s.* [A doublet of *scallop* (q.v.); cf. O. Sw. *skalp* = a sheath; Icel. *skalpr.*]

1. The head, the skull, the cranium.

"And each *scalp* had a single long tuft of hair." *Byron: Siege of Corinth,* 16.

2. The outer covering or integument of the skull; hence, the skin of the head with the hair belonging to it, cut or torn off by North American Indians from their enemies as a trophy of victory.

"They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk, and girt with a string of *scalps.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

3. The summit, the top, the bare peak.

"The snowy *scalp* of Ben Cruachan rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

scalp-lock, *s.* A tuft of hair allowed to grow on the crown of the head by some of the North American Indians, to allow a victorious enemy a fair chance of taking the scalp.

"The interior tribes . . . could not conveniently carry a few human heads dangling at their saddle-bows, and accordingly they take the more portable *scalp-lock* as a tropby and remembrance of their slain enemy."—*R. Brown: Peoples of the World,* i. 71.

scălp (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bed of oysters or mussels; a scaup.

scălp, *v.t.* [SCALP (1), *s.* Prob. there is a confusion with Lat. *scalpo* = to cut.]

1. To deprive of the scalp or integument of the head.

2. To sell railway or other tickets irregularly or at reduced rates. (*U. S.*)

scăl'-pĕl, *s.* [Lat. *scalpellum,* dimin. of *scalprum* or *scalper* = a knife; *scalpo* = to cut.]

Surg.: A small knife used in operations and dissections.

"Exploring with their *scalpel* the winding intricacies of vein and nerve."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle,* p. 162.

scăl-pĕl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scalpellum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Shaped like the blade of a penknife placed vertically on a branch.

scăl-pĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a scalpel (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Lepadidæ; shell of thirteen pieces completely covering the animal. *Scalpellum vulgare* is hermaphrodite, but in addition to the ordinary males, several complemental ones of brief existence are almost invariably attached to the occlndent margin of both scuta. In some other species there are two males of low organization lodged within the shell of each female.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Neocomian onward.

scălp'-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. *scalpo* = to cut, to carve.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who scalps.

2. *Surg.:* A raspatory (q.v.).

¶ *Ticket scalper:* An irregular or unauthorized dealer in railway or other tickets. [SCALP, *v.t.,* 2.] (*U. S.*)

scălp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCALP, *v.*]

scalping-iron, *s.* The same as SCALPER (q.v.).

scalping-knife, *s.* The knife used by the North American Indians in scalping their enemies.

* **scălp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *scalp; -less.*] Having no scalp; bald.

"The top of his *scalpless* skull."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke,* ch. vi.

scăl'-prĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scalprum* = a knife, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chisel-shaped.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* A term applied to the chisel-shaped incisors of the Rodents which John Hunter grouped under the name Scalpridentata; but these teeth, though common to all the Rodentia, are not confined to them; they are present in the Wombat, the genus Cheiromys, and in many of the Soricidæ.

scăl'-prŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a knife, from *scalpo* = to cut.]

1. *Surg.:* A rasping instrument used in trepanning; or removing the roughness from the edges of bones or the teeth.

† 2. *Zool.:* A scalpriform tooth.

scāl'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *scale* (1), s.; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Covered with scales; furnished with scales; scaled.

"And cumber'd with his *scaly* spoil,
Slowly, yet strongly, plies the oar."
Byron: The Giaour.

(2) Resembling scales or laminæ.

2. *Fig.:* Shabby, mean, stingy. (*Slang.*)

II. *Bot.:* Covered with minute scales fixed by one end, as the young shoots of Pinaceæ.

scaly ant-eater, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Manis. [PANGOLIN.]

scaly-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: Zootoca vivipara.

scaly-winged, *a.* Having wings covered with scales, as some insects.

* **scăm'-ble,** *v.i. & t.* [For *scample,* a frequent. form from *scamp* (q.v.): cf. Dut. *schampelen* = to stumble, to trip, from *scampen* = to escape.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To stir quickly; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent.

"Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen."
Tusser: Husbandry.

2. To sprawl; to be awkward.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To mangle, to maul, to spoil.

"My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. To waste, to dissipate, to squander.

"Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

3. To collect together without order or method.

"Much more being *scambled* up after this manner."—*Holinshed: Chronicle.* (Epis. Dedic.)

* **scăm'-ble,** *s.* [SCAMBLE, *v.*] A scramble; a struggle with others.

"As at a *scamble* we see boys to sturre." *Davies: Humour's Heaven on Earth,* p. 23.

scăm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scambl(e); -er.*]

* 1. One who scambles.

2. One who intrudes on the table or generosity of another.

"A *scambler,* in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer."—*Steevens: Notes on Much Ado about Nothing.*

* **scăm'-blĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [SCAMBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Turbulent, noisy, riotous.

"*Scambling,* out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* **scăm'-blĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scambling; -ly.*] In a scambling manner; with turbulence or noise; riotously.

sca-mĭl'-lŭs (pl. **sca-mĭl'-lī),** *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *scamnum* = a bench, a step, from *scando* = to climb.]

Anc. Arch.: A small plinth below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. It was not ornamented with any kind of moulding.

scăm-mō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [SCAMMONY.]

* **scăm-mō'-nĭ-ąte,** *s.* [Eng. *scammony; -ate.*] A medicine made with scammony.

"It may be excited by a local *scammoniate*, or other scrimonious medicines."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

scăm-mŏn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *scammon(y); -ic.*] Derived from scammony (q.v.).

scammonic-acid, *s.* [JALAPIC-ACID.]

scăm'-mŏ-nĭn, *s.* [Eng. *scammon(y); -in* (*Chem.*).] [JALAPIN.]

scăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See def.] A Latinised form of scammony (q.v.).

scăm-mō-nōl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *scammon(y)*, and *ol(e)ic.*] Derived from *Convolvulus Scammonia.*

scammonolic-acid, *s.* [JALAPINOLIC-ACID.]

scăm'-mŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scammon(ia); -y.*]

1. *Bot.:* Scammony-bindweed (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* Scammonium. A purgative gum-resin obtained from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia.* When the root is cut, there exudes a milky juice, which dries up to a yellowish-brown, gummy-looking substance. Two varieties are known in commerce, Aleppo and Smyrna, the former being considered the more valuable. It forms flat irregular masses, very brittle, and having a dark-gray or blackish hue. Viewed in thin fragments, it appears translucent and of a golden-brown colour. Genuine scammony should contain from 75 to 82 per cent. of resinous matter soluble in alcohol, the remainder being wax, gum, starch, &c. It is, however, frequently adulterated, the adulterants being starch, gum, and inorganic salts. Samples have been found to contain not more than 10 per cent. of scammony, and over 60 per cent. of gypsum and chalk. Pure scammony is a powerful drastic purgative and anthelmintic.

¶ *Montpellier scammony:* [CYNANCHUM].

scammony-bindweed, *s.*

Bot.: Convolvulus Scammonia. It has a campanulate corolla, cream-coloured or very pale red. It grows in hedges in the Levant, Asia Minor, Greece, &c., and is cultivated in India. The roots are thick, and are cut across obliquely at the top. The juice which then flows is collected in vessels, and furnishes scammony (q.v.).

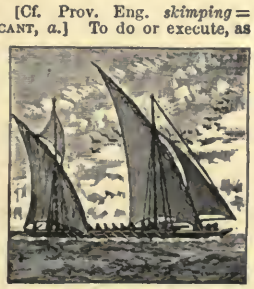
scammony-resin, *s.*

Chem.: A resin prepared from scammony by exhausting it with spirit of wine, evaporating to dryness, and washing the residue with water; or it may be obtained direct from the dried root by alcohol. A good sample of root yields from 5 to 6 per cent. of resin. It is a brown translucent, brittle substance, entirely soluble in ether, and not forming an emulsion when wetted with water.

scămp, *s.* [From *scamper* (q.v.), the original meaning being a fugitive or vagabond.] A worthless fellow; a swindler; a good-for-nothing fellow; a rogue, a vagabond.

scămp, *v.t.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *skimping* = scanty.] [SCANT, *a.*] To do or execute, as work, in a careless, imperfect or superficial manner, or with bad material.

"Plumber-work in houses being . . . wilfully *scamped*, and purposely left in an imperfect state."—*Daily News*, Oct. 6, 1886.



SCAMPAVIA.

scăm-pą-vī'-ą, *s.* [Ital.]

Naut.: A fast-rowing war-boat of Naples and Sicily; in 1814–15 they ranged to 150 feet, pulled by forty sweeps or oars, each man having his bunk under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen at one third from the stem; no forward bulwark or stem above deck; a long brass 6-pounder gun worked before the mast; only two feet above water; abaft a lateen mizzen with top-sail. (*Smyth.*)

scămp'-ĕr, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *escamper, s'escamper;* Ital. *scampare* = to escape, from Lat. *ex-* = out, and *campus* = a field, a field of battle.] To run away with speed; to fly with speed; to hurry away.

"Whole regiments flung away arms, colours, and cloaks, and *scampered* off to the hills."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

scămp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scamp*, v.; *-er.*] One who scamps work.

scămp'-ĕr (2), *s.* [SCAMPER, *v.*] A hasty flight or escape; a running away in haste; a hasty excursion.

* **scămp'-hoȯd,** *s.* [Eng. *scamp; -hood.*] Scampishness.

"A fine talent too, but tending towards *scamphood.*"—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 205.

scămp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *scamp; -ish.*] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish, roguish.

"The two *scampish* oculists."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 23.

scămp'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scampish; -ly.*] In a scampish manner; like a scamp.

scămp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scampish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scampish; knavery, roguery.

scăn, * **scănd,** *v.t. & i.* [Properly *scand*, the pa. par. having been formed as *scand* (for *scanded*), and the *d* then dropped from being taken for the pa. par. termination. O. Fr. *escander* = to climb, from Lat. *scando* = to climb, to scan (a verse); Sansc. *skand* = to spring, to ascend; Ital. *scandire, scandere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To count the metrical feet or syllables of, as of a poem; to read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

"Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears."
Milton: Sonnet 13.

2. Hence, to examine point by point; to examine closely or minutely; to scrutinize.

"The lists of the majority and the minority are *scanned* and analysed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow or agree with the rules of metre: as, A line *scans* well.

* **scănd,** *v.t.* [Lat. *scando* = to climb.] [SCAN.]

1. To climb.

"Ne staide till she the highest stage had *scand*,
Where Cynthia did sit, that never still did stand."
Spenser: F. Q.; Of Mutabilitie c. vi.

2. To scan.

"Ech others worke to *scand*."—*Norden: Sinfull Man's Solace*, p 161.

scăn'-dąl, * **scan-dle,** * **scan-dall,** *s.* [Fr. *scandale* = a scandal, an offence, from Lat. *scandalum;* Gr. σκάνδαλον (*skandalon*) = a snare, a scandal, a stumbling-block; Sp. & Port. *escandalo;* Ital. *scandalo. Scandal* and *slander* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Offence caused by the faults or misdeeds of another; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong or disgraceful; opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

"He consented with an alacrity which gave great *scandal* to rigid Churchmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Defamatory talk, speech, or report; reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; something uttered, said, or reported which is false and injurious to reputation.

"When *Scandal* has new multed an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis called a satire." *Cowper: Charity*, 513.

II. *Law:*

1. The use of malicious, scandalous, and slanderous words, to the damage and derogation of the good name of another.

2. An irrelevant and abusive statement introduced into a bill or any pleading in an action.

scandal-monger, *s.* One who spreads or retails scandal; one who is given to retailing defamatory reports or rumours concerning the character of others.

scandal-mongering, *s.* The spreading or retailing of scandal.

"The credulity and malignant *scandal-mongering* in which the Roman people of all times delighted."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

* **scandal-mongery,** *s.* A manufactory of scandal.

"Dinner-parties, æsthetic teas, *scandal-mongeries.*"—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 186.

* **scăn'-dąl,** *v.t.* [SCANDAL, *s.*]

1. To speak scandal of; to throw scandal on; to defame, to asperse; to blacken the character of; to traduce.

"I do fawn on men and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. To scandalize, to offend, to shock.

* **scăn-dąl-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *scandaliz(e); -ation.*] A scandalous sin.

"In abominable *scandalization*."—*Dialogue Between a Gentleman & a Husbandman*, p. 186.

scăn'-dąl-īze, scăn'-dą-līse, *v.t.* [Fr. *scandaliser:* Sp. *escandalizar;* Port. *escandalisar;* Ital. *scandalizzare, scandalezzare,* from Lat. *scandalizo;* Gr. σκανδαλίζω (*skandalizō*).]

* 1. To speak scandal of; to defame, to traduce, to libel, to slander.

"Words also tending to *scandalize* a magistrate, or person in a public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

* 2. To disgrace; to bring disgrace on.

3. To offend by some action considered wrong, heinous, and flagrant; to shock by scandalous conduct.

"*Scandalised* at the ill-behaviour of this troop of little pirates."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

scăn'-dąl-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *scandaleux;* Sp. *escandaloso;* Itan. *scandaloso.*]

1. Causing scandal or offence; extremely offensive to duty or propriety; exciting reproach or reprobation; shameful.

"Cupid must go no more so *scandalously* naked, but is enjoined to make him breeches."—*Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; shameful, opprobrious; bringing shame or disgrace.

"This, by the calumniators of Epicurus's philosophy, was objected as one of the most *scandalous* of all their sayings."—*Cowley: Of Liberty.*

3. Defamatory, libellous, slanderous.

"Injuries affecting a man's reputation or good name are, first, by malicious, *scandalous*, and slanderous words, tending to his damage and derogation. As if a man maliciously and falsely utter any slander or false tale of another, which may either endanger him in law, by impeaching him of some heinous crime, as to say that a man has poisoned another, or is perjured; or which may exclude him from society, as to charge him with having an infectious disease; or which may impair or hurt his trade or livelihood, as to call a tradesman a bankrupt, a physician a quack, or a lawyer a knave."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

scăn'-dą-loŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scandalous; -ly.*]

1. In a scandalous manner; so as to give or cause offence; disgracefully, shamefully.

"By being *scandalously* bold."
Cowper: Author of Letter on Literature.

* 2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

"Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 556.

scăn'-dą-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scandalous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scandalous, disgraceful, or shameful.

"The *scandalousness* of their lives."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 23.

scăn'-dą-lŭm măg-nā'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: The offence of speaking slanderously, or in defamation of high personages of the realm, as of temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are now obsolete.

scăn'-dent, *a.* [Lat. *scandens*, genit. *scandentis*, pr. par. of *scando* = to climb.]

Bot.: Climbing, as the ivy.

scăn-dĭc'-ĭ-dæ, scăn-dĭ-cĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scandix*, genit. *scandic(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot.: A family or sub-tribe of Apiaceæ. Fruit elongate; seed grooved in front.

Scăn-dĭ-nā'-vĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, under which name were comprehended the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, and Denmark; pertaining or relating to the language

or literature of this portion of Europe (including Iceland).

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

2. The language spoken by the Scandinavians, including Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The literary remains of the Icelandic language go back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

scăn'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

Chem.: An element discovered by Nilson in 1879; symbol, Sc; at. wt. 44·91. It occurs, together with the other rare earths, in gadolinite and euxenite, but the metal itself has not yet been isolated. It forms one oxide, scandia or scandium oxide, Sc_2O_3, a white infusible powder, resembling magnesia, sp. gr. 3·8, insoluble in water and acids. Scandium salts are colourless or white, and have an acid astringent taste, but are of little importance.

"For the new element M. Nilson proposes the name of *Scandium*, to denote its purely Scandinavian origin."—*Nature*, May 8, 1879, p. 41.

scăn'-dĭx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάνδιξ (*skandix*) = the herb chervil.]

Bot.: Shepherd's Needle; the typical genus of Scandicidæ (q.v.). Bracts one or none, bracteole (partial involucre) of five or seven leaves; calyx teeth obsolete; petals obovate, with an inflected point; fruit laterally compressed, with a long beak. Known species eight to ten. The north temperate zone. One, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, the Common Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb, has a stem four to twelve inches high; leaves triply pinnate; umbels of two or three rays, often sessile. Abundant in cornfields, flowering from June to September.

scăn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *scansio*, from *scando* = to climb, to scan; Sp. *escansion;* Ital. *scansione.*] The act of scanning or measuring a verse by feet, to see if the quantities are duly observed.

"Wonderful is the advantage of *scansion* . . . in detecting the errors of copyists and printers."—*Ben Jonson: Works* (ed. *Gifford*), iii. 178. (Note.)

† **scăn-sōr'-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *scansor* = a climber.]

Ornith.: Climbing Birds. [CLIMBER, II. 2.] They are now more generally known as Zygodactylæ (q.v.), from the arrangement of their toes. [PICARIÆ.]

scăn-sōr'-ĭ-ăl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scansorius*, from *scansor* = a climber.]

A. *As adj.:* Climbing or adapted for climbing; belonging to the order Scansores.

B. *As subst.:* A bird belonging to the order Scansores.

scansorial-barbets, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Capitoninæ (q.v.), now often elevated to a family.

* **scăn-sōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [SCANSORIAL.] The same as SCANSORIAL, A.

"The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious* or formed for climbing."—*Shaw: General Zoology*, vol. ix., pt. i., p. 66.

scănt, *v.t. & i.* [SCANT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To limit, to stint; to keep or put on short allowance; to cut down; to abridge.

"To *scant* the printer's bill to the lowest penny."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

2. To afford or give out sparingly or stingily; to grudge; to be niggard or stingy of; to dole out. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fail; to become less; to fall away: as, The wind *scants.*

scănt, *a., adv., & s.* [Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr* = short, brief; *skamta* = to dole out; *skamtr* = a dole, a share, a portion; Norw. *skantat* = measured or doled out, from *skanta* = to measure narrowly; *skant* = a portion, a dole; O. H. Ger. *scam* = short. Cf. Prov. Eng. *skimping* = scanty.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not full, large, or plentiful; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; barely sufficient.

"In the army victuals might grow *scant.*"
Drayton: David & Goliath.

2. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce, short. (Followed by *of.*)

"He's fat and *scant of* breath."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

* 3. Sparing, stingy, parsimonious, grudging, niggardly.

"From this time,
Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

II. *Naut.:* Said of a wind when it heads a ship off, so that she will barely lay her course when the yards are sharp up.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Barely, scarcely, hardly; not quite; scantly.

"I have *scant* the space to marke my comming end."
Wyatt: Absence of his Love.

* **C.** *As subst.:* Scarcity, deficiency, scantiness.

"Like the ant
In plenty hoard for time of *scant.*"
Carew: Persuasions to Love.

* **scant-of-grace,** *s.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a scapegrace.

* **scăn'-tĭ-lōne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschantillon.*] [SCANTLING.] A pattern, a scantling.

"Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with sqnier and *scantilone.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

scănt'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scanty; -ly.*]

1. In a scanty manner or degree; not plentifully.

"Or if yourself, too *scantily* supplied,
Need help, let honest industry provide."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 251.

* 2. Sparingly, grudgingly.

scănt'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scanty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scanty or scant; narrowness; want of size, extent, or abundance; insufficiency, shortness, scantness.

"Supplying the defect of a *scantiness* of dress."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, Note 212.

* **scănt'-ĭ-tȳ,** * **scant-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *scant; -ity.*] Scantiness, scantness, deficiency, scarcity.

"Such is the *scantitie* of them here in England."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

* **scăn'-tle** (1), *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *scant;* frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become scant or deficient; to fail.

"They [winds] rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive." *Drayton: The Moon-Calf.*

B. *Trans.:* To scant; to cut short or down; to be niggard of; to grudge.

"The soaring kite there *scantled* his large wings,
And to the ark the hovering castril brings."
Drayton: Noah's Ark.

* **scăn'-tle** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *eschanteler*, from *es* (Lat. *ex-*) = out, and *cantel* = a corner, a cantle (q.v.).] To divide into small pieces.

"The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy."—*Chesterfield.*

scăn'-tle, *s.* [Cf. *scantilone*, and Norw. *skant* = a measuring rod.] A gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

* **scănt'-lĕt,** *s.* [SCANTLE (1), *v.*] A small pattern, sample, or piece; a fragment.

"While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

scănt'-lĭng, * **scant-lon,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschanteler* = to break up into cantles or pieces, to scantle (q.v.); O. Fr. *eschantillon* = a small piece, a scantling, a pattern. The word has been confused with *scant* and *scanty.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A quantity or piece cut or taken for a particular purpose; a sample, a pattern.

"A pretty *scantling* of his knowledge may be taken."—*Milton.*

* 2. A small quantity or portion.

"Any *scantlings* of information . . . will be acceptable."—*Notes & Queries*, May 3, 1884, p. 347.

3. A rough draft; a rude sketch.

4. A trestle or horse in a cellar for standing casks on tap.

5. A beam or board; a piece of timber.

"Sells the last *scantling*, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again."
Cowper: Task, iii. 753.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Lumber under five inches square, used for studs, braces, ties, &c. It is expressed in terms of its transverse dimensions: as, a timber having a *scantling* of 12 × 8.

2. *Mason.:* The dimensions of ashlar stones.

3. *Shipbuilding:* The transverse dimensions of pieces of timber, &c. The respective sides are known as moulding and siding.

* **scănt'-lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *scant*, *a.*; *-ling.*] Scant, scanty, small; not plentiful.

* **scănt'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scant; -ly.*]

1. In a scant manner or degree; not fully or plentifully; narrowly, sparingly, grudgingly.

"Goshen gives roomth, but *scantly* to their store."
Drayton: Moses, i.

2. Barely, scarcely, hardly.

"His kirtle made of forest green,
Reached *scantly* to his knee."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 17.

scănt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scant*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scant or scanty; narrowness, shortness, scantiness, smallness.

"Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective *scantness.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

scănt'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *scant; -y.*]

1. Wanting in amplitude, size, or extent; narrow, small, scant.

"In the heaven of heavens that space he deems
Too *scanty* for the exertion of his beams."
Cowper: Charity, 590.

2. Not abundant; deficient; hardly sufficient; not enough; falling or coming short of what is necessary.

"Notwithstanding their *scanty* subsistence."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. viii.

* 3. Sparing, niggardly, grudging, parsimonious, stingy.

"Unjust and *scanty* to herself alone."
Dryden: Eleonora, 105.

scăp'-ą-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκαπάνη (*skapanē*) = a spade or hoe.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ, founded by Pomel. In general characters they agree with Scalops, but resemble Condylura in dentition and habit. There are two species, Brewer's Shrew Mole (*Scopanus breweri*), from the Eastern United States, which probably gave rise to the reports that the Common Mole (*Talpa europæa*) existed in America, and *S. townsendi*, from the Pacific coast.

* **scāpe** (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *escape* (q.v.).]

1. The act of escaping; an escape.

"I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

2. A means of escape; evasion.

"Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?"
Chapman.

3. A freak, an escapade, a misdemeanour, a trick, a cheat.

"They readily pardon all faults and *scapes* committed by negligence."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 206.

* **scape-gallows,** *s.* One who has escaped the gallows though he has deserved it.

scape-goat, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Jewish ritual:* A goat designed to 'scape, *i.e.*, escape, as opposed to one killed and offered in sacrifice. Once a year, on the great day of atonement, after Aaron had offered a bullock in sacrifice for the sins of himself and his house (Lev. xvi. 1–6), he was to take two goats "for a sin offering" (5). Lots were to be cast, one lot for the Lord, and one (8, A.V.) for Azazel (R.V., on the margin "for dismissal.") The goat on which Jehovah's lot fell was to be offered for a sin offering (9).

"But the goat on which the lot fell for Azazel shall be set alive before the Lord, to make atonement for him to send him away for Azazel into the wilderness." (10.) Cf. Matt. xii. 43; Luke xi. 24.

Before the dismissal, Aaron was to lay both his hands on the goat's head, and confess his sins and those of the people, putting them on the head of the goat, and send him by the hand of a trusty man into the wilderness, "and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities into a solitary land" (21, R.V.). If Azazel is an evil spirit [AZAZEL, 1], then after the sacrifice of the one goat had atoned for and removed the sins of the worshippers, the other scape-goat might return those sins in mockery to Azazel, the evil spirit regarded as their author. This is Hengstenburg's view. Rationalism, on the contrary, sees in the narrative a certain remnant of devil-worship flourishing perhaps in pre-Mosaic times. Under the later Judaism the goat was thrown over a precipice about twelve miles from Jerusalem. The scape-goat is generally considered the clearest type of the substitution of Christ for sinners, and his eternal removal of their transgressions cf. Isaiah liii. 11–12; John i. 29; Heb. ix. 28; 1 Peter ii. 24).

2. *Fig.:* One who is made to bear the blame due to another.

"They were made the *scape-goats* of a general indignation."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

scape-grace, *s.* A graceless, good-for-nothing fellow; a careless, idle fellow; a ne'er-do-well.

"The *scape-graces* and ne'er-do-wells whom you considered to be dead at least a generation since."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 29, 1885.

scape-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: The wheel in an escapement whose teeth escape one at a time from the pallets.

scāpe (2), *s.* [Lat. *scapus* = the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant.] [SCEPTRE.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The shaft of a column.

(2) The apophygee of a shaft.

2. *Bot.:* A long naked or nearly naked peduncle, rising from the crown of a root, and bearing at its apex a single flower, as in the tulip, or several, as in the cowslip.

SCAPE.

* **scāpe,** * **skāpe,** *v.i. & t.* [An abbreviation of *escape* (q.v.), chiefly used in poetry.]

A. *Intrans.:* To escape; to get off.

"We will be paid before you *scape.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Future,* ii. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To escape, to avoid.

"Virtue itself *scapes* not calumnious strokes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 3.

scăp'-ĕl, scą-pĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *scāpus* = a stalk.]

Bot.: The neck or cauticle connecting the radicle and cotyledons in a germinating embryo.

scāpe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *scape* (2), *s.*; *-less.*]

Bot.: Destitute of a scape.

scāpe'-mĕnt, *s.* [See def.]

Horol.: An abbreviation of escapement (q.v.).

* **scāpe'-thrift,** *s.* [Eng. *scape,* v., and *thrift.*] A scape-grace; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"For shortlie vpon his deliuerance, he gathered a power of wicked *scapethrifts,* and with the same comming into Inuernes, burnt the towne."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.* (an. 1427).

scăph-, scăph-ō-, scăph-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [SCAPHA.] Boat-shaped.

scăph'-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάφη (*skaphē*) = anything hollow.]

Anat.: The cavity of the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix.

scăph-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-,* and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A case in which a diver is inclosed when under the surface of the water.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Bullidæ. Shell oblong, convolute, spirally striated; aperture greatly expanded; spire concealed. Recent species thirteen, from Europe and North America; fossil eight, from the Eocene onward.

scăph-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-,* and Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalaspidæ, differing from Pterichthys (with which it is sometimes classed) in having the head-shield simple. *Scaphaspis ludensis* is from the Lower Ludlow series; other species occur in the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

scăph-ĭ-dī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scaphidi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Clavicornia. Boat-shaped beetles, *i.e.,* much narrowed before and behind; antennæ and legs rather long. They are sometimes beautifully spotted, live in fungi, fly well, and are widely distributed over the world. They are generally from a tenth to a third of an inch in length.

scą-phĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σκαφίδιον (*skaphidion*) = a small tub.]

1. *Bot.:* A hollow case containing spores in algals.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of Scaphidiidæ (q.v.). One species is British.

scăph-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [SCAPH-.]

scăph-ĭ-ō-phrȳ'-nĕ, *s.* [Pref. *scaphio-,* and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Zool.: A genus of Engystomatidæ, with one species, *Scaphiophryne marmorata,* from Madagascar. Fingers four, tips dilated into large disks; toes webbed at base, tips not dilated.

scăph'-ĭ-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scaphio-,* and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Pelobatidæ (q.v.), with eight species, from North America and Mexico. Fingers generally with a rudiment of web; toes webbed; tips of digits not dilated.

scăph-ĭ-rhȳn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scaphi(o)-,* and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Ichthy.: Shovel-head; a genus of Acipenseridæ, with four species; one (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) from the Mississippi and its affluents, and three others from Central Asia. Snout spatulate; tail entirely enveloped by horny scutes; no spiracles. This genus affords a striking instance of the close affinity of the fauna of North America to that of the north of Asia.

scăph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *scaphisme;* Gr. σκαφεύω (*skapheuō*) = to lay a person in a trench or trough, from σκάφη (*skaphē*) = a trough; σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig out, to hollow.] A barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals among the Persians, by confining them in a hollow tree, in which five holes were made, one for the head, and two each for the legs and arms. The exposed parts were smeared with honey to invite the wasps, and in this situation the criminal was left to die.

scăph'-īte, *s.* [SCAPHITES.] Any individual of the genus Scaphites (q.v.).

scăph-ī'-tēą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scapha* = a skiff; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ. Shell irregularly convoluted at both ends. It is at first discoidal, with close whorls, the last chamber detached and recurved. Known species nineteen, from the Oolite to the Chalk of Europe and India.

* **scăph'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάφιον (*skaphion*) = a small tub or basin.]

Bot.: The keel of a papilionaceous corolla. (*Link.*)

scăph-ō-, *pref.* [SCAPH-.] Scaphoid.

scapho-cuboid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. There is a *scapho-cuboid* articulation.

scapho-cuneiform, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. There is a *scapho-cuneiform* articulation.

scapho-lunar, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and the lunar bones. In adult carnivora and some other mammals these are united into a scapho-lunar bone.

scăph-ō-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *scapho-,* and Eng. *cephalic.*]

Anthrop.: Kumbecephalic (q.v.).

"The peculiar elongated skull, to which Professor von Baer, of St. Petersburg, has applied the name *scaphocephalic.*"—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man,* ii. 231.

scăph-ŏg'-ną-thīte, *s.* [Pref. *scapho-;* Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = jaw, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Comp. Anat.: The epipodite of the second pair of maxillæ in a crustacean. It is large and spoon-shaped, and continually bales water out of the gill chamber, with the result of bringing fresh water into it.

scăph'-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. σκάφος (*skaphos*) = . . . a boat, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Boat-shaped, resembling a boat.

scaphoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The navicular bone placed at the inner side of the foot, between the astragalus and the cuneiform bones.

† **scăph-ŏp'-ō-dą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *scapho-,* and pl. of Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropoda, sometimes created for the anomalous family Dentalidæ, placed by Huxley under Pteropoda.

scāp'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *scape* (2), *s.,* and *form.*]

Bot.: In the form of a scape; scape-like.

scăp'-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *scapus,* and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *skapolith.*] [SCAPE (2), *s.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A name formerly applied to a mineral species which included many substances of varying composition. It is now used for a group of minerals having certain characters in common. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·9. It includes the following species with their varieties:—Sarcolite, meionite, paranthite, wernerite, ekebergite, mizzonite, dipyre, and marialite (see these words.)

2. The same as WERNERITE (q.v.).

scăp'-ple, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] [SCAFFLE.]

Mason.: To reduce a stone to a comparatively level surface by hammer-dressing without smoothing.

scăp-tō-chīr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig, and χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Zool.: Musky Mole (q.v.); a genus of Talpidæ, with one species, from North China.

scăp'-tŏn-ȳx, *s.* [Gr. σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig, and ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ, with one species, *Scaptonyx fuscicaudatus,* from North China. It is about two and a half inches long, with thick, soft blue-black fur; tail about an inch and a half long. Nothing is known of its habits; in external character it resembles Urotrichus (q.v.), but it has the dentition of Talpa.

scăp'-ū-lą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* One of the two bones, the other being the clavicle, which together form the pectoral arch or shoulder girdle. The scapula constitutes its posterior part. It is placed upon the upper and back part of the thorax, is articulated with the outer end of the clavicle, and has suspended from it the humerus (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

2. *Zool.:* The row of plates in the cup of crinoids, giving origin to the arms.

scăp'-ū-lar, scăp'-ū-lar-ȳ, * **scap-ler-ie,** * **scăp'-ū-lāire,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *scapularis,* from *scapula;* Fr. *scapulaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the scapula or shoulder.

"The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. v., ch. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Roman Church:*

(1) A dress which covers the shoulders. It was originally worn over their other dress by the monks when at manual labour, but now forms part of the habit of the older religious orders. [The scapular may be seen in the illustration under the word Carmelite.]

(2) A miniature copy of No. (1), made of two pieces of cloth, connected by strings, worn by Roman Catholics from motives of devotion. The most celebrated is that of the Carmelites, said to have been miraculously given to St. Simon Stock, General of the Order, who died in 1250. There are four other scapulars in use: that of the Trinity, of white linen with a red cross; the Servite scapular of the Seven Dolours, of black stuff; that of the Immaculate Conception, of light blue woollen, and the Red scapular, in commemoration of the Passion.

"Withered fishwomen with *scapularies.*"—*Sala: Hogarth,* p. 300.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): A series of feathers springing from the base of the humerus, and continued in a longitudinal stripe so as to cover the last series of the quill feathers with which they are often confounded.

3. *Surg.:* A bandage for the shoulder-blade.

scapular-arch, *s.* [PECTORAL-ARCH.]

scăp'-ū-lī-măn-çȳ, *s.* [Lat *scapula,* and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.]

Anthrop.: Divination by a shoulder-blade. It is especially practised in Tartary, where it is very ancient, and whence it may have spread to other countries. The bone is put on the fire till it cracks in various directions, and then a long split lengthwise is reckoned as the "way of life," while cross cracks on the right and left stand for different kinds and degrees of good and evil fortune; or if the omen is only taken as to some special event, then lengthwise splits mean going on well, but cross splits stand for hindrance. (*Tylor.*)

"The principal art of this kind is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or omoplatoscopy."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture,* i. 112.

scăp-u̧-lō-, *pref.* [Lat. *scapula* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Of, pertaining to, or connected with the scapula.

scapulo-clavicular, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scapula and the clavicle. There is a *scapulo-clavicular* articulation.

scā´-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a stalk.] [SCAPE (2), *s.*]

1. *Arch.:* The shaft of a column; a scape.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The same as SCAPE (2), *s.* (q.v.).

(2) The same as SCAPELLUS (q.v.).

3. *Ornith.:* Keil's name for the stem of a feather.

scar (1), * **scaur,** * **scarre** (1), **skerre, skerry,** *s.* [Icel. *sker* = a skerry (q.v.); allied to Eng. *share*, and *shear*; Dan. *skiær*; Sw. *skär*.] A rock, a cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain. It forms or enters into many place names in Great Britain and Ireland, as *Scar*borough, *Scar*cliff, &c.

"Whyles round a rocky *scaur* it strays;
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't."
Burns: Halloween, 25.

scar-limestone, *s.* [MOUNTAIN-LIMESTONE.]

scar (2), **scarre,** * **skar,** * **skare,** * **skarre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escare*, from Lat. *eschara* = a scar, espec. one produced by a burn, from Gr. ἐσχάρα (*eschara*) = a hearth, a fireplace . . . the scar of a burn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark on the skin or flesh of a person or animal caused by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining permanently after the wound, &c., is healed; a cicatrix.

"By all their swords, by all their *scars*,
By all their names, a mighty spell."
Scott: Bard's Incantation.

2. A wound, a hurt.

"Hath more *scars* of sorrow in his heart."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

* 3. Any mark, wrinkle, or blemish.

"Never mole, hare-lip, nor *scar*
Shall upon their children be."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

II. *Bot.:* The mark left on a branch where a leaf has fallen off.

scar (3), *s.* [Lat. *scarus*.] Any individual of the genus Scarus (q.v.).

scar (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [SCAR (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mark with or as with a scar or scars; to wound, to hurt. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 5.)

* 2. To cut lightly, as with a plough.

"If the soil be barren only *scar*
The surface." *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 100.

B. *Intrans.:* To form a scar; to become covered with a scar: as, A wound *scars* over.

* **scar** (2), *v.t.* [SCARE, *v.*]

scăr´-ăb, *s.* [SCARABEE.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) A beetle, a scarabee.

"How the *scarab* lays its eggs in the leaf . . . I could never see."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

(2) A seal or gem cut in the shape of a beetle.

"Such a *scarab* in carnelian was found at Orvieto."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 136.

* 2. *Fig.:* Applied to an individual as a term of reproach.

"Yonder *scarabs*
That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures."
Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry & Theodoret, ii. 1.

scăr-a̧-bæ´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scarabæ(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: The typical family of the Lamellicornia. Antennæ short, basal joint of moderate size, club with three to seven leaf-like joints, looking solidly clavate when the animal is at rest. The Great Droning Beetles belong to this family, which is divided into two sections, Laparostictica and Pleurostictica (q.v.).

* **scăr-a̧-bæ´-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scarabæ(us)*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in the natural history of beetles.

"The possibility of any Coleopterist being more than a *Scarabæist*."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

scăr-a̧-bæ´-ŭs, *s* [Lat. *scarabæus*, *scarabeus* = a beetle, a scarab.]

Entom.: A genus of Coprinæ, and the typical one of Scarabæidæ. The semicircular clypeus is divided by sharp notches into a series of triangular teeth; the fore legs are retracted. About seventy species are known, all from the old world. *Scarabæus sacer*, formerly *Ateuchus sacer*, is the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, often represented on Egyptian monuments, though Latreille thought it was *S. egyptiorum*, a golden-green species. Both deposit their eggs in pellets of dung, which they roll with their hind legs into a hole dug for its reception.

* **scăr´-a̧-beĕ,** * **scăr´-a̧-bĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *scarabæus*.]

1. *Lit.:* A beetle; any insect of the genus Scarabæus (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Applied to an individual, as a term of reproach.

"Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabees* that batten in her dung."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother*, iv. 1.

scăr´-a̧-môu̧ch, * **scăr-a̧-môu̧ch´-a̧,** *s.* [Fr. *scaramouche*, from Ital. *Scaramuccia*, the name of a famous Italian buffoon, who acted in England in 1673, and died in Paris 1694.]

SCARAMOUCH.

1. A personage in the old Italian comedy, derived from Spain, characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery. His dress was black from head to foot; he wore a black *toque* (a kind of square-topped cap), a black mantle, and a mask with openings.

"Stout *scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in,
And ran a tilt at centaur Arlequin."
Dryden: Epilogue to Silent Woman.

2. Hence, used for a poltroon and braggadocio.

scar´-brō-īte, *s.* [After Scarborough (Scarbro'), Yorkshire, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral, mostly white, occurring in fissures and cracks in septaria. Compos. uncertain, but it is essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina. Under the microscope it is resolved into a mass of minute crystalline scales resembling those of Kaolinite (q.v.), to which it is probably related. Dana includes it in the group of Allophanes.

scärçe, * **scars,** * **scarse,** *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *escars*, *eschars* (Fr. *échars*), from Low Lat. *scarpsus*, for *excarpsus*; Lat. *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo* = to pick out, to select: *ex-* = out, and *carpo* = to pluck, to gather; Ital. *scarso*; Dut. *schaars*; Sp. *escaso*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not plentiful or abundant; falling or coming short of the demand; deficient, wanting, scanty: as, Money is *scarce*.

2. Few in number and seldom met with; not common; rare, uncommon.

* 3. Wanting; scantily supplied; poorly provided. (Followed by *of*.)

"A vulture . . .
Dislodging from a region *scarce of* prey."
Milton: P. L., iii. 433.

* 4. Stingy, mean, parsimonious, sparing.

"Bothe he was *scars* and chinche."
Seven Sages, 1,244.

¶ The English name of many British moths commences with *Scarce*; as, the *Scarce* Black Archer, the *Scarce* Footman, &c.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Hardly, barely, scantly; but just.

"*Scarse* spake I thus, when wailing thus he sayd."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis ii.

2. With difficulty; scarcely: as, He can *scarce* speak.

* 3. Rarely, seldom.

"An eloquence *scarce* given to mortals."
Cowper: To Mrs. Unwin.

¶ *To make one's self scarce:* To disappear; to take one's self off.

* **scärçe´-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *scarce*; *-head* = hood.] Scarcity, scarceness.

"But in his court let him first deuise
To exile *scarcehead* and couetise."
Lidgate: Story of Thebes, iii.

scärçe´-lȳ, * **skars-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *scarce*; *-ly*.]

1. Rarely, seldom.

* 2. Stingily, meanly, grudgingly.

"He that soweth *skarsly*, schal and *skarsly* repe."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* ix. 6.

3. Hardly, barely, scarce; only just.

"His bounding horses *scarcely* touch the fields."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 582.

4. With difficulty.

"That *scarcely* could he weeld his bootlesse single blade." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 582.

scärçe´-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Build.:* A ledge or footing formed by the setting back of a wall; a set-back in the building of walls, or in raising banks of earth.

2. *Mining:* A ledge of a stratum left projecting into a mine-shaft as a footing for a ladder, a support for a pit-cistern, &c. It is so fashioned below as to form a bracket.

scärçe´-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scarce*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being scarce; scarcity (q.v.).

scärç´-ĭ-tȳ, * **scar-si-tie,** * **scar-sy-tie,** * **skarsete,** * **scar-ci-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escarsete*.]

1. The quality or state of being scarce or deficient in supply; smallness in quantity in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency, scantiness.

"To store them all with provision against the ensuing time of *scarcity*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. Rareness, infrequency: as, A coin is valuable for its *scarcity*.

* 3. Stinginess, meanness, parsimony.

"Right as men blamen an averous man by cause of his *skarsete*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*, p. 182.

scard, *s.* [SHARD.] A fragment. (*Prov.*)

scäre, skeer, * **skere,** * **skerre,** *v.t.* [Icel. *skjarr* = shy, timid; *skirra* = to bar, to prevent; reflex. *skirrask* = to shun; Ger. *sich scheren* = to withdraw, to depart.]

1. To frighten; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden fear.

"Spectre though I be,
I am not sent to *scare* thee or deceive."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. To drive through fear.

"By their rude swaggering they *scared* more respectable guests from his door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

scäre, *s.* [SCARE, *v.*] A sudden fright, particularly one arising from a trifling cause; a causeless or purely imaginary alarm; a panic.

* **scare-babe,** * **scar-babe,** *s.* Something to frighten a child; a bugbear.

"Like a *scar-babe* make him take his legs."—*Wily Beguiled.*

* **scare-bug,** * **scar-bugge,** *s.* A bugbear.

"Sinne is no *scare-bugge*."—*Dent: Pathway*, p. 845.

scäre´-crōw, *s.* [Eng. *scare*, and *crow*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A hideous or fantastic figure set up to frighten crows and other birds away from crops.

"Set thee in one of the pear-trees for a *scarecrow*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which terrifies without a cause; a vain terror.

(2) A person so poorly and meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow; a guy.

"No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

II. *Ornith.:* A sea-bird, the Black Tern.

* **scäre´-fīre,** *s.* [Eng. *scare*, and *fire*.] A fire-alarum.

"The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements, and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches."—*Holder.*

scarf (1), * **scarfe,** *s.* [A.S. *scearfe* = a fragment, a piece: *scearfian* = to shred, or scrape; cogn. with Dut. *scherf* = a shred; Ger. *scherbe* = a shard, a pot-shard. The particular sense is borrowed from O. Fr. *escharpe* = a scarf or baudric, from O. Dut. *scharpe*, *schaerpe*, *scerpe* = a scrip, a pilgrim's wallet; Low Ger. *schrap* = a scrip. From the Fr. come Ger. *schärpe* = a scarf, a sash; Sw. *skärp*; Dan. *skjerf*, *skjærf*. *Scarf* is the same word as *scrap* and *scrip*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and ornamental character worn round the neck, or loosely round the

shoulders, or otherwise; sometimes used for a kind of necktie, sometimes for a sash.

"Their rival *scarfs* of mix'd embroidery."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 11.

* 2. A thin plate. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.* XI. x. 49.)

II. *Her.:* A small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crosier.

¶ (1) *Chaplain's scarf:* A scarf of black silk, about twice the width of a stole, worn round the neck by chaplains, Doctors of Divinity, and other dignitaries of the English Church.

(2) *Mourner's scarf:* A scarf of black silk or crape worn over the right shoulder by mourners at funerals.

(3) Scarfs of coloured silk are worn on public occasions, and in their courts or lodges, by members of many Friendly Societies —*e.g.*, the Foresters, Odd Fellows, &c.

scarf-loom, *s.* A narrow-ware figure-loom of such width and capacity for variety of work as to adapt it for ornamental weaving of fabrics of moderate breadth.

scarf-skin, *s.* [CUTICLE, II. 1.]

scarf (2), **scarph,** *s.* [SCARF (2), *v.*]

1. *Carp.:* A joint uniting two pieces of timber endwise. The ends of each are bevelled off, and projections are sometimes made in the one corresponding to concavities in the other, or a corresponding cavity in each receives a joggle; the two are held together by bolts, and sometimes also by straps.

2. *Metall:* The flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for welding. The two surfaces being drawn out or cut obliquely, a larger contact is given to them, which strengthens the joint.

scarf-bolt, *s.*

Shipwright.: A bolt used by shipbuilders for securing the false keel.

scarf-joint, *s.* The same as SCARF (2), *s.*

scarf (3), *s.* [Icel. *skarfr.*] A cormorant. (*Prov.*)

* **scarf** (4), * **scarfe,** *s.* [SCARP, *s.*]

* **scarf** (1), *v.t.* [SCARF (1), *s.*]

1. To throw loosely on in manner of a scarf.

"My sea-gown *scarfed* about me in the dark."
Shakesp.: Hamlet. v. 2.

2. To cover up, as with a scarf; to dress in or with a scarf. (*Hall: Satires*, iv. 6.)

3. To cover up; to blindfold.

"Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

scarf (2), *v.t.* [Sw. *skarfva* = to join together, to piece out, from *skarf* = a scarf, a seam, a joint; Dan. *skarre* = to scarf, to join; Icel. *skör* = a rim, an edge, a scarf.]

Carp.: To cut or form a scarf on; to join by means of a scarf.

"In the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*."
—Anson: Voyage, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **scarfed,** *a.* [Eng. *scarf* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Furnished or decorated with scarves, pendants, or flags.

"The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. vi.

scăr-ĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [Lat. *scar(us)*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, with two species, from the Indo-Pacific, differing only from Scarus (q.v.) in having the spines of the dorsal flexible.

scăr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scarificationem*, accus. of *scarificatio*, from *scarificatus*, pa. par. of *scarifico* = to scarify (q.v.); Sp. *escarificacion*; Ital. *scarificazione.*]

Surg.: The act of scarifying; the act of separating the gum from the teeth, in order the better to get at them with an instrument; the act of making a number of incisions in the skin with a lancet or scarificator, for the purpose of letting blood or of drawing off a fluid; the act of making incisions in generally.

"The *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments."—*Arbuthnot.*

scăr'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *scarificateur*; Sp. *escarificador*; Ital. *scarificatore.*]

Surgery:

1. An instrument used in dental surgery in separating the gum from the teeth.

2. An instrument used in cupping. It has a number of lancets, whose protrusion beyond the face of the case is adjustable. These are set in a retracted position, and discharged simultaneously by a pull on the trigger, so as to protrude through the apertures in the plane face and make a number of incisions through the skin.

3. A lancet for scarifying the skin or an engorged membrane.

* 4. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

"What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day?"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 141.

scăr'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scarify*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who scarifies.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An agricultural implement used for stirring the soil. It is a wheeled cultivator, but the teeth are long, sharp, and comparatively thin.

2. *Surg.:* A Scarificator (q.v.).

scăr'-ĭ-fȳ, * **scar-y-fie,** * **scar-rĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Fr. *scarifier*, from Lat. *scarifico*, *scarifo*, from Gr. σκαριφάομαι (*skariphaomai*) = to scratch or scrape up, from σκάριφος (*skariphos*) = a style or pointed instrument for drawing outlines; Sp. *escarificar*; Ital. *scarificare.*]

1. *Surg.:* To remove the flesh from about a tooth, so as the better to get at it with an instrument; to make several incisions in the skin with a lancet or cupping instrument, for the purpose of letting blood or of drawing fluids.

"They will send doctors and surgeons to wrap you in blisters and *scarify* you all over."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. *Agric.:* To stir the soil, as with a scarifier.

3. *Fig.:* To torture, to plague; to cause extreme pain to; to pull to pieces cruelly. (Physically or mentally.)

"Those who delight in seeing others *scarified*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

scăr'-ĭ-oŭs, scăr'-ĭ-ōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scariosus*, from Mod. Lat. *scaria* = a spinous shrub (*Littré*); or from Prov. Eng. *scare* = lean, scraggy, scaly (*Mahn*); Fr. *scarieux.*]

Bot.: Membranous and dry; having a thin, dry, shrivelled appearance, as the involucral leaves of many Centaureas.

scą-rī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. σκαρίτης (*skaritis*) = a stone coloured like the fish Scarus.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scaritinæ. Mandible strongly toothed on the inner side. Species many, from temperate and warmer countries.

scăr-ĭ-tī'-nē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scarit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ. Body elongated; prothorax separated from the elytra by a narrow cylindrical neck; mandibles generally large; legs short, anterior tibiæ strongly notched on the outer side, so as to constitute them palmate implements, well adapted for digging. They feed on the small insects found at the roots of plants.

scar-lą-tĭn'-ą, scar-lĕ-tĭn'-ą, *s.* [SCARLET.]

Pathol.: Scarlet fever, a disease of childhood but occurring at any age, consisting of an inflammation affecting the entire integument, both cutaneous and mucous, accompanied by an infectious or contagious fever. There are three varieties, *S. simplex*, *S. anginosa*, where the throat is chiefly implicated, and *S. maligna*, where the poison is so rapidly fatal as frequently to kill the patient before the chief usual symptoms develop. The eruption appears on the second or third day in the form of closely aggregated points about the size of a pin's head, with normal skin between, rounded and tending to become confluent. The period of desquamation, owing to excessive production of new epidermis, follows in two or three days. The eruption may be on the face only, the most frequent change being in the throat, the tonsils becoming swollen with catarrhal pharyngitis, tenacious mucous secretion, and œdema, with great difficulty in swallowing. Inflammation of the parotids and other glands often occurs, with suppuration and abscess, destroying the cell-tissues, with sloughing, and occasionally fatal hæmorrhage. The middle ear is frequently affected in the eruptive stage, often resulting in permanent deafness, and diphtheria is a not unusual complication, leading some observers to treat it as a symptom of scarlatina or eruptive maladies affecting the throat instead of a distinct disease. The kidneys are more affected in this disease than any other organ, nephritis being a common accompaniment, and dropsy a very frequent sequela. It is very contagious, the infection persisting for a long time, and tending to attack every member of a family not protected by a previous attack. Its regular course is from two to three weeks, the period of infection being strongest during the process of desquamation, and lasting for about three weeks from the commencement of that process. It is most fatal in the very young, during pregnancy, or in adults suffering from organic diseases, or when complications exist. Death may ensue from pyæmia, septicæmia, pneumonia, or anasarca, being ushered in by convulsions and coma; should the temperature reach 105°, with a pulse over 120, livid eruption, nervousness with typhoid symptoms, hæmorrhage of the skin, or vomiting, diarrhœa, or dropsy set in, the prognosis is very unfavourable. There is no known specific for this formidable malady.

scar-lą-tĭn'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *scarlatin(a)*; *-al.*]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, produced, or modified by Scarlatina: as, a *scarlatinal* dropsy, *scarlatinal* synovitis, &c. (*Tanner.*)

scar-lą-tĭn'-ōĭd, *a.* [Eng. *scarlatin(a)*; *-oid.*] Resembling scarlatina or any of its symptoms: as, *scarlatinoid* rash, occurring after operations. (*Tanner.*)

scar-la-tĭn'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *scarlatin(a)*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to scarlatina or scarlet fever.

scar'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *scar* (2), s.; *-less.*] Without a scar; free from scars.

scar'-lĕt, * **scar-lat,** * **skar-let,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *escarlate* (Fr. *écarlate*), from Pers. *saqalát*, *seqalát*, *suqlát* = scarlet cloth; cf. Pers. *saqlátún*, *saqlátin* = scarlet cloth; *saqlán* = cloth; Arab. *saqarlát* = a warm woollen cloth; *siqlát* = a fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter; Sp. & Port. *escarlata*; Ital. *scarlatto.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. (The best scarlet dye is obtained from cochineal.)

"These [the cochineal] yield the much-esteemed *scarlet*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

2. Cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet dress or robes.

"All her household are clothed with *scarlet*."—*Proverbs* xxxi. 21.

II. *Bot., &c.:* Pure carmine slightly tinged with yellow.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of the colour known as scarlet.

"Invested with the gold chain and the *scarlet* robe."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, ev. 56.

2. Wearing scarlet clothes; dressed in scarlet.

"*Scarlet* hypocrite." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

scarlet-bean, *s.* The Scarlet-runner (q.v.).

scarlet-faced saki, *s.* [SAKI.]

scarlet-fever, *s.* [SCARLATINA.]

scarlet-fish, *s.* A name given to the Telescope-carp (q.v.), from its brilliant red colour.

scarlet-ibis, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ibis rubra*, from tropical America. It is a beautiful bird, with plumage of intense scarlet, but in Europe the birds become paler at each successive moult.

scarlet-lady, *s.* [SCARLET-WOMAN.]

scarlet-lake, *s.* A red pigment prepared from cochineal.

scarlet-lychnis, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis chalcedonica*, a border plant, introduced into England from Russia in 1596.

scarlet-maple, *s.*

Bot.: *Acer rubrum.*

scarlet-mite, *s.*

Entom.: *Trombidium holosericeum.* When young it is parasitic on the genus Phalangium; the adult insect, which is bright scarlet, may be seen running about on the ground and in moss on the roots of trees.

scarlet-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus coccinea*, a North American oak, the leaves of which when decaying become scarlet.

scarlet-pompone, *s.*
Bot.: *Lilium Pomponium.*

scarlet-runner, † scarlet-bean, *s.*
Bot.: *Phaseolus multiflorus.*

scarlet-seed, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Ternströmia obovalis;* (2) *Lætia Thamnia.*

scarlet-sumach, *s.*
Bot.: *Rhus glabra.*

scarlet-tanager, *s.*
Ornith.: *Pyranga rubra,* a summer visitant to the United States, retiring southwards in winter. The popular name is derived from the prevailing hue of the summer plumage of the male.

scarlet-tiger, *s.*
Entom.: *Hyperocompa dominula.* Fore wings dark green, with conspicuous yellow or white spots; hind wings crimson, with black spots towards the margin. A rare and fine British moth, about two inches in the expansion of its wings. Larva black, with pale yellow stripes, feeding on various plants.

scarlet-woman, scarlet-lady, *s.* An appellation founded on Rev. xvii. 4, and applied by some Protestant controversialists to the Papacy.

"And fulminated
Against the *scarlet-woman* and her creed."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams.

scar'-lĕt, *v.t.* [Scarlet, *s.*]

1. To make scarlet; to redden.

* 2. To clothe in scarlet.

"Pylyoned and *scarletted.*"—*Harl. Miscell.,* vi. 442.

scar-lĕ-tīn'-a, *s.* [Scarlatina.]

* **scar'-mage** (**age** as **ĭg**), * **scar'-mōge,** *s.* [Skirmish.]

* **scar'-mishe, * scar-mische,** *s.* [Skirmish.]

scarn, skarn, *s.* [A.S. *scearn;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *skarn* = *dung.*] Dung. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

scär'-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *scar(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus Scarus (q.v.).

"This typical genus contains by far the greatest number of *Scaroid* Wrasses."—*Günther: Study of Fishes,* p. 532.

scarp (1), * **scarf,** * **scarfe,** *s.* [Fr. *escarpe,* from Ital. *scarpa,* so called because cut sharp or steep, from O. H. Ger. *scharf, scharff;* Low Ger. *scharp* = sharp (q.v.); O. Fr. *escarper* = to cut smooth and steep.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular slope.

2. *Fort.:* The interior slope or wall of the ditch at the foot of the parapet. It is hidden from the enemy by the glacis.

scarp (2), **scarpe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escharpe.*] [Scarf (1), *s.*]

Her.: A diminutive of the bend sinister, supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or officer's scarf.

scarp, *v.t.* [Scarp (1), *s.*] To cut down like a scarp or slope; to cut down perpendicularly.

"In other places artificially *scarped* into a beetling crag."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 4, 1885.

scarped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Scarp, *v.*]

scarph, *s.* [Scarf (2), *s.,* 1.]

* **scär'-pîne,** *s.* [Fr. *escarpin;* Ital. *scarpa* = a shoe, a slipper.] An instrument of torture like a boot.

"I was put to the *scarpines.*"—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. vii.

* **scarre,** *s.* [Scar, *s.*]

scarred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Scar (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked by a scar or scars; exhibiting scars.

"How fallen, how alter'd now! how wan
Each *scarr'd* and faded visage shone."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

II. *Bot.:* Marked by the scars left by bodies, such as leaves, which have fallen off.

scar'-rȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *scar* (1), s.; *-y.*] Resembling or having scars or precipices.

* **scar'-rȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *scar* (2), s.; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling a scar or scars; having or exhibiting scars; scarred.

scart, *v.t.* [A variant of *scrat* (q.v.).] To scratch, to scrape. Sometimes applied to indistinct or bad writing. (*Scotch.*)

scart (1), *s.* [Scart, *v.*]

1. A scratch, a slight wound.

"I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a *scart* on the pow."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxiii.

2. A meagre, puny-looking person.

scart (2), **skart,** *s.* [Scarf (3), *s.*] A cormorant. (*Scotch.*)

"D'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld *skart!*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. viii.

scär'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάρυς (*skarus*) = *Scarus cretensis.*]

Ichthy.: Parrot-Wrasses; a genus of Labridæ with ten species. The jaws form a sharp beak, teeth confluent; dorsal spines stiff, pungent. *Scarus cretensis* occurs in the Mediterranean; the other nine are from the tropics. The first was held in high repute among the ancients, and is still valued for its exquisite flavour. It feeds on fucus, and the fact that it rolls its food backwards and forwards in the mouth to masticate it thoroughly probably gave rise to the idea that it was a ruminant. [Parrot-fish.]

scär'-ȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Poor land, having a thin coat of grass. (*Prov.*)

scăt (1), **scad, scatt,** *s.* [A.S. *sceat* = a tax; Icel. *scattr;* O. H. Ger. *scaz;* Ger. *schatz.*] [Shot (2), *s.*] A tax, a tribute. (*Scotch.*)

"Seizing *scatt* and treasure
For her royal needs."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

scăt (2), *s.* [Icel. *skadha, skadhi.*] [Scathe.] Hurt, harm.

scăt (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A brisk shower of rain driven by the wind; a passing shower. (*Prov.*)

scătçh, *s.* [Fr. *escache.*] A kind of bridle-bit. Called also a Scatchmouth.

scătçh'-ĕş, *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *eschasses* (Fr. *échasses*) = stilts, from Dut. *schaets, schaats* = a high-heeled shoe, a skate.] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.

"Walking upon stilts or *scatches.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* ii. 1.

scătçh'-mouth, *s.* [Scatch.]

* **scāte,** *s.* & *v.* [Skate.]

* **sca-tē'-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scatebra* = a spring, from *scateo* = to overflow.] Abounding with springs.

* **scāth,** *v.* & *s.* [Scathe, *v.* & *s.*]

* **scath-fire,** *s.* A very destructive fire.

scāthe, scāith, * **scath,** * **skathe,** *s.* [A.S. *sceadha;* Icel. *skadha, skadhi;* O. Fris. *skatha;* Goth. *skathis;* Dut. & Ger. *schade.*] Hurt, harm, injury.

"For harme and *scathe* by hym done in Fraunce."—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* ch. lxxv.

scāthe, scaith, * **scath,** *v.t.* [A.S. *sceadhan,* cogn. with Icel. *skadha;* Sw. *skada;* Dan. *skade;* Ger. & Dut. *schaden;* Goth. *gaskathjan.*] To hurt, to harm, to injure, to damage; to destroy.

"As when heaven's fire
Hath *scathed* the forest oaks, or mountain pines."
Milton: P. L., i. 612.

* **scāthe'-fŭl,** * **scath-ful,** * **scath-full,** *a.* [Eng. *scathe;* *-full.*] Hurtful, harmful.

"O *scatheful* harm, condition of poverte."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,519.

* **scāthe'-fŭl-nĕss,** * **scath-ful-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *scatheful;* *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtful or injurious; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

* **scāthe'-lĕss,** * **scath-les,** *a.* [Eng. *scathe;* *-less.*] Free from hurt, harm, or injury; uninjured, unhurt.

"That *scatheless,* full sikerly
I might unto the welle go."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **scathe-liche,** *a.* [A.S. *sceadha* = hurt, and *liche* = like.] Hurtful, harmful, injurious.

* **scath-ful,** *a.* [Scatheful.]

scāth'-ĭng, *a.* [Scathe, *v.*] Hurtful, harmful, blasting; very bitter or severe: as, *scathing* sarcasm.

scāth'-lĕss, *a.* [Scatheless.]

* **scāth'-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *scathe;* *-ly.*] Hurtful, injurious.

scăt'-hōld, *s.* [Eng. *scat* (1), and *hold.*] In Orkney and Shetland open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; scatland. Written also scathald, scattald, scattold.

scăt'-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *scat* (1), and *land.*] In Orkney and Shetland land which paid a duty or tax called Scat for right of pasture and fuel.

* **scăt'-ō-măn-çȳ,** *s.* [Gr. σκατός (*skatos*) = dung, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by a person's excrement.

sca-tŏph'-a-ga, *s.* [Scatophagus.]

Entom.: A genus of Muscidæ, section Acalypteræ, *i.e.,* having the halteres uncovered, the wing-scales being absent or small. *Scatophaga stercoraria* is the Dung-fly. The eggs are deposited in dung, but are preserved from sinking in it by two horns diverging from the upper end. The perfect insect is dingy yellow, about a third of an inch long, and preys on other Diptera.

sca-tŏph'-a-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκατοφάγος (*skatophagos*) = eating dung or dirt: σκατός (*skatos*), genit. of σκῶρ (*skōr*) = dung, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Squamipennes (q.v.). Two dorsals united at base, first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; snout rather short; preoperculum without spine; scales very small. Four species, from the Indian Ocean. *Scatophagus argus* is one of the commonest Indian shore-fishes; it enters rivers freely, and is said not to be very particular in the selection of food. (*Günther.*)

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

scătt, *s.* [Scat (1), *s.*]

scăt'-tĕr, * **scat-er,** * **scat-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scateran,* from the same root as Gr. σκεδάννυμι (*skedannumi*) = to scatter. *Scatter* and *shatter* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle, to strew.

"The seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze *scatters* his grain."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

2. To dissipate and disperse; to cause to separate and go away or apart from each other.

"*Scattered* the clouds away."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 36.

3. To sprinkle something; to strew or besprinkle with something.

"A narrow way
Scattered with bushy thorns and ragged breares."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 35.

4. To disunite; to break up into pieces or parties; to distract.

"From France there comes a power
Into this *scattered* kingdom."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1

5. To dissipate, to dispel, to frustrate: as, To *scatter* hopes or plans.

B. *Intrans.:* To be dispersed, scattered, or dissipated; to disperse; to separate from each other; to go dispersedly; to straggle.

"The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, *scatter* up and down."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

scatter-tuft, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Sporochnus, one of the algals.

scăt'-tĕr-brāin, *s.* [Eng. *scatter,* and *brain.*] A giddy or thoughtless person; one who is incapable of settled or concentrated thought.

scăt'-tĕr-brāined, *a.* [Eng. *scatter,* and *brained.*] Giddy, thoughtless, flighty, heedless.

scăt'-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Scatter.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Dispersed, dissipated, besprinkled, strewn, thinly spread.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of leaves*): Dispersed, as opposed to whorled, opposite, ternate, or any such terms.

(2) (*Of branches*): Having an apparently irregular arrangement.

scattered-light, *s.*
Optics: Irregularly reflected light. It is the kind of light which makes bodies visible.

*** scăt'-tĕred-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scattered; -ly.*] In a scattered or dispersed manner; separately, disunitedly.

"An aggregation of things, which exist *scatteredly* and apart in the world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 695.

scăt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scatter; -er.*] One who scatters.

scăt'-tĕr-goȯd, *s.* [Eng. *scatter,* and *good.*] One who wastes his goods or fortune; a spendthrift.

scăt'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCATTER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who scatters or disperses.

2. That which is scattered or dispersed. (Generally in the plural.)

*** scăt'-tĕr-ĭng-lȳ, * scat-ter-ing-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *scattering; -ly.*] In a scattered or dispersed manner; dispersedly; not together.

"Others *scatteringly* and sparingly glean out of human books."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 286.

*** scăt'-tĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *scatter; -ling.*] A vagabond; one who has no fixed home or residence.

"Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

*** sca-tūr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *scaturiens,* pr. par. of *scaturio* = to flow or gush out, from *scateo* = to spring.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain.

*** scat-u-rĭg'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scaturigo,* genit. *scaturiginis* = spring water.] [SCATURIENT.] Abounding with springs or fountains.

scaud, *v.t.* [SCALD, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

scauld, *v.t.* [SCOLD, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

scâup (1), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *scalp* (1), s.] Poor, hard land; a small square knoll.

scâup (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bed or stratum of oysters or the like: as, an oyster-*scaup,* a mussel-*scaup.*

scâup (3), *s.* [Icel. *scalp-hæna.*]

Ornith.: A duck, *Fuligula marila.* It is ashy, streaked with black, the head and neck black, changing into green; the rump and tail black, the under parts white; spots of white on the wings, bill lead colour. Sir John Richardson describes it as breeding in all parts of the fur country of North America, from 50° north latitude upwards. It occurs also in Siberia, the north of Europe, &c.

scaup-duck, *s.* [SCAUP (3).]

scâup'-ĕr, *s.* [Prob. for *scalper.*]

Engrav.: A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving, in the manner of a chisel.

scâur, *v.t.* [SCARE, *v.*]

scâur, *a.* [SCAUR, *v.*] Apt to be scared. (*Scotch.*)

"An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame,
Nor blate nor *scaur.*" *Burns: To the Deil.*

scâur, *s.* [SCAR (1), *s.*] A cliff, a scar; a precipitous bank overhanging a river.

"Scale the *scaur* that gleams so red."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 98.

*** scăv'-age (age as ĭǧ),** *s.* [Low Lat. *scavagium,* an old law term, equivalent to *showage,* being a duty on goods shown; A.S. *scedwian* = to show (q.v.).] A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c, for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

*** scăv'-age (age as ĭǧ),** *v.t.* [SCAVAGE, *s.*] To scavenge, to cleanse of filth.

"There are 18 orderlies regularly employed upon *scavaging* a portion of the city."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor,* ii. 298.

*** scăv'-ag-ĕr (ag as ĭǧ),** *s.* [Eng. *scavag(e); -er.*] A scavenger (q.v.).

"The street-orderlies seem likely to become the established *scavagers.*"—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor,* ii. 293.

*** scăv'-ag-ĕr-ȳ (ag as ĭǧ),** *s.* [Eng. *scavage; -ry.*] The system of scavenging or cleansing the streets, &c., of a town from filth.

"Any proposed improvement in *scavagery.*"—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor,* ii. 293.

*** scăv'-ĕnǧe,** *v.t.* [Formed from *scavenger* (q.v.).] To cleanse, as streets, &c., from filth.

"Vast parallel streets which were being continuously *scavenged.*"—*St. James's Gazette,* Sept. 20, 1886.

scăv'-ĕn-ǧĕr (1), *** scav-en-gere,** *s.* [For *scavager,* the *n* being inserted as in messenger, passenger, &c.] A petty officer whose duty was to see that the streets of a city were kept clean; hence, a man employed to clean the streets, &c., of a city by sweeping, scraping, and carrying off the filth; a person engaged in any mean or dirty occupation.

"Whose dunghill all the parish *scavengers*
Could never rid."
Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid, iii. 1.

scavenger-roll, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A roller in a spinning-machine to collect loose fibre and fluff.

*** Scăv'-ĕn-ǧĕr** (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of the name of Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII., by whom the instrument of torture called after him was invented.

Scavenger's daughter, *s.* An instrument of torture, consisting of a broad hoop of iron which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the ears and nose, and sometimes even from the hands and feet.

SCAVENGER'S DAUGHTER.

scâw, *s.* [Icel. *skagi* = a promontory, from *skaga* = to jut out.] A promontory. (*Shetland.*)

scā'-zŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάζων (*skazōn*) = limping.]

Lat. Pros.: A kind of iambic verse, having a spondee or trochee in the last place instead of an iambus.

*** sceat,** *s.* [A.S.]

Numism.: A small Anglo Saxon copper coin worth a penny.

*** scēde,** *s.* [SCHEDULE.] A legal document; a schedule.

*** sçĕl'-ĕr-ăt, * scĕl'-ĕr-āte,** *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sceleratus,* from *scelus,* genit. *sceleris* = wickedness.]

A. *As adj.:* Wicked.

"The most *scelerate* plot that ever was heard of."—*North: Examen,* p. 191.

B. *As subst.:* A villain, a criminal.

*** sçĕl'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scelerosus,* from *scelus,* genit. *sceleris* = crime, guilt.] Wicked.

"By this abominable and *scelerous* act."—*Hall: Richard III.,* fo. 4.

*** sçĕ-lĕs'-tĭc, * sce-les-tique,** *a.* [Lat. *scelestus* = wicked, from *scelus,* genit. *sceleris* wickedness.] Wicked, atrocious.

"The world hath not . . more *scelestique* villaines."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 5.

sçĕl'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. σκελίς (*skelis*), genit. σκελίδος (*skelidos*) = a leg.]

Zool.: The legs of animals.

sçĕl-ĭ-dŏ-, *pref.* [SKELIDES.]

Nat. Hist: Of or belonging to the leg of an animal; furnished with legs.

sçĕl-ĭ-dŏ-sâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scelidosaur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Marsh's Stegosauria (q.v.). Astragalus not coalesced with tibia, metatarsals elongate. European Genera: Scelidosaurus, from the Lias; Acanthopholis from the Chalk, Cratæomus and Hylæosaurus, from the Wealden; and Polacanthus.

sçĕl-ĭ-dŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scelido-,* and Gr. σαῦρος (*saurus*) = a lizard.] [SCELIDOSAURIDÆ.]

sçĕl'-ĭ-dŏ-thēre, *s.* [SCELIDOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the extinct genus Scelidotherium (q.v.).

"The teeth, however, are fewer in the *Scelidothere* than in any Armadillo."—*Owen,* in *Zool. of Voyage of Beagle,* pt. i., p. 75.

sçĕl-ĭ-dŏ-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *scelido-,* and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A South American genus of Edentata, allied to Mylodon (q.v.), but comprising forms of smaller size and less massive construction. The skull was elongated.

*** scĕl'-lŭm,** *s.* [SCHELLUM.] A rogue, a thief.

sçē'-na, *s.* [Ital. & Lat.] [SCENE.]

1. *Arch.:* The permanent architectural front which faced the audience in a Roman theatre. It sometimes consisted of three several ranges of columns one above another.

2. *Music:*

(1) A scene.

(2) A solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed.

"Her whole rendering of the long and trying *scena* was instinct with poetic insight."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 4, 1885.

sçē-na'-rĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital.]

Drama: A sketch of the scenes and main points of an opera libretto or a play, drawn up and settled before filling in the details. (*Grove.*)

"This *scenario* occupied twenty-one pages of foolscap closely printed."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Dec. 22, 1884.

*** sçēn'-ăr-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *scenarius* = pertaining to a scene.] [SCENERY.]

1. The appearance of places or things; scenery.

"He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life."—*Addison.*

2. The representation of a place in which an action is performed.

"The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the sounding the horn of Alecto."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

3. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

"To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play."—*Dryden: Poetry & Painting.*

sçēne, *s.* [Lat. *scena,* from Gr. σκηνή (*skēnē*) = a sheltered place, a tent, a stage, a scene; Fr. *scène;* Sp. *escena;* Ital. *scena.*]

* 1. A stage; the part of a theatre on which the acting is done; the place where dramatic and other shows are exhibited.

"A queen in jest, only to fill the *scene.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place; the time, place, circumstances, &c., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like is laid; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

"The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Prol.)

3. The place where anything occurs or is exhibited.

"The virtue they had learn'd in *scenes* of woe."
Cowper: Expostulation, 80.

4. A whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited, or a whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a play, a spectacle, an exhibition.

"Now prepare thee for another *scene.*"
Milton: P. L., xi. 637.

5. A place and objects seen together; a view, a landscape; a combination of natural views; scenery.

"Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene.*" *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 140.

6. One of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. The usual forms are: (1) The flat scenes or flats [FLAT, *a.,* C. II. 8.]; (2) drop-scenes (q.v.); (3) borders or soffits, slips of canvas hanging from the top of the stage, and representing either the sky or a mass of overhanging foliage, &c., and (4) wings, long, narrow, upright scenes on frames at each side of the stage, having much the same effect as the borders. [WING, *s.*]

7. So much of a play as passes without change of locality or time; a division of an act; so much of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. *Plays* are divided into *acts,* and the acts are subdivided into *scenes.*

"The entrance of a new personage upon the stage, forms what is called a new *scene.* These *scenes,* or successive conversations, should be closely linked and connected with each other; and much of the art of dramatic composition is shown in maintaining this connection."—*Blair: Lectures,* lect. 45.

8. An exhibition of feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate nature; often an artificial or affected action, or course of action, done for effect; a theatrical display.

¶ (1) *Behind the scenes:*

Lit.: Behind the scenery in a theatre; hence,

having access to information not patent to the general public, concerning the motives for any action or course of conduct, and the plans followed or to be followed for attaining any object; especially, acquainted with the private motives influencing the actions of a party or of an individual; in the secret.

(2) *Set scenes:*

Theat.: Scenes made up of many parts mounted on frames, which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, &c.

scene-man, *s.*

Theat.: The same as SCENE-SHIFTER (q.v.).

scene-painter, *s.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theatres.

"Greenwood is, we believe, *scene-painter* to Drury Lane Theatre."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Note.)

scene-painting, *s.* A branch of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of a theatre. It is executed chiefly in distemper or water-colours.

scene-shifter, *s.*

Theat.: One who shifts or arranges the movable scenery in a theatre in accordance with the requirements of the play.

* **scene-work,** *s.* A dramatic exhibition.

* **sçēne,** *v.t.* [SCENE, *s.*] To exhibit; to make a scene or exhibition of; to set out; to display.

"Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation."—*Sancroft: Letters,* ii. 17.

* **sçēne'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *scene,* s.; *-ful(l).*] Abounding in scenes, scenery, or imagery.

sçēn'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *scenarius* = pertaining to a scene or scenes.]

1. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

2. The representation of a place in which an action is supposed to take place; the scenes of a play.

"Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted *scenery.*"—*Twining: Aristotle on Poetry,* pt. i.

3. The general appearance of a place; the general aspect, as regards variety or beauty, or the reverse, in a landscape; combination of natural views which give character to a landscape.

¶ Scenery primarily depends on geological phenomena. Thus the series of Highland lakes connected by the Caledonian Canal follow the strike of the strata, and the wild scenery of the Peak of Derbyshire, Ingleborough in Yorkshire, and the rocks overlooking the Wye, were produced by enormous blocks of Millstone Grit. The scenery and general configuration of a district are often due rather to the facilities offered to the weathering of rocks along small and closely-disposed planes of fissure than to the presence of long lines of fracture and faulting.

sçēn'-ĭc, * **sçēn'-ĭck, sçēn'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *scenicus,* from Gr. σκηνικός (*skēnikos*); Fr. *scénique;* Sp. *escenico;* Ital. *scenico.*] Pertaining to the stage; dramatic, theatrical.

"To-night no veteran Roscii you behold,
In all the arts of *scenic* action old."
Byron: Prologue.

sçēn-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, sçēn-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *scenograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

sçēn-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scenographical; -ly.*] In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

"If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically.*"—*Mortimer.*

sçēn-ŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. σκηνή (*skēnē*) = a scene, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Fr. *scénographie.*] The art of perspective; the representation of an object, as of a building, according to the rules of perspective; the general view of a building, as distinguished from a ground-plan or elevation.

"We shall here only represent to you the ichnography, and *scenography* of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptians."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming,* p. 203.

scē-nō-pī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scenopin(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tanystoma. Antennæ short, with three joints, the third the longest, with no bristle; legs short; wings with a complete cell on the disk. Very small flies, the larvæ of which are long and feed on fungi.

sçē-nō-pī'-nŭs, *s.* [Apparently a miswriting for *scenopoius,* from Gr. σκηνόποιος (*skēnopois*) = tent-making.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scenopinidæ (q.v.). *Scenopinus fenestralis* and *S. fasciatus* are often seen on windows, especially of stables, on the leaves of plants, and on walls.

sçĕnt, * **sĕnt,** *s.* [SCENT, *v.*]

1. That which, being emitted by or issuing from a body or substance, affects the olfactory nerves of animals.

"The rich wardrobe breathed a costly *scent.*"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 115.

2. An odoriferous liquid distilled from flowers, &c., used to perfume the handkerchief, and other articles of dress; a perfume.

3. Odour or smell left on the ground, enabling the track of an animal to be followed.

"Under these circumstances *scent* did not much favour the pack."—*Field,* Sept. 11, 1886.

4. Scraps of paper torn up small and scattered on the ground in the game of hare-and-hounds by the hares, to serve as scent and enable the hounds to follow their track.

* 5. A course of pursuit; a track.

"He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia."—*Temple.*

6. The power of smelling; the smell.

"Several dogs of quick *scent* were turned out among the bushes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch v.

¶ *To get scent of:* To find out, to come to know, to discover.

"Somehow he *got scent of* what had happened and disappeared."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 12, 1885.

scent-glands, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: Glands, variously situated in the males of different animals, secreting a more or less strongly-smelling substance. Those of the musk-deer and civet-cat are familiar examples. Their purpose is probably aphrodisiac.

"During the breeding season the anal *scent-glands* of snakes are in active function."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 352.

sçĕnt, * **sĕnt,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *sentir* = to feel, to scent, from Lat. *sentio* = to feel, to perceive; Sp. & Port. *sentir;* Ital. *sentire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell.

"But soft! methinks I *scent* the morning air."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

2. To fill or imbue with a scent or odour; to perfume.

"The profusion of rich perfumes with which it was *scented.*"—*Horsley: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 8.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To have a smell.

"Whatsoever toucheth it *senteth* presently of yron."—*P. Holland: Plinie* bk. xxvii., ch. ii.

2. To hunt animals by their scent.

sçĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *scent,* s.; *-ed.*] Having a scent, odour, or perfume.

"The scentless and the *scented* rose."
Cowper: Task, vi. 15.

* **sçĕnt'-fŭl,** * **sĕnt'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *scent,* s.; *-full.*]

1. Yielding much scent; highly or strongly scented.

"Ye blossoms, that one varied landscape rise,
And send your *scentful* tribute to the skies."
Savage: Volunteer Laureat, No. 2.

2. Having a quick scent or smell.

"The *sentfull* osprey by the rocke bad fish'd."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals.

sçĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par. or a.* [SCENT, *v.*]

* **sçĕnt'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scenting; -ly.*] By scent or smell.

"Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the most remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly* mentioned by Mr. Fox), burnt at Salisbury."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire.*

sçĕnt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *scant,* s.; *-less.*]

1. Having no scent or smell; destitute of smell; inodorous.

"The corresponding species here, equally abundant, but entirely *scentless.*"—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 253.

2. Affording no scent for hunting.

"That dry, *scentless* cycle of days."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

sçĕnt'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *scent,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: *Alyxia buxifolia.* (*Tasmanian.*)

sçē'-pą, *s.* [Gr. σκεπή (*skepē*), from σκέπας (*skepas*) = a covering, a shelter.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scepaceæ (q.v.).

sçē-pā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scep(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Scepads; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. Trees with coriaceous, alternate leaves, and membranous stipules forming the scales of the buds. Flowers apetalous, unisexual, males amentaceous; sepals four or five, minute and membranous; corolla none; stamens two to five, with short, inelastic filaments, females in short, axillary racemes; sepals six, in two whorls; ovary two-celled; style none; stigma with two or four lobes; seeds one or two, pendulous, enveloped in a succulent aril. Found in forests in tropical India. Known genera three, species six. (*Lindley.*)

sçē'-păd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scep(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The Scepaceæ (q.v.).

* **scĕp'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr.] [SCEPTIC.] Scepticism; sceptical philosophy.

scĕp'-tĭc, † **skĕp'-tĭc,** * **skĕp'-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sceptique* = a sceptic, from Lat. *scepticus;* Gr. σκεπτικός (*skeptikos*) = thoughtful, inquiring; σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*) = to consider.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Sceptical.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who doubts the truth or reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who hesitates to believe; (more loosely) a disbeliever.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) One who doubts the existence of God and the truth of revelation; (more loosely) one who disbelieves or denies the divine origin of the Christian religion.

"But what is error? 'Answer be who can!'
The *sceptic* somewhat haughtily exclaim'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

(2) *Philos.:* One who pursues the sceptical system in philosophy. [SCEPTICISM, 2. (2).]

"Scepticism, meaning doubt, and being frequently used to signify religious doubt, has alarming associations attached to it. To call a man a *sceptic* is to call a man a heretic. And, unfortunately for Hume's philosophical reputation, he was a *sceptic* in Theology as well as in Philosophy, and mankind have consequently identified the former with the latter."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 332.

scĕp'-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *sceptic; -al.*]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sceptic; hesitating to admit the truth or reality of principles or doctrines; doubting of everything; characterized by scepticism.

"His clear and somewhat *sceptical* understanding, and his strong sense of justice, preserved him from all excesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

* **scĕp'-tĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sceptical; -ly.*] In a sceptical manner; with doubt.

"*Sceptically* leave it undecided."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 806.

* **scĕp'-tĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sceptical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sceptical; doubt; profession of doubt.

"Continual wavering or *scepticalness,* concerning our calling or election."—*Fuller: Sermons: Of Assurance,* p. 4.

scĕp'-tĭ-çĭsm, † **skĕp'-tĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *scepticisme,* from Eccles. Lat. *scepticismus.*]

1. The doctrines, opinions, or principles of a sceptic; disability to believe; disbelief, doubt, incredulity.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) A doubting, denial, or disbelief of the truth of revelation, or of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being or truth of God.

"We got clear of popish subtility and sophistry, showing that there is a medium, namely, moral certainty, between *scepticism* on one hand, and papal infallibility on the other."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 127.

(2) *Philos.:* The principle of universal doubt, or at least doubt with regard to the validity of all judgments respecting that which lies beyond the range of experience. (*Kant,* in *Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.). ii. 32.) There were three schools of Scepticism in Greek Philosophy: (1) that of Pyrrho of Elis, in the time of Alexander the Great; (2) the

Middle Academy, beginning with Arcesilaus, who flourished towards the close of the third century B.C.; and (3) the Later Sceptics, beginning with Ænesidemus of Cuossus, who appears to have taught at Alexandria in the first century after Christ; they founded their teaching upon that of Pyrrho, and are often called Pyrrhonists. Scepticism found an active and able opponent in St. Augustine of Hippo (354–430), but revived somewhat in the Middle Ages, though at that period, as in later times, it dealt rather with the arguments by which theological teachings were sustained than with the teachings themselves and the philosophical doctrines corresponding thereto. The spirit of inquiry awakened by the Reformation and the Renascence, and the decadence of the Scholastic Philosophy, led men to recur to the ancient Greek systems, and Scepticism was revived and supported by Montaigne (1553–92), Pierre Charron (1541–1603), and Bayle (1647–1706) in France, and in England by Hobbes (1588–1679), Glanvill (1636–80, author of *Scepsis Scientifica*, and chaplain to Charles II.), and Joseph Hume (1711–76), whose philosophical scepticism incited Kant to the construction of his Critical Philosophy.

"Such is the battle-field, where *skepticism* and dogmatism contend. The controversy between them reduces itself to this question—Is human knowledge, or is it not, a faithful image of real being?"—*Jouffroy: Introd. to Ethics* (ed. Channing), i. 203.

¶ In this sense the spelling *skepticism* is occasionally employed, especially in works translated from the German.

*** scĕp′-tĭ-çīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *sceptic; -ize.*] To act the sceptic; to doubt or to pretend to doubt of everything; to be or to pretend to be sceptical.

"You can afford to *scepticize*, where no one else will so much as hesitate."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry concerning Virtue*, vol. ii., pt. ii., § 1.

sçĕp′-trăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον (*skēptron*) = a sceptre, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A synonym of Cooperia, one of the Amaryllеæ. *Sceptranthus* (*Cooperia*) *pedunculata* is a night-blooming plant from Texas.

sçĕp′-tre (tre as tĕr), * sçĕp′-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *sceptre*, from Lat. *sceptrum;* Gr. σκῆπτρον (*skēptron*) = a staff to lean on, a sceptre, from σκήπτω (*skēptō*) = to prop; O. Sp. *esceptro, cetro;* Ital. *scettro.*]

1. *Lit.:* A staff or baton borne by a sovereign or ruler as a symbol of office or authority; a royal mace; the ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

"The *scepter*, or staff, was always the ensign of judicial and sovereign power."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. i., ch. xx.

2. *Fig.:* Royal authority or power.

"And letteth her that ought the *scepter* weeld."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 2.

sceptre-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sceptranthus (q.v.).

*** sçĕp′-tre (tre as tĕr),** *v.t.* [Sceptre, *s.*] To give a sceptre to; to invest with a sceptre or with royal authority.

sçĕp′-tred (tred as tĕrd), * sçĕp′-tĕred, *a.* [Eng. *sceptr(e); -ed.*]

1. Bearing or invested with a sceptre.

"For *sceptred* cynics earth were far too wide a den."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 41.

2. Imperial; regal.

"Sometimes let gorgeous tragedy
In *sceptred* pale come sweepingly."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 98.

*** sçĕp′-tre-dŏm (tre as tĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *sceptre; -dom.*] Reign.

"In the *sceptredom* of Edward the Confessor."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

*** sçĕp′-tre-lĕss (tre as tĕr),** *a.* [Eng. *sceptre; -less.*] Having no sceptre.

*** sçĕp′-trȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sceptr(e); -y.*] Sceptred, royal.

"Ludolph's *sceptry* hand."
Keats: Otho the Great, i. 1.

*** sçērne,** *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *discern* (q.v.).] To discern.

"He easily
Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 22.

sçhaăl′-stein, *s.* [Schalstein.]

sçhăb′-ą-çīte, *s.* [Chabazite.]

sçhabz′-ĭ-ĕr (bz as ptz), *s.* [Ger., from *schaben* = to grate, and *zieger* = green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland, and flavoured with the flowers of *Melilotus cærulea.*

sçhætz′-ĕll-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after one Schætzell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Sylvine (q.v.).

*** sçhah,** *s.* [Shah.]

sçhăl′-stein, sçhaăl′-stein, *s.* [Ger. *schale, schaale* = a scale, and *stein* = a stone.]

* 1. *Min.:* Wollastonite (q.v.).

2. *Petrol.:* A name given to certain foliated rocks of clastic origin, which have been derived principally from clay-slates, but sometimes mixed with minerals obtained from igneous rocks.

schalstein-amygdaloid, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein with many lenticular and spherical inclusions of calcite evenly distributed.

schalstein-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein permeated by reticulated veins of calcite, so as to present the appearance of a breccia.

schalstein-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein-breccia, in which the separated fragments have become partly rounded by solution.

schalstein-limestone, *s.*

Petrol.: A foliated rock, owing its existence to the deposition of carbonate of lime mixed with a diabase-mud.

schalstein-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein containing individual crystals of labradorite (q.v.).

*** schaltow,** *v.i.* [A corrupt. of *shalt thou.*]

*** schame,** *s.* [Shame.]

*** schap,** *s.* [Shape.]

sçhăp′-băch-īte, *s.* [After Schapbach, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mixture of bismuthine, argentite, and galenite. (See these words.)

sçhapz′-ĭ-gĕr (pz as ptz), *s.* [Schabzieger.]

schat′-chĕn (pron. **shat′-kĕn**), *s.* [Ger.] A man employed to solicit and arrange marriage for another; a marriage broker, usually among the German Jews.

scheat, *s.* [Arab. *sa'id* = the fore-arm.]

Astron.: A fixed star, β Pegasi.

*** schē′-dĭ-ăsm,** *s.* [Gr. σχεδίασμα (*schediasma*) = that which is done extempore or off-hand, from σχεδιάζω (*schediazō*) = to do a thing off-hand; σχέδιος (*schedios*) = sudden, off-hand; σχεδόν (*schedon*) = near, nigh.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

sçhĕd′-ūle (or as **sĕd′-ūle**, or **skĕd′-ūl**), *** ced-ule, * sced-ule, * sead-ule,** *s.* [O. Fr. *schedule* (Fr. *cédule*), from Lat. *schedula*, dimin. of *scheda, scida* = a strip of papyrus-bark; Gr. σχέδη (*schedē*) = a tablet, a leaf; σχίδη (*schidē*) = a cleft piece of wood, from the same root as Lat. *scindo;* Gr. σχίζω (*schizō*) = to cleave; Ital. *schedula, cedula.*] A piece or sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed table, list, catalogue, or inventory; a catalogue, table, or list annexed to a large document, as to a lease, a will, an act of parliament, &c.

"Then were certain devices for laws delivered to my learned council to pen, as by a *schedule* appeareth."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii.

schĕd′-ūle (or as **skĕd′-ūl**, or **sĕd′-ūl**), *v.t.* To place, set, or write down in a schedule, list, or catalogue.

Sçheēle, *s.* [C. W. Scheele, a Swedish chemist, 1742–1786.] (See etym. and compound.)

Scheele's green, *s.*

Chem.: Acid arsenite of copper. A brilliant grass-green pigment, obtained by dissolving in boiling water a mixture of arsenious acid and potassic carbonate, filtering, and adding to the solution, whilst warm, a solution of sulphate of copper. It is extremely poisonous.

sçheēl′-īte, *s.* [After the Swedish chemist, Scheele; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *scheelin calcaire;* Ger. *scheelerz, scheelspath, scheelit.*]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in octahedra of the tetragonal system, hemihedral; also reniform and massive. Hardness, 4·55; sp. gr. 5·9 to 6·076; lustre, somewhat adamantine; colour, white, variously tinted, brownish; transparent to translucent; brittle. Compos.: lime, 19·4; tungstic acid, 80·6 = 100, which gives the formula $CaOWO_3$. Found associated with tin ore and many other minerals.

sçheēl′-ĭt-îne, *s.* [Eng. *scheelit(e); suff. -ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Stolzite (q.v.).

sçheēr′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Captain Scheerer, the finder; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in thin tabular or acicular crystals, also granular. Soft; sp. gr. 1 to 1·2; lustre, pearly to resinous; colour, when pure, whitish to gray; transparent to translucent; tasteless; soluble in alcohol and ether. Compos.: carbon, 73; hydrogen, 24 = 97, or, as suggested by Dana because of the imperfect analysis, carbon, 75; hydrogen, 25 = 100, the polymere of marsh-gas. Found in lignite at Uznach, Switzerland, and near Manchester, England.

sçhĕff′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Scheffer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A massive mineral found at Longban, Sweden. Sp. gr. 3·39; colour, reddish-brown. A variety of pyroxene (q.v.) containing lime, magnesia, and manganese, having the formula $(CaO,MgO,MnO)SiO_2$.

2. A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals at Longban. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·433 to 3·436; lustre, vitreous; colour, chestnut- to clove-brown. According to an analysis by Winkler, contains silica, 49·50; alumina, 1·42; sesquioxide of iron, 25·43; protoxide of manganese, 6·78; protoxide of nickel, 0·20; magnesia, 4·27; lime, 7·75; potash, 0·19. Dana places it as a sub-species of the group of amphiboles.

sçhēik, *s.* [Sheik.]

† Sçhĕl-lĭn′-gĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of, belonging to, or connected with F. W. J. v. Schelling or with Schellingism (q.v.).

¶ *Neo-Schellingian:* Of, belonging to, or connected with New-Schellingism. [Schellingism, ¶.]

"To the *Neo-Schellingian* School belongs W. Rosenkrantz."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 231.

Sçhĕl′-lĭng-ĭşm, *s.* [Ger. *Schellingismus.* (See def.)]

Philos.: The system of philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph (afterwards von) Schelling (1775–1854). [Identity, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

"Kantism, the renewed Spinozism (*Schellingism*) and Herbartism lay conjoined and undeveloped in the doctrine of Leibnitz."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 114.

† ¶ *New-Schellingism:*

Philos.: (See extract).

"Friedrich Julius Stahl (1802-61), the anti-rationalistic, theologizing philosopher of law, agreed in his doctrine more especially with certain of Schelling's later principles (although protesting against the designation of his philosophy as *New-Schellingism*)."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 226.

sçhĕl′-lŭm, skĕl′-lŭm, *s.* [O. Fr. *schelme* = a rogue, a rascal, from Ger. *schelm* = a rogue. The word was introduced into France by the German mercenary soldiers hired by Charles VIII. and Louis XII.] A rogue. (*Scotch.*)

"That *schellum* Malcolm—but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

*** sçhĕlm, * shĕlm,** *s.* [Schellum.]

sçhĕl-tō-pū′-sĭk, shĕl-tō-pū′-sĭk, *s.* [Russ.]

Zool.: *Pseudopus pallasii*, from Central Russia, Hungary, and Dalmatia. It is dark chestnut-brown, glassy in appearance, and externally it resembles a snake, the fore limbs being entirely absent, and the hind limbs reduced to rudiments. It is from two to three feet long; feeds on insects, mice, and small birds, and becomes exceedingly tame in captivity.

schē′-mą, *s.* [Gr.] [Scheme, *s.*]

Metaphysics:

1. Kant's name for a mediating factor rendering possible the application of the categories to phenomena. Such a factor he found in Time, since Time is, as a form *à priori*, homogeneous with the categories, and, as a

form of the sensibility, with phenomena. [KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY.]

"The *Schemata*, in the order of the categories (quantity, quality, relation, morality) are founded on the serial nature of time, the contents of time, the order of time, and on time as a whole. The *schema* of reality is being in time, and that of negation is not-being in time. The *schema* of substance is the persistence of the real in time; that of causality is regular succession in time; that of community, or the reciprocal causality of substances in respect of their accidents, is the simultaneous existence of the qualifications of the one substance with those of the other, following a universal rule. The *schema* of possibility is the agreement of the synthesis of diverse representations with the universal conditions of time, and hence the determination of the representation of a thing as associable with some particular time; the *schema* of actuality is existence in a definite time, and that of necessity is existence at all times."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 171.

2. In Leibnitz's Monadology the principle which is essential to each monad, and constitutes its peculiar characteristics.

schē-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *schema*, genit. *schematis* = a scheme.] Pertaining to a scheme or schema.

* **schēm'-ą-tĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. σχηματισμός (*schēmatismos*), from σχῆμα (*schēma*), genit. σχήματος (*schēmatos*) = a scheme (q.v.); Fr. *schématisme.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement; outline, figure.

"The latent *schematism* is that invisible structure of bodies on which so many of their properties depend. When we inquire into the constitution of crystals, or into the internal structure of plants, &c., we are examining into the latent *schematism*."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 131.

* II. *Astrol.:* The combination of the aspects of the heavenly bodies.

* **schēm'-ą-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. σχῆμα (*schēma*), genit. σχήματος (*schēmatos*) = a scheme.] A projector; one given to forming schemes.

"The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are dayly plying him with their visions."—*Swift: Letter to Dr. King.*

* **schēm'-ą-tīze,** *v.i.* [Gr. σχηματίζω (*schēmatizō*) = to form a scheme; Fr. *schématiser.*] To form a scheme or schemes.

schēme, *s.* [Lat. *schema*, from Gr. σχῆμα (*schēma*), from σχέσω (*skēsō*), fut. of ἔχω (*echō*) = to have; Fr. *schème;* Ital. & Lat. *schema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system, a plan.

"Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *schems* of things would have quite another face to us."—*Locke.*

2. A plan, a project, a contrivance, a design.

"Then at length the *scheme* devised by the poor and obscure Scottish adventurer was taken up in earnest by Montague."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 3. A representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it intelligible; a diagram.

II. *Astrol.:* A representation or diagram of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure or diagram of the heavens.

"It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are disposed this even."
Butler: Hudibras, II. iii. 533.

schēme, *a.* [Ital. *scemo* = incomplete.]

Arch.: Applied to an arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle; as, a *scheme-arch*, sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch.*

schēme, *v.t. & i.* [SCHEME, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To plot, to plan, to contrive.

"For useless lay the now-neglected chain;
Threats fall'd, and punishments were *schem'd* in vain."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid, ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To form plans or schemes; to plot, to plan.

"I *schemed* and wrought,
Until I overturned him."
Tennyson: Enid & Geraint, 1,677.

* **schēme'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *scheme*, *s.*; *-ful(l).*] Full of schemes, plans, or tricks.

schēm'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *schem(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who schemes, plots, or contrives; a projector, a contriver, a plotter.

schēm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCHEME, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. (*In a good sense*): Planning, contriving.

2. (*In a bad sense*): Plotting, intriguing; given to forming schemes.

C. *As subst.:* A scheme, a plot, a contrivance. (*Byron: Thou art not False.*)

schēm'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scheming; -ly.*] In a scheming manner; by schemes or intrigues.

* **schēm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *schem(e); -ist.*] A schemer, a projector.

"Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent *schemists*, in the words here following."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 500.

schēne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *schænus;* Gr. σχοῖνος (*schoinos*) = a Persian land-measure.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about seven miles and a half.

schĕnk'-beër, *s.* [Ger. *schenk-bier*, from *schenken* = to pour out, because put on draught soon after being made.] A kind of mild German beer; German draught beer.

schĕr'-bĕt, *s.* [SHERBET.]

schĕr'-bĕt-zīde, *s.* [SHERBET.] An itinerant vendor of sherbet, syrup, fruit, &c., in Eastern towns.

schēr'-ēr-īte, *s.* [SCHEERERITE.]

* **schĕr-ĭf',** *s.* [SHERIFF.]

* **schē-rō'-mą,** *s.* [Gr. ξηρός (*zēros*) = dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

schêrz-ăn'-dō (z as tz), *adv. & s.* [Ital.]

Music:

A. *As adv.:* In a playful, lively, or sportive manner.

B. *As subst.:* A movement of a lively and droll character.

schêrz'-ō (z as tz), *s.* [Ital., from Ger. *scherz* = a joke.]

Music: A term applied to a sportive, playful movement in a sonata or symphony.

* **schē'-sĭs** (pl. **schē'-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. σχήσω (*schēsō*), fut. of ἔχω (*echō*) = to have, to hold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Habitude; state of the body or of one thing with regard to other things.

"If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *scheses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition."—*Norris.*

2. *Rhet.:* A statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

* **schĕt'-ĭc,** * **schĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. σχετικός (*schētikos*).] [SCHESIS.] Of or pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual.

scheŭch-zĕr'-ī-ą (or **eu** as **oi**; **z** as **tz**), *s.* [Named in honour of John James Scheuchzer, a Swiss botanist, in the early part of the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceæ or Juncagineæ. Perianth single, herbaceous, of six reflexed segments, the inner ones narrower; stamens six, filaments slender; capsules three, inflated, two valved, one seeded. A single known species, a small marsh herb, found in Britain but rare.

schĭĕ-dăm', *s.* [See def.] Hollands gin. So called from Schiedam, a town where it is principally manufactured.

schĭĕf'-ēr-spar, *s.* [Ger. *schiefer* = slate, and Eng. *spar;* Ger. *schieferspath.*]

Min.: The same as SLATE-SPAR (q.v.)

Schĭ'-ītes, *s.* [SHIITES.]

schĭl'-lĕr, *s.* [Ger. = a play of colour.] (See etym. and compound.)

schiller-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as BASTITE (q.v.).

schĭl-lĕr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Ger. *schiller* = a play of colour; Eng. *-ization.*]

Petrol.: A word suggested by Prof. Judd to denote the changes which take place in the structure and chemical composition of certain minerals, by which "negative crystals" are produced, and sometimes filled by decomposition products, giving rise to the glittering appearance upon certain crystallographic planes, resembling that upon the well-known Schiller-spar (q.v.). (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xli., p. 383.)

schĭll'-ĭng, *s.* [SKILLING.]

* **schĭm'-mĕr,** *v. & s.* [SHIMMER.]

schĭn-dȳ-lē'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σχινδύλησις (*schindulēsis*) = a cleaving into small pieces.]

Anat.: The kind of joint in which one bone is received into a groove in another, as the rostrum of the sphenoid bone is received into the vomer.

schĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σχῖνος (*schinos*) = the mastic tree. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Tropical American trees, with unequally pinnate leaves, having the terminal leaflet long, and panicles of small white diœcious flowers. A substance like mastic exudes from *Schinus molle.* The Peruvians use it for strengthening their gums. Anguste de St. Hilaire says that those who sleep under the shade of *S. Arroeira* are attacked by swellings. The fresh juicy bark rubbed on newly-made ropes, covers them with a very durable dark-brown coating, and its juice is used in diseases of the eye.

* **schīre'-măn,** *s.* [SHIREMAN.]

schīr'-mĕr-īte, *s.* [After J. F. L. Schirmer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A massive, granular mineral, disseminated in quartz; soft; brittle; sp. gr. 6·737; colour, bluish-gray to black; lustre, metallic. Compos.: a sulphide of bismuth, silver and lead, analyses leading to the formula $PbS,2AgS,2Bi_2S_3$, which approaches to the composition of cosalite (q.v.).

2. A name given to a mineral of doubtful composition from the Red Cloud mine, Colorado. Compos. stated to be a tellnride of gold, silver and iron, with formula (AuFe) Te + 3AgTe.

schĭr'-rĕf, *s.* [SHERIFF.]

schĭr'-rŭs, *s.* [SCIRRHUS.]

schĭsm (*ch* silent), * **schisme,** * **scisme,** *s.* [Fr. *schisme, scisme* = a division in or from the church, from Lat. *schisma;* Gr. σχίσμα (*schisma*) = a rent, a split, a schism, from σχίζω (*shizo*) = to cleave; Sp. *cisma;* Port. *schisma;* Ital. *scisma, cisma.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A split or division in a community.

2. *Theol.:* The Greek word σχίσμα is used in three senses in the New Testament: (1) a rent or tear (Matt. ix. 16, Mark ii. 21, Vulg. *scissura*); (2) a difference of opinion, dissension (John vii. 43, x. 19, Vulg. *dissensio*, ix. 16, Vulg. *schisma*); (3) party spirit or division in the Church (1 Cor. i. 10, xii. 25, Vulg. *schisma*, xi. 18, Vulg. *scissura*). The word was afterwards employed by the fathers and theological writers to denote formal separation from the unity of the Church.

"He [St. Thomas Aquinas] thus explains the difference between heresy and *schism*. Heresy is opposed to faith, *schism* to charity, so that, although all heretics are schismatics, because loss of faith includes separation from the Church, all schismatics are not heretics, since a man may, from anger, pride, ambition, or the like, sever himself from the communion of the Church, and yet believe all that which the Church proposes for our belief. Still, a state of pure *schism*, i.e., of *schism* without heresy, cannot continue long, at least, in the case of a large number of men."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 745.

This is practically the sense in which the word is used by Anglican High Churchmen. Protestant Dissenters apply the term to divisions or parties in a religious body (cf. 1 Cor. xii. 24–6), or rending a church into two portions without adequate cause.

¶ (1) *Greek Schism:*

Church Hist.: The separation between the churches of the Eastern and Western Churches. [GREEK CHURCH.]

(2) *Western Schism:*

Church Hist.: A schism in the Roman Church, arising out of a disputed claim to the Papal throne. It practically ended in 1417, when the Council of Constance elected Otho Colonna (Martin V.), though Peter de Luna (Benedict XIII.) asserted his right to the title of Pope till his death in 1430.

Schism Act, *s.*

Law: The Act 13 Anne, c. 7, proposed and carried in 1714 by Lord Bolingbroke. It required all teachers to conform to the Established Church, and forbade them to be present at any conventicle or dissenting place of worship. It took effect on Aug. 1, 1714, the day on which the queen died, and in 1719 it was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4.

schĭs'-mą, *s.* [Gr.] [SCHISM.]

Music: An interval equal to half a comma (q.v.).

schĭs-măt'-ĭc (*ch* silent), * **schis-mat-ĭke,** * **scys-mat-ĭke,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *schismatique* = schismatic, from Lat. *schismaticus;* Gr. σχισματικός (*schismatikos*), from σχίσμα (*schisma*) = schism (q.v.); Sp. *cismatico;* Ital. *scismatico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or implying schism; of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

B. *As subst.:* One who separates from an established church or religion [SCHISM]; one who takes part in a schism. (Formerly pronounced, as in the example, *sĭş'-mą-tĭc.*)

"So *schismatics* the plain believers quit,
And are but damn'd for having too much wit."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 428.

schĭs-măt'-ĭc-ąl (*ch* silent), * **scis-mat-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng. *schismatic; -al.*] The same as SCHISMATIC (q.v.).

schĭs-măt'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ (*ch* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *schismatical; -ly.*] In a schismatic manner; by way of schism; towards schism.

"But being *schismatically* inclined, he [John Geree] refused to conform."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* bk. ii.

* **schĭs-măt'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss** (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *schismatical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being schismatical.

"As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her disclusion and *schismaticalness* even to mutual persecution."—*More: On the Seven Churches,* p. 115.

* **schĭş'-mą-tīze** (*ch* silent), *v.i.* [Fr. *schismatiser.*] To commit or practise schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church; to be a schismatic.

* **schĭş'-mĭc,** * **schĭş'-mĭck** (*ch* silent), *a.* [Eng. *schism; -ic.*] Schismatic.

"Vouchsafe our soul's rest without *schismic* strife."
Sylvester: Little Bartas, 1,047.

* **schĭşm'-lĕss** (*ch* silent), *a.* [Eng. *schism; -less.*] Free from schism; not affected by schism.

"The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the *schismless* estate of one or two kingdoms."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. i., ch. vi.

schĭst, *s.* [Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = split or divided.]

Petrol.: A term used for rocks consisting of mineral ingredients arranged so as to impart a more or less laminar structure, that may be broken into slabs or slaty fragments. Such are mica-schists, schlorite-schists, &c.

schĭs'-tēş, *s.* [SCHIST.]

Ornith.: Wedge-bills; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species from Ecuador.

schĭs-tō-pleū'-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = split, and πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dasypodidæ, closely allied to Glyptodon (q.v.), from the bone-caves of Brazil. *Schistopleurum typus* was eight feet long, including the tail, and the carapace stood three feet in height.

schĭs'-tōse, schĭs'-tĭc, schĭs'-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *schist; -ose, -ic, -ous.*] Having the structure of schist; pertaining to or of the nature of schist.

schĭs-tō-stĕg'-ą, *s.* [Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = divided, and στέγη (*stegē*) = a roof.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schistostegeæ. Calyx cylindrically bell-shaped. Only species, *Schistostega osmundacea,* found in various English caverns.

schĭs-tō-stĕg'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schistosteg(a); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of operculate, terminal fruited mosses. Stem naked below, foliaceous above; leaves frond- or fern-like, attached vertically, or small, attached horizontally, and arranged quincuncially; capsule minute, globular oval, very minute, without an annulus; operculum very small, convex.

schĭz-, schĭz-ō-, *pref.* [Pref. σχίζω (*schizō*) = to cleave.] Marked by a cleft or clefts; denoting a cleft.

schĭ-zæ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. σχίζω (*schizō*) = to split. Named from the fan-like spikes.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizæeæ (q.v.). Elegant exotic ferns.

schĭ-zæ'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizæ(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. Sporecases dorsal, with a complete terminal contracted ring; spores pyramidal or conical.

schĭz-ăn'-drą, *s.* [Pref. *schiz-,* and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizandraceæ (q.v.). *Schizandra coccinea,* from the Southern United States, has been introduced into Britain, and is a beautiful garden climber.

schĭz-ăn-drā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizandr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Diclinous Exogens; alliance Menispermales. Scrambling shrubs, with alternate, simple, entire, or toothed, exstipulate leaves, often with pellucid dots; flowers, small, solitary or clustered, axillary, with imbricated bracts, unisexual; sepals three to six; the outer smaller; petals three to nine, hypogynous; carpels indefinite in number, each one-celled, with two pendulous ovules. Fruit an aggregation of pulpy berries, each one- or two-seeded, with spurious dissepiments, the seeds nestling in pulp. Found in India, Japan, and the hotter parts of North America. Known genera five, species twelve. (*Lindley.*)

schĭz-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *schiz-,* and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Salpiglossideæ. Viscid Chilian herbs, with crimson, purple, violet, or white flowers, in cymes.

schĭz-ō-, *pref.* [SCHIZ-.]

† **schĭz'-ō-carp,** *s.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

Bot.: A capsule which splits longitudinally or transversely into valves, called mericarps.

schĭz'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *schiz(o)-,* and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Octodontinæ, with two species from Chili and the east side of the southern Andes. The folds of the molars meet in the middle. *Schizodon fuscus,* the Brown Schizodon, a nocturnal animal, passing most of its life underground, is about the size of a rat, dark brown above, dirty yellowish beneath. It burrows in grassy places near mountain streams to such an extent as to render travelling uncomfortable.

schĭz'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [SCHIZODON.]

Palæont.: King's name for the genus of Trigoniadæ, called by Sowerby Axinus. Twenty known species, from the Upper Silurian to the Muschelkalk.

schĭ-zŏg'-ną-thæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of Carinate Birds, in which the maxillo-palatine plates do not unite with the vomer or with each other. There are six families: Charadriomorphæ, Geranomorphæ, Cecomorphæ, Spheniscomorphæ, Alectoromorphæ, and Peristeromorphæ. (*Huxley,* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1867, pp. 415–72.)

schĭ-zŏg'-ną-thoŭs, *a.* [SCHIZOGNATHÆ.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the sub-order Schizognathæ. (*Huxley: loc. sup. cit.*)

schĭz'-ō-mȳ-çēte, *s.* [SCHIZOMYCETES.] Any individual of the Schizomycetes (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 400).

schĭz-ō-mȳ-çē'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A name proposed by Naegeli in 1857 to include Bacteria, Microphytes, Microbes, &c. The term has been used in various significations by different authors, but is now generally held to include minute vegetable organisms, destitute of chlorophyll and multiplying by bipartition. They are saprophytic or parasitic in habit, and are often joined with certain of the lower Algæ in a group Schizophytæ.

schĭz-ō-nĕ-mĕr'-tē-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizo-,* and Mod. Lat. *nemertea* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-order of Nemertea (q.v.), characterized by deep, longitudinal, lateral cephalic fissures. Chief genera: Lineus, Cerebratulus, Langia, and Borlasia.

schĭz-ō-nĕ-mĕr'-tīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *schizonemert(ea);* Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Any individual of the Schizonemertea (q.v.).

"Many *Schizonemertines* living in the mud appear to be blind."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 329.

schĭz-ō-pĕ-tăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizopetal(on);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Spirolobeæ (q.v.).

schĭz-ō-pĕt'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizopetalidæ (q.v.).

schĭz'-ō-phȳ-tæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.] [SCHIZOMYCETES.]

* **schĭz'-ō-pŏd,** *s.* [SCHIZOPODA.] One of the Schizopoda (q.v.).

* **schĭ-zŏp'-ō-dą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An old name for the Mysidæ (q.v.).

schĭz-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns, from the Oolitic Shales of Yorkshire. (*Brongniart.*)

schĭz-ō-rhĭ'-nąl, *a.* [SCHIZORHINA.]

Comp. Anat.: Having the osseous external nares in the form of triangular openings, the apical angle of each of the triangles being situated between the inner and outer process of the nasal bone of the corresponding side. (*Garrod,* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1873, pp. 33–38.)

schĭz'-ō-rhĭs, *s.* [SCHIZORHINA.]

Ornith.: A genus of Musophagidæ, or a sub-genus of Turacus forming, with Corythaix, the False Turacos. *Schizorhis concolor* is the Gray Plantain-eater. They range over Africa from Abyssinia to the Cape.

schĭ-zŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with four species, from the Brazilian and Mexican subregions. Allied to Vampyrus, but with the nose-leaf less developed.

schĭz-ō-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-,* and Lat. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cyprinina. Closely akin to Oreinus (q.v.). Seventeen species from fresh waters of the Himalayas, and to the north of them.

Schlaŋ'-ęn-bad, *s.* [See extract.]

Geog.: A German watering-place, six miles W.N.W. of Wiesbaden. The water has a temperature of 80°, and though not remarkable for its medicinal properties is said to be an admirable cosmetic.

"This place receives its name of *Schlangenbad* (Serpent's Bath) from the great number of snakes and vipers . . . which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves, for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water, or for the frogs."—*Murray's Handbook of North Germany* (ed. 1877), p. 339.

Schlangenbad-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Coluber æsculapii. In the south of Europe it attains a length of more than four feet.

schlăn'-ĭte, *s.* [After Schlan, Bohemia, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Dana to a brown powder obtained from anthracoxene (q.v.) by treatment with ether. Compos.: carbon, 81·63; hydrogen, 8·85; oxygen, 9·52 = 100.

schleī-chĕr'-ą, *s.* [Named after Schleicher, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. Trees with abruptly pinnate leaves; calyx five-toothed; petals none; stamens six to ten; fruit a one-, two-, or three-celled drupe. The succulent aril of *Schleichera trijuga,* a large Indian and Burmese tree, is eaten. Rubbed up with oil, it is applied to the skin as a cure of itch. The tree exudes a yellow resin, and produces lac.

schlĭch, *s.* [Ger.] The same as SLICH (q.v.).

Schlĭp'-pĕ, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

Schlippe's salt, *s.*

Chem.: $SbS''NaS_3,9H_2O$. Obtained by heating together finely-powdered antimonious sulphide, sulphur, sodic carbonate, slaked lime, and water, filtering and evaporating

filtrate. It crystallizes in large, pale-yellow tetrahedra, soluble in boiling water. Exposed to the air, the crystals partly decompose, becoming coated with a reddish-brown layer of antimonic-sulphide.

sçhmĕlz'-ĕ (z as tz), *s.* [Ger.]

Glass: A composition of silica, 5; minium, 8; nitre, 1; potash, 1. Used for making a ruby glass for flashing colourless articles.

sçhmĭ-dē'-lĭ-ą, sçhmĭē-dē'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Casimir Christopher Schmidel, a professor of botany at Erlangen.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. Trees or shrubs, generally with trifoliate leaves; axillary, racemous, white flowers, with four petals, four glands, and four stamens. The fruit of *Schmidelia edulis* has a sweet and pleasant taste; it is eaten in Brazil. The root of *S. serrata* is employed in India in diarrhœa, and *S. africana* in Abyssinia against tapeworm.

sçhnaps, sçhnapps, *s.* [Ger. *schnapps* = a dram.] A dram of Hollands gin or other ardent spirit.

sçhneē'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Schneeberg, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral found in small octahedrons with dodecahedral cleavage. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 4·1; lustre, vitreous; colour, honey-yellow; transparent. Compos.: principally lime and antimony, as oxides.

sçhneī-dĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of, belonging to, or connected with Conrad Victor Schneider (1610–1680), Professor of Medicine to the Elector of Würtemberg.

schneiderian-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: The pituitary-membrane (q.v.), first described in 1660 by Schneider.

sçhneī'-dĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Schneider; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of laumontite (q.v.), containing magnesia. Found in the serpentine of Monte Catini, Italy.

schœ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *schœn(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Rhynchosporeæ (q.v.).

sçhœn'-īte, *s.* [After Herr Schöne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PICROMERITE (q.v.).

schœ'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σχοῖνος (*schoinos*) = an aromatic rush, a rope or cord. Some of the species are twisted into cordage.]

Bot.: Bog-rush; the typical genus of the family Schœnidæ (q.v.). Spikelets one- to four-flowered, in compressed terminal bracteate heads. Bristles three, six, or none; stamens and stigmas three; fruit trigonous. Known species ten. One is British, *Schœnus nigricans*, a rigid rush-like herb, with setaceous leaves and nearly black heads of flowers. Found in bogs.

sçhō-har'-īte, *s.* [After Schoharie, New York, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of barite (q.v.) said to contain silica.

schō'-lą, *s.* [Lat.]

Old Architecture:

1. The margin or platform surrounding a bath, occupied by those who waited until the bath was cleared.

2. A portico corresponding to the exedra of the Greek palæstra, intended for the accommodation of the learned, who were accustomed to assemble and converse there.

schŏl'-ąr, *schol-ler, *scol-ere, *s.* [A.S. *scólere*, from *scólu* = a school (q.v.). Altered to *scholar* to agree with Lat. *scholaris* = pertaining to a school; O. Fr. *escolier*; Fr. *écolier*; Sp. & Port. *escolar*; Ital. *scolare, scolaro*; Dut. *scholier*; Dan. *skolar*; Ger. *schüler.*]

1. One who attends a school; one who is under the instruction of a teacher; one under tuition; a pupil, a disciple.

"I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

2. A man of letters; one who is eminent for his learning; a person of high attainments in literature or science.

"The union of the fine gentleman with the polite and well accomplished *scholar*."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 26.

3. One who learns anything: as, a ready *scholar* in vice.

*4. One who is learned in books only; a pedant; a bookish theorist.

"To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*."—*Bacon.*

5. An undergraduate in an English university, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a certain sum out of its revenues to enable him to prosecute his studies during the academical curriculum.

scholar-like, *a.* Befitting or becoming a scholar; scholarly.

scholar's mate, *s.* In chess, a simple mode of checkmating an opponent in three moves. It is only available against beginners, being easily avoided.

†**schŏl'-arch,** *s.* [Gr. σχολάρχης (*scholarchēs.*)] The founder or head of a philosophical school.

"The succession of *scholarchs* at Athens."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.* (Eng. ed.), i. 484.

***schŏl'-ąr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *scholar*; *-ism.*] Scholarship, learning.

"Divinity,
The fruitful plot of *scholarism*."
Marlowe: Doctor Faustus. (Chorus.)

***schŏ-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *scholarite, scolarite.*] Scholarship.

"Content, I'll pay your *scholarity*."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

schŏl'-ąr-lȳ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *scholar*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Becoming a scholar or man of letters; scholarlike.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a scholar, as becomes a scholar.

"Speak *scholarly* and wisely."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

schŏl'-ąr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *scholar*; *-ship.*]

1. The qualities or character of a scholar; erudition, learning; high attainments in literature or science.

"Ye once were justly famed for bringing forth,
Undoubted *scholarship* and genuine worth."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 280.

*2. Education, instruction.

"This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*."—*Milton: Of Education.*

3. An exhibition or maintenance for a scholar at a university or other place of education; a foundation for the support of a scholar.

"The charitable foundations of *scholarships*, exhibitions, bursaries, &c., necessarily attach a certain number of students to certain colleges."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

schŏ-lăs'-tĭc, *schŏ-lăs'-tĭck, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scholasticus*, from Gr. σχολαστικός (*scholastikos*), from σχολή (*scholē*) = rest, leisure . . . a school (q.v.); Fr. *scholastique, scolastique*; Sp. *escolastico*; Ital. *scolastico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or becoming a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar; learnt or obtained at a school.

"I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastic* learning."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Of the nature of a school; devoted to education: as, a *scholastic* institution.

3. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages, who devoted much time to the points of nice and abstruse speculation.

"According to the *scholastic* notion of the word species."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

*4. Pedantic; characterized by excessive subtilty, niceness, or abstruseness; formal.

"That *scholasticke* riddle, which I must confess seems to verge too near to profound non-sense."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. x.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Philos.:* One of the schoolmen; one who adheres to the method and subtilties of the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages.

"The name of *Scholastics* (*doctores scholastici*), which was given to the teachers of the *septem liberales artes* [QUADRIVIUM, TRIVIUM], or at least of some of them, in the Cloister-schools founded by Charlemagne, as also to teachers of theology, was afterwards given to all who occupied themselves with the sciences, and especially with philosophy, following the tradition and example of the schools."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 356.

2. *Roman Church:* Among the Jesuits the name given to students who have taken their first, but not their final vows; more loosely applied to students who have taken their first vows, but have not received Holy Orders.

¶ *New Scholastics:*

Philos. & Church Hist.: A name sometimes given to those Italian thinkers and authors, who, in the interests of the Roman Church, have striven to revive scholasticism in the present century. The principal representative of this school was Ventura, Superior-general of the Theatins (1792–1861). The *Civiltà Cattolica*, a monthly review, published in Rome, is their organ. Their object received the sanction of Pius IX., who, in the Syllabus (§ II. xiii., VI. xlv., VII. lvi. lvii) condemned some of the propositions which they set themselves to oppose; and Pope Leo XIII., in the Encyclical *Æterni Patris*, has approved and urged the teaching of the philosophy of St. Thomas.

"The philosophical works of Liberatore and Sanseverino are perhaps the best known among those of the *New Scholastics*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 660.

scholastic-theology, *s.*

Theol.: Theology systematized as is done in the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas. It is defined by Hallam as "an alliance between faith and reason; an endeavour to arrange the orthodox system of the Church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectics, and sometimes upon premisses supplied by metaphysical reasoning."

schŏ-lăs'-tĭc-ąl, *schŏ-lăs'-tĭc-ąll, *a. & s.* [Eng. *scholastic*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as SCHOLASTIC (q.v.).

"In the most strict and *scholastical* sense of that word."—*Barrow: On the Creed.*

***B.** *As subst.:* A scholastic.

"The *scholasticalles* against the canonistes."—*Jewell: Replie to Hardinge*, p. 259.

schŏ-lăs'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scholastical*; *-ly.*] In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or methods of the scholastics.

"Moralists, or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

schŏ-lăs'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *scholastic*; *-ism.*]

Philos. & Church Hist.: The name given to a movement which began with the opening of cloister schools by Charlemagne (742–814), attained its greatest development in the early part of the thirteenth century under Aquinas and Scotus, and, after receiving a check from the labours of Roger Bacon (1214–92) and the criticism of Occam (died 1347), gradually subsided at the Renascence. Scholasticism was the reproduction of ancient philosophy under the control of ecclesiastical discipline, the former being accommodated to the latter, in case of any discrepancy between them. It had two chief periods: (1) that from Scotus Erigena (died circ. 886) to the beginning of the thirteenth century, in which Aristotelian logic and Neoplatonic philosophemes were pressed into the service of the Church; and (2) from this time till the Renascence and the Reformation, marked by the adaptation of the whole Aristotelian philosophy to theology. Alexander of Hales (died 1245) seems to have been the first scholastic who was acquainted with the whole of Aristotle's works and the Arabian Commentaries thereon. In the first period arose the Nominalists and the Realists; in the second the Scotists and the Thomists. [See these words; SCHOOLMEN.]

"But when the belief of the Church had been unfolded into a complex of dogmas, and when these dogmas had become firmly established, it remained for the school to verify and systematize them by the aid of a corresponding reconstruction of ancient Philosophy; in this lay the mission of *Scholasticism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 262.

schō'-lĭ-ăst, *s.* [Gr. σχολιαστής (*scholiastēs*) = a commentator; Fr. *scholiaste, scoliaste*; Ital. *scoliaste.*] A commentator, an annotator; one who writes scholia; specif., an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

"Bending shelves with ponderous *scholiasts* groan."
Gay: Trivia, ii.

schō-lĭ-ăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *scholiast*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a scholiast or the scholiasts.

***schō'-lĭ-ăze,** *v.t.* [SCHOLIUM.] To write scholia or notes on an author's works; to annotate or commentate.

"He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the Gospel."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***schŏl'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *scholicus*; Gr. σχολικός (*scholikos*).] Scholastic.

"It is a common *scholical* errour to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 275.

schō'-lĭ-ŭm (pl. **schō'-lĭ-ą, schō-lĭ-ŭms**), ***schō'-lĭ-ŏn** (pl. **schō'-lĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat. *scholium*, from Gr. σχόλιον (*scholion*) =

an interpretation, a comment, from σχολή (*scholē*).] [SCHOOL.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A marginal note, comment, or remark; an explanatory comment; specif., an explanatory note annexed to the Greek and Latin authors by the early grammarians.

"Many a *scholium* of the ancients, and many a folio of criticism translated from the French."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

2. *Geom.:* A remark made upon one or more preceding propositions, which tends to point out their connection, their use, their restriction, or their extent.

***scho'-lÿ, *scho'-lie,** *s.* [Fr. *scholie*, from Lat. *scholium*.] A scholium (q.v.).

"Without *scholy* or glosse of ours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 35.

***scho'-lÿ,** *v.i. & t.* [SCHOLY, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To write comments; to comment, to scholiaze.

"The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *Trans.:* To annotate; to write comments on.

Schŏm'-bûrgk, *s.* [Sir Robert Schomburgk, a German naturalist and geographer (1804-1865).]

Schomburgk's deer, *s.*

Zool: Rucervus schomburgkii, a little-known species from Siam. The antlers are extremely elegant, the long brow-tyne being followed by a short beam which bifurcates into two equal branches, each of these bifurcating in a similar manner.

Schomburgk's line, *s.* That laid down by Sir Robert Schomburgk as the correct boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela.

schoôl (1), *schole, *schoole, *scole, *s. & a.* [A.S. *scólu*, from Lat. *schola* = a school, from Gr. σχολή (*scholē*) = rest, leisure . . . disputation, a place where lectures are given, a school; O. Fr. *escole*; Fr. *école*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola*; Ital. *scuola*; Dut. *school*; Dan. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; Icel. *skoli*; O. H. Ger. *skuola*; M. H. Ger. *schuole*; Ger. *schule*.]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. A place where lectures were delivered by the ancient philosophers.

"Which tables hang in the philosopher's *schoole* or walking-place."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. x.

2. A place, house, or establishment where instruction is given in arts, sciences, languages, or any other branch of learning; a place of education and training in mental or mechanical arts.

3. The pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the discipline and direction of one or more teachers.

"Like a *school* broke up,
Each hurries towards his home."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. One of the seminaries founded in the middle ages for the teaching of logic, metaphysics, and theology. They were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning. [SCHOOLMAN.]

"The signification of words, logick, and the liberal sciences, as they have been handled in the *schools*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. x.

5. A state of instruction.

"Set thee to *school* to an ant."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

6. Exercises of instruction; school-work.

"How now, Sir Hugh, no *school* to-day?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

7. A large room or hall in English universities in which examinations for degrees and honours are held.

8. Hence, the examinations therein held.

9. Any place or sphere of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

"The world . . .
Best *school* of best experience."
Milton: P. R., iii. 233.

10. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, &c.; the system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic *school* of philosophy, the Dutch *school* of painting, &c.

11. A system or state of matters or manners prevalent at a certain time; method or cast of thought.

1886.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, *school* customs.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Schoolmen: as, *school* divinity.

¶ Education in the earliest periods seems to have been mainly domestic; the parents imparted it, and its character was religious (cf. Gen. xviii. 19; Exod. xiii. 14). Scholars are mentioned in 1 Chron. xxv. 8 and Mal. ii, 12, but nowhere in the Old Testament is there a word for school, though, according to Dr. Ginsburg, eleven words having that meaning were introduced into Hebrew between the return from Babylon and the close of the Talmudic period. The words for school in most European languages being from the same root, and the Mahratta *sal* = school, being apparently so, schools among the Aryans must be carried back to a remote period. Among the ancient Greeks, both boys and girls were taught at public schools (cf. Acts xix. 9; Gal. iii. 24, 25), as was the case with the Romans. The view that India has for centuries possessed a system of village schools, attended by all the boys, is much beyond the truth, and even now only a fraction of the Indian population can read.

In England the procedure of the law courts called "benefit of clergy" (q.v.) shows that for centuries there was scarcely a layman even of rank who could read. Schools therefore were designed chiefly for the education of ecclesiastics. Some were founded in the seats of bishoprics or archbishoprics; thus, Canterbury school existed at least as early as 1321, and Winchester school and college in 1387. There were various endowed schools in connection with religious foundations, and schools for teaching "grammar" and singing in connection with the chantries. The dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., and of the chantries under Edward VI. led to the establishment of several endowed public and grammar schools. Those founded under the latter ruler are called King Edward's Schools. They still remain, and are wealthy. Eton College was founded in 1541, Christ's Hospital or the Blue-coat School in 1552, Winchester refounded in 1560, Rugby founded in 1567, and Harrow in 1585. These "grammar" schools, *i.e.*, schools for teaching Latin and Greek, were, as a rule, for poor orphans, but the education given was one suitable to the upper and middle classes, and in practice they have scarcely affected the lower classes. During mediæval times the view that ignorance is the mother of devotion had helped to keep the masses ignorant. To this succeeded the middle and upper class prejudice, not now often avowed, but secretly held by many, that to teach the poor would render them discontented with their lot. The first great improvement arose from the establishment in 1783 in England of Sunday-schools (q.v.). During the present century a system of schools for elementary education has gradually developed in Britain, under the form of parish schools, conducted under church superintendence, and supported by parliamentary grants, local school rates, and payment by pupils. The schools have gradually grown more secular in their management, the church influence and the amount of religious instruction decreasing. In the board-schools of the present system the attendance of children is compulsory, the funds for school support being derived from various sources. [BOARD SCHOOL, ¶ (1).]

In the United States a system of common school education was early instituted, every colony in New England before the middle of the first century of its existence having made education compulsory. In the other colonies education was greatly neglected, except in Pennsylvania, where a school was opened in the first year of the colony, and a free academy established at Philadelphia in its sixth year. After the Revolution active steps were taken for the advancement of education. In this the national government took no part, each state establishing its own school system, making its own appropriations, and passing its own laws. In all but the older states one-sixteenth of the public lands has been set aside for the support of education, and in all the states education in the primary and grammar schools is gratuitous, while in some education in high-schools is also gratuitously provided. As regards compulsory attendance the law varies, it being required in many of the states, but not demanded in all, and not uniformly enforced. The great cities, and many of the counties, form administrative districts for educational purposes, making their own regulations and appropriations and appointing their own school officials. In many of them handsome and thoroughly-appointed school buildings have been erected, and in the high-schools the grade of education is coming to vie with that given in many colleges. Latin and Greek are taught, but more attention is given to modern languages and physical science and less to the classics than in schools of the same character in Europe. The Kindergarten method for younger children has been added to the school system in some of the larger cities and towns, while manual training and instruction in elementary art are becoming essential elements of the system of common school education.

In various countries of Europe the system of public education has made great progress, particularly in Germany, whose schools have the reputation of being the best in the world. The existing system began there in 1854, and is a thoroughly organized one, even private or pay schools being required to submit to public superintendence, and their teachers to obtain government diplomas. Education in that country is only in part gratuitous, the payment of school fees being required in the majority of schools, but attendance, between the ages of six and fourteen, is strictly compulsory. Similar development of the public schools has taken place within the present century in all the countries of Europe, France in particular having paid much attention to this subject. A recent statement in regard to fees and gratuitous education says that in France, Norway, Sweden, and parts of Switzerland education is free; in Italy, Bavaria, and Belgium it is generally free; in the other countries there is a mixed system, education being to some extent free, but more generally fees being charged. In most countries there is a fixed and definite system, except in England, where the school system has grown out of old conditions and has not definitely grown into new ones. It is of interest to state, in conclusion, that Japan has adopted a well-organized system of public school education, based on that of the United States, and is making quite striking progress therein.

¶ (1) *Board school:* A school established under the authority of a School Board, in accordance with the Elementary Education Acts of Great Britain. Its income is derived from rates, government grant, and school fees.

(2) *Common school:* In the United States, the name for a primary or elementary school, supported by the general funds.

(3) *High school:* An indefinite term, generally supposed to mean a school where a rather superior education is given; usually the chief public school in a town.

(4) *Normal school:* [NORMAL].

(5) *Parochial schools:* In Scotland, schools established in accordance with legislative enactments in different parishes, for the purpose of providing cheap education for the masses. They are now called public schools, and the management of them has been transferred to the school-boards.

(6) *Public schools:* In England, a name of indefinite application given to certain schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, &c., preparatory to universities. In this country, common schools supported by public funds.

(7) *Schools of the Prophets:* [PROPHET, ¶ 2].

(8) *Ragged Schools:* [RAGGED-SCHOOLS].

***school-author,** *s.* An old name for one of the Schoolmen.

school-board, *s.* A body of persons, male or female, elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish, to provide accommodation for the instruction of every child in their district, and having power to compel the attendance of every child between the ages of five and fourteen at the board schools, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for elsewhere, or unless the child shall have obtained a certificate of proficiency from the government inspector. Children of the age of thirteen who have passed the seventh standard may be allowed to attend only half time at school. The School Board can make rates for the provision and maintenance of the board schools. (*English.*)

school-book, *s.* A book used in schools.

school-boy, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A boy belonging to or attending a school. (*Cotton: Morning Quatrains.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the age when boys attend school.

"The same whom in my *school-boy days*
I listen'd to." *Wordsworth: To the Cuckoo.*

* **school-boyishness,** *s.* The manners or disposition of a school-boy.

"The men are somewhat older than our students, and after the first *school-boyishness* has worn off, they discover more maturity."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Dec., 1878, p. 282.

* **school-bred,** *a.* Educated in a school.

"That though *school-bred,* the boy be virtuous still."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 840.

school-committee, *s.* A committee charged with the supervision of a school or schools.

school-dame, *s.* The mistress of a school.

school-days, *s. pl.* The time passed at school; the time of life during which children attend school.

"O, and is all forgot?
All *school-days'* friendship, childless innocence?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

school-district, *s.* A district of a town or parish set apart for educational purposes in accordance with the provisions of the laws governing education.

* **school-divine,** One of the Schoolmen; one who adopts or supports scholastic theology.

* **school-divinity,** *s.* Scholastic divinity or theology.

"Why *school-divinity* should hold its ground there for nearly six hundred years."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. vi.

school-fee, *s.* The amount paid on behalf of a scholar for instruction at any school for a given time.

(1) *Private schools:* School fees are settled by agreement between the principal and the parent or guardian of the child, and are recoverable as an ordinary debt.

(2) *Public elementary schools of England:*

Board Schools: A payment made by or on behalf of a pupil for admission to and instruction in a school. Specially applied to the sums payable by law by parents on behalf of their children attending public elementary schools under the Education Act (1870) and amending Acts. Such fees are payable weekly in advance, no legal means being available for the recovery of arrears. Children who present themselves without their fees may be refused admission, but the managers of each school have power to remit the fees on proof of poverty or like reasonable excuse. Parents refusing or neglecting to send their children to school, or to pay the fee, may be summoned and fined, the fine being recoverable by distress.

¶ In 1886 the London School Board made a regulation, which was put in force as cautiously as possible, that children not bringing the fee should be sent home. The advocates of free education, which had been one of the objects contended for by the National Education League, taking advantage of the excitement thus produced, began more actively to advocate the abolition of school fees.

school-fellow, *s.* One who attends the same school; a schoolmate, a fellow-pupil.

"The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads."—*Locke.*

school-girl, *s.* A girl who is attending school.

school-house, *s.*

1. A house used as a school.

2. The dwelling-house of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress.

school-inspector, *s.* A government official appointed to inspect and examine schools, to see if they fulfil all the requirements. (*English.*)

school-ma'am, *s.* A schoolmistress. (*Amer.*)

* **school-name,** *s.* A name used in the schools; an expression to which nothing real corresponds; an abstraction.

"As for virtue he counted it but a *school-name.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iv.

school-room, *s.* A room in which pupils are taught.

school-ship, *s.* A ship on board which a nautical reform or training-school is kept, and on which boys are trained for service as sailors; a training-ship.

school-taught, *a.* Taught or learnt at school.

"Let *school-taught* pride dissemble all it can."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

school-teacher, *s.* One who teaches regularly in a school.

school-teaching, *s.* The business or profession of teaching in a school.

school-theology, *s.* The same as SCHOLASTIC-THEOLOGY (q.v.).

schoôl (2), *s.* [A variant of *shoal* (q.v.).] A shoal; a compact body.

"*Schools* of porpoises broke the surface."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

schoôl (1), *v.t.* [SCHOOL (1), *s.*]

1. To instruct, to train.

"He may learn the secret of beauty, and *school* himself to the refined and chastened utterance of genuine art."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 10, 1885.

2. To chide and admonish; to reprove, to tutor.

"To *school* her disobedient heart."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 14.

schoôl (2), *v.i.* [SCHOOL (2), *s.*] To go or move in a body; to troop.

"We *schooled* back to the Poorhouse Gorse."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

* **schoôl'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *school; -ery.*] Something taught; precepts.

schoôl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCHOOL (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Engaged in teaching or education; pertaining to education.

"By public hackneys in the *schooling* trade."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 621.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of teaching or educating; education, instruction, tuition.

* 2. A reproof, a reprimand.

"I have some private *schooling* for you both."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

3. Money paid for instruction given; fees or reward paid to a teacher for the education of a pupil or pupils.

* **schoôl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *school* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of a school or schools; untaught.

* **schoôl'-māid,** *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *maid.*] A girl at school; a school-girl.

"As *schoolmaids* change their names
By vain though apt affection."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

schoôl'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *man.*] One of the schoolmen (q.v.).

schoôl'-mas-tĕr, * **schoole-mais-ter,** *s.* [Eng. *school,* and *master.*]

1. A man who presides over and teaches in a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor in a school.

"He [the father] may also delegate part of his parental authority, during his life, to the tutor or *schoolmaster* of his child."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 16.

2. One who or that which schools, trains, or disciplines.

"The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us unto Christ."—*Galatians* iii. 24.

3. A horse well skilled in jumping ridden beside another to train him for steeple-chasing. (*Racing slang.*)

¶ *The schoolmaster abroad:* A phrase used by Lord Brougham (in a speech Jan. 29, 1828) to express the general diffusion of education, and of intelligence arising therefrom.

"Let the soldier be abroad, if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad . . . *the schoolmaster is abroad;* and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

† **schoôl'-mas-tĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *schoolmaster; -ing.*] The act, art, or occupation of keeping school; teaching.

"He could never burst the shell of expert *schoolmastering.*"—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 107.

* **schoôl'-mas-tĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *schoolmaster; -ly.*] Befitting a schoolmaster dealing with his pupils; hence, dealing with petty details.

"The field for such *schoolmasterly* legislation is boundless."—*Saturday Review,* June 2, 1883, p. 687.

schoôl'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *mate,* s.] One who attends the same school; a school-fellow.

schoôl'-mĕn, *s. pl.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *men.*]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to the leaders of thought in the Scholastic period. The most eminent were: Johannes Scotus Erigena (died circ. 886), Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (1033–1109), William of Champeaux (died 1121), Peter Lombard (died 1164), Alexander of Hales (died 1245) St. Bonaventure (died 1274), Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), St. Thomas Aquinas (circ. 1225–74), Duns Scotus (died 1308), Buridan (died after 1350), and Johannes Gerson, who endeavoured to combine Mysticism with Scholasticism (1363–1429). [SCHOLASTICISM.]

"The physics of the *Schoolmen,* which no one thinks of defending, are yet an integral part of their philosophy."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.,* p. 660

schoôl'-mĭs-trĕss, * **school-mais-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), *s.,* and *mistress.*]

1. A woman who presides over or teaches in a school; the mistress of a school; a preceptress.

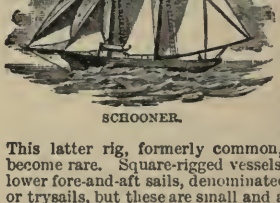
"A matron old, whom we *schoolmistress* name."
Shenstone: The Schoolmistress.

2. She who or that which teaches or trains.

"Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress.*"—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

schoôn'-ĕr (1), * **scoôn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Properly *scooner,* and of American origin. "The first *schooner* ever constructed is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, 'O, how she *scoons!*'—*i.e.,* glides, skims along. Robinson instantly replied, 'A *scooner* let her be;' and from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word *scoon* is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water. . . . According to the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *scooner.*" (*Webster.*) The New England *scoon* was imported from Clydesdale, Scotland, being the same as Lowland Scotch *scon* = to make flat stones skip along the surface of water; also, to skip in the above manner (applied to flat bodies), from A.S. *scûnian* = to shun, to flee, hence, to skip or speed along. The Dut. *schooner* and Ger. *schoner* are borrowed from English.]

Naut.: A two or three-masted vessel whose sails are of the fore-and-aft class—*i.e.,* extended on booms. The masts have but one splice, the topgallaut, if any, forming part of the topmast stick. When a schooner has none but fore-and-aft sails, she is termed a fore-and-aft schooner; if carrying a square foretopsail and foretopgallaut sail, a top-sail schooner.



SCHOONER.

This latter rig, formerly common, has now become rare. Square-rigged vessels have also lower fore-and-aft sails, denominated spencers or trysails, but these are small and are bralled up to the gaff when furled, instead of being lowered like those of a schooner.

It was the *schooner* Hesperus
That sailed the wintry sea."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

schoôn'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Dut.] A glass used for lager-beer or ale, and containing about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler. (*Amer.*)

* **sçhör'-ĭst,** *s.* [Ger.] A name formerly given to the more advanced students in German Protestant universities, who made fags of the younger students. [PENNAL.]

sçhörl, sçhorl, *s.* [O. Ger. *schor* = impurity (von Kobell); Scandin. *skiörl, skörl.*]

Min.: A name originally applied to black tourmaline which was found associated with cassiterite (q.v.) in tin-washings. Subsequently in its Scandinavian form made to include other prismatic minerals, and columnar basalt. Later it embraced all the varieties of tourmaline only, and is now used by some mineralogists in its earliest application, and is restricted to the black varieties of tourmaline.

schorl-rock, *s.*
Petrol.: A name sometimes applied to rocks consisting largely of tourmaline and quartz; a variety of tourmaline-granite (q.v.), found associated with tin-ore.

sçhor-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *schorl; -aceous.*] Pertaining to or containing schorl; schorlous.

schorlaceous-granite, *s.* [TOURMALINE-GRANITE.]

schorlaceous-schist, *s.* [TOURMALINE-SCHIST.]

sçhorl'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *schorl;* suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: The same as PYCNITE (q.v.).

sçhorl'-ŏ-mīte, *s.* [Eng. *schorl; om* connective, and suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: A massive mineral of a black color. Hardness, 7 to 7·5; sp. gr. 3·745 to 3·862; lustre, vitreous; fracture, conchoidal. Compos. (according to Whitney): silica, 24·9; sesquioxide of iron, 21·9; lime, 30·7; titanic acid, 22·5 = 100, equivalent to the formula, $3CaO,SiO_3 + Fe_2O_3SiO_3 + CaO,2TiO_2$. Found at Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

sçhor'-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *schorl; -ous.*] Pertaining to or possessing the properties of schorl; containing or resembling schorl.

schorlous-topaz, *s.* Schorlite.

sçhor'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *schorl; -y.*] Schorlous.

sçhŏt-tîsh', sçhŏt-tîsçhe', *s.* [Ger. *schottische* = Scottish.]
Music: A dance, resembling a polka, performed by a lady and gentleman; also the music for such a dance. It is written in 2/4 time.

sçhrăňk'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after F. Schrank, a German botanist.]
Bot.: A genus of Eumimoseæ. *Schrankia uncinata* is the Pink Sensitive Plant of New Mexico.

sçhrauf'-īte (au as ow), *s.* [After Prof. A. Schrauf, of Vienna; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: A fossil resin occurring in schistose sandstone, at Wamma, Bukowina. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 1·0 to 1·12; color, hyacinth-red to blood-red. Compos.: carbon, 73·81; hydrogen, 8·82; oxygen, 17·37, which leads to the formula, $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$.

sçhreī'-bĕrș-īte, *s.* [After Carl von Schreibers; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: A mineral occurring only in meteoric iron. It forms steel-gray folia, lying between the crystalline plates of the various alloys of iron and nickel of which meteoric iron consists. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 7·01 to 7·22. Compos.: essentially a phosphide of iron and nickel.

schrōde, *s.* [SCRODE.]

sçhroeck'-ĭňg-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Schroeckinger; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: A hydrous oxy-carbonate of uranium, occurring at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, in small, six-sided, tabular crystals, implanted on uraninite (q.v.).

sçhroet'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [After the Austrian chemist, Schrötter; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: A gum-like mineral, amorphous. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 1·95–2·05; color, shades of green, yellowish; translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, having the formula $8Al_2O_3,3SiO_2 + 30HO$.

sçhûch'-ard-tīte, *s.* [After Dr. Schuchardt, of Görlitz; suff. *-ite (Min.);* Ger. *chrysopraserde.*]
Min.: An earthy substance consisting mostly of minute scales found with the chrysoprase of Kosemütz, Silesia. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, sesqui- and protoxide of iron and nickel.

*** sçhŭch'-ĭn,** *s.* [SCUTCHEON.]

sçhüetz'-īte, *s.* [After Herr Schütz; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: The same as CELESTITE (q.v.).

sçhuit, schuyt, *s.* [SHOOT, SHUTE.]

schule, *s.* [SCHOOL, *s.*] *(Scotch.)*

Sçhûltz, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

Schultz's test, *s.* A test for cellulose. It consists of a solution of chloride of zinc, iodide of potassium, and iodine, and colors cellulose, if present, blue.

sçhûlz'-īte (z as tz), *s.* [After W. Schulz; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: The same as GEOCRONITE (q.v.).

sçhûňg'-īte, *s.* [After Schunga, Olonetz, Russia, where found; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: An amorphous variety of carbon, differing somewhat from anthracite in its chemical composition and physical properties.

sçhwărtz'-ĕm-bêrg-īte, *s.* [After Schwartzemberg, who discovered it; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: A mineral forming crystalline and amorphous crusts on galena (q.v.) in the desert of Atacama, South America. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·7 to 6·3; lustre, adamantine; color and streak, shades of yellow. Compos.: an oxychloro-iodide of lead, with the probable formula, $Pb(I,Cl) + 2 PbO$.

sçhwătz'-īte, *s.* [After Schwatz, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]
Min.: A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing over 15 per cent. of mercury. Sp. gr. 5·107; color, iron-black.

Sçhweĭn'-fûrth (th as t), *s.* [See def.]
Geog.: A town in Bavaria.

Schweinfurth-blue, *s.* Probably the same in substance as Scheele's green, prepared without heat, or treated with an alkali and digested in water. It is a beautiful color, liable to the same changes, and is of the same habits as blue verditer.

Schweinfurth-green, *s.* [EMERALD-GREEN.]

sçhweĭtz'-ĕr-īte, sçhweĭz'-ĕr-īte (w as v, z as tz), *s.* [Ger. *Schweiz, Schweitz* = Switzerland; suff. *-erite (Petrol.).*]
Petrol.: A name given to a serpentine (q.v.) occurring in Switzerland, frequently pseudomorphous after actinolite or tremolite (q.v.).

sçī-a-dŏp'-ĭ-tȳs, *s.* [Gr. σκιάς (*skias*), genit. σκιάδος (*skiados*) = any shelter, and πίτυς (*pitus*) = a pine-tree.]
Bot.: A genus of Cunninghameæ, akin to Sequoia. *Sciadopitys verticillata* was introduced from Japan in 1860.

sçī-æ'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκίαινα (*skiaina*) = the female of *Sciæna nigra.*]
Ichthy: The typical genus of the family Sciænidæ (q.v.). Upper jaw overlapping, or equal to the lower; cleft of mouth horizontal, or nearly so; no barbel. About fifty species are known, approximately with the range of the family. *Sciæna aquila* is the Maigre (q.v.). Some of the species—as *S. nigra*, from the Mediterranean, and *S. richardsonii*, from Lake Huron—have the second ray very strong, and are sometimes made a separate genus, Corvina.

sçī-æ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciæn(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Ichthy.: The sole family of the division Sciæniformes (q.v.), with thirteen genera, from the tropical and sub-tropical coasts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Body rather elongate, compressed, covered with ctenoid scales; lateral line continuous; teeth in villiform bands; palate toothless; stomach cæcal; air-bladder frequently with numerous appendages. Many attain a large size, and nearly all are eaten.

sçī-æ-nĭ-for'-mēș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciæna* (q.v.), and *forma* = shape, appearance.]
Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes. Soft dorsal generally much more developed than the spinous and anal; no pectoral filaments; head with muciferous canals well developed. [SCIÆNIDÆ.]

sçī'-æ-noĭd, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sciæn(a);* Eng. suff. *-oid.*]
A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Sciænidæ. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 144.)
B. *As subst.:* Any member of the Sciænidæ.
"The seas and rivers in which *Sciænoids* generally occur."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 430.

sçī-æ-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sciæn(a)*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]
Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ, with two species, *Sciænurus bowerbankii* and *S. crassior*, from the London Clay of Sheppey.

sçī'-a-grăph, *s.* [SCIAGRAPHY.]
1. The section of a building to show its inside.
2. A shadow-picture, such as produced by the x-rays of Prof. Rœntgen. [See RŒNTGEN.]

sçī-ăg-ra-phĕr, *s.* One who practices or is proficient in the art of sciagraphy.

sçī-a-grăph'-ĭc, sçī-a-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sciagraph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy; done by sciagraphy.

sçī-a-grăph'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sciagraphical; -ly.*] In a sciagraphical manner; by sciagraphy.

sçī-ăg'-ra-phȳ, sçī-ŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. σκιαγραφία (*skiagraphia*), from σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to describe, to draw; Fr. *sciagraphie.*]
1. *Art:* The act or art of correctly delineating shadows in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.
"Let those who are delighted with *sciagraphy* paint out . . . these shadow-patriarchs."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 111.
2. *Arch.:* The profile or section of a building showing its inside; a sciagraph.
3. *Astron.:* The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars; dialling.
4. *Photog.:* The act or art of producing shadow pictures, as by the x-rays of Rœntgen.

*** sçī-ăm'-a-chȳ,** *s.* [SCIOMACHY.]

sçī-ăr'-a, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. σκιαρός (*skiaros*) = shady, dark.]
Entom.: A genus of Mycetophilidæ (q.v.). The larvæ of *Sciara militaris*, the Army worm, march in a band three or four inches broad and about twelve feet long.

sçī'-a-scōpe, *s.* [See SKIASCOPE.]

*** sçī-a-thĕr'-ĭc, * sçī-a-thĕr'-ĭc-al, * sçī-a-tĕr'-ĭc-al, * sçī-ŏ-tĕr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. σκιαθήρας (*skiathēras*) = a sun-dial, from σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow, and θηρῶ (*thērō*) = to hunt.] Pertaining or belonging to a sun-dial.

*** sçī-a-thĕr'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sciatherical; -ly.*] In a sciatheric manner; by means of a sun-dial.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc, * sçī-ăt'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sciatique*, from Low Lat. *sciaticus*, a corrupt. of Lat. *ischiadicus* = subject to gout in the hip, from Gr. ἰσχιαδικός (*ischiadikos*) = subject to pains in the loins, from ἰσχιάς (*ischias*), genit. ἰσχιαδός (*ischiados*) = pain in the loins, from ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the socket in which the thigh-bone turns; Sp. *ciatica.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Of or pertaining to the hip.
"On the *sciatic* nerve of a rabbit."—*Philosophical Transactions*, xci. 13.
2. Affecting the hip.
*** B.** *As subst.:* The sciatica (q.v.).
"Rack'd with *sciaticks*, martyr'd with the stone."
Pope: Satires, iv. 54.

sciatic-notch, *s.*
Anat.: A great and a small notch in the innominate bone.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc-a, *s.* [SCIATIC.]
Pathol.: Acute pain produced by neuralgia following the course of the great sciatic nerve, generally in only one limb. It extends from the sciatic notch down the posterior surface of the thigh to the popliteal space, or even to the foot, and arises from pressure on the nerve by intestinal accumulations, or from tumors, inflammation, over-fatigue, exposure to cold and wet, or rheumatism. There are often nocturnal exacerbations of pain.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sciatic; -al.*] Sciatic.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sciatical; -ly.*] With or by means of sciatica.

sçī'-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scientia* = science, knowledge, from *sciens*, genit. *scientis*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know; Sp. *ciencia;* Port. *sciencia;* Ital. *scienzia, scienza.*]
* 1. Knowledge. (*Byron: Cain*, i. 1.)

2. Knowledge amassed, severely tested, coordinated, and systematized, specially regarding those wide generalizations called the laws of nature. Herbert Spencer thus classifies the sciences: (1) Abstract sciences: logic and mathematics; (2) Abstract concrete sciences: mechanics, chemistry, physics, &c.; (3) Concrete sciences: astronomy, geology, biology, sociology, &c. No science rests on a firmer base than mathematics, which, being founded on demonstrative evidence, may be accepted as absolutely true. The results in logic, which, like mathematics, is a deductive science, are much less certain; for error may creep into the premises, with the result of vitiating the conclusion. All other sciences are to a large extent inductive. These, resting only on probable evidence, are not really science, or knowledge, in the strict sense of the word, but continually approach nearer and nearer to it, as scientific methods improve. The sciences vary in the distance they have moved towards perfection, astronomy having gone far forward and therapeutics lagged behind. The inductive sciences may be divided into the mental and the physical. The former can largely be studied by reflection on our own mental operations; the latter require observation, experiment, comparison of the facts obtained, inductive and deductive reasoning, the whole ending in as wide generalization as the ascertained facts will permit. No one can be a truly scientific student unless he considers truth of priceless importance, and is prepared to sacrifice all preconceived notions and carefully elaborated opinions, whenever he discovers them to be erroneous. No expenditure of money, time, or even life, is considered extravagant if the sacrifice be made for the discovery of fresh truth. The initial stages in the evolution of the several sciences are to be sought in a remote period of antiquity. Moral science, a department of mental science, reached some degree of maturity first, early man desiring to ascertain what his conduct should be to his fellows and to his God or gods. Mental science, or the investigation of the thinking and feeling mind, came next; but, to this day, has made but slow progress, and is still far from certainty. Physical science had really commenced, though it was in its infancy, when ancient myths of observation were framed, many of which were hypotheses to account for natural phenomena. Its progress, slow till the eighteenth century, has since then been increasingly rapid. Prior to this, the greatest advances were made in astronomy and in physics, then in chemistry, botany, &c. Geology did not attract much notice till the beginning of the nineteenth century, and anthropology, comparative religions, &c., not till its second half. Though science has been prosecuted by its most earnest cultivators for its own sake, and not for the beneficial effects which the discoveries will have on mankind, yet those discoveries have already helped man incalculably. Railways, ocean steamers, telegraphy, gas, &c., all resulted from scientific inquiry turned to practical account.

3. Knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter, co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized: as, the *science* of botany, of geology, &c.

† 4. Art or skill derived or resulting from precepts, principles, or training; exceptional or preeminent skill.

* 5. One of the seven liberal arts: grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

"Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the seven."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 43.

* 6. An object of study; a branch of knowledge.

"To instruct her fully in those *sciences*
Whereof I know she is not ignorant."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

¶ Science is the result of general laws, and is sometimes called theory, as correlative with art. Art is the application of knowledge to practice. A principle of science is a rule in art. Science is knowledge; art is skill in using it.

¶ (1) *Applied science:* A science whose laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena.

(2) *Mental and Moral science:* [SCIENCE, 2].

(3) *Natural science:* [NATURAL].

(4) *Physical science:* [SCIENCE, 2].

(5) *The science:* The art of boxing; pugilism. (*Slang.*)

* **sçī'-ençe,** *v.t.* [SCIENCE, *s.*] To cause to become versed in science; to make skilled; to instruct.

"Deep *science'd* in the mazy love
Of mad philosophy."
Francis: Horace; Odes, i. 34.

* **sçī'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know.] Knowing, skilful.

sçī-ĕn'-tēr, *adv.* [Lat.]
Law: Knowingly, wilfully.

* **sçī-ĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Low Lat. *scientialis*, from Lat. *scientia* = science (q.v.).] Pertaining to science; producing science or knowledge.

"But first, low reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt within, whose presence had infused
Into the plant *sciential* sap."
Milton: P. L., ix. 837.

* **sçī-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Prob. for *scientifical.*] Scientific. (*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 11.)

sçī-ęn-tĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*, from Lat. *scientificus*, from *scientia* = science, and *facio* to make; Sp. *cientifico;* Ital. *scientifico.*]

1. Pertaining to science; used in science.

"Voyages and travels, when not obscured by *scientific* observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity."—*Knox: Essay* 14.

2. Endowed with a knowledge of science; well versed in science.

"Such is the youth whose *scientific* pate
Class honours, medals, fellowships await."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; College Exam.

3. Treating of or devoted to science: as, a *scientific* treatise.

4. In accordance with the rules or principles of science: as, a *scientific* classification.

5. Extremely or remarkably skilful.

* **sçī-ęn-tĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *scientific; -al.*] The same as SCIENTIFIC (q.v.).

"The volumes of *scientifical* and literary societies or academies are infinite."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 2.

sçī-ęn-tĭf'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scientifical; -ly.*] In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science; with extreme skill.

"It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

sçī'-ent-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *scient; -ism.*] The views or practice of scientists.

¶ *Scientism* and *scientist* are words of recent and doubtful formation.

sçī'-ent-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *scient; -ist.*] One who is versed in or devoted to science; one skilled in a particular science; a scientific person; a savant.

"Staffs of *scientists* attached to various administrative departments of the State."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

sçī'-lĭç-ĕt, *conj.* [Lat.] To wit, videlicet namely. (Generally contracted to *scil.* or *sc.*)

sçĭl'-lą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκίλλα (*skilla*) = a squill.]

Bot.: Squill; the typical genus of Scilleæ (q.v.). Flowers racemose or corymbose; perianth with six spreading segments, decidnous, on a leafless scape without a spathe; bract membranaceous or obsolete. Known species about sixty, chiefly from Europe and western Asia. *Scilla maritima* or *Urginea Scilla*, the officinal squill, is used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant. The bulbs of *S. hyacinthoides* are used in India as a substitute for Squill (q.v.). They are given also for strangury and fever in horses. The bulbs of *S. indica* and *S. maritima*, also Indian species, are nauseous and acrid. They are emetic, purgative, expectorant, and diuretic, according to the doses.

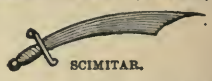
sçĭl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scill(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lillaceæ. Fruit dry, capsular; root bulbous. Sometimes merged in the Lilleæ (q.v.).

sçĭl'-lĭt-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scill(a)(mar)it(ima); -in.*]

Chem.: The active ingredient of *Scilla maritima*, obtained by treating a decoction of the bulbs with acetate of lead, and agitating the filtrate with purified animal charcoal which absorbs the scillitin, and gives it up again to boiling alcohol. It is left on evaporation as an amorphous neutral mass, having a bitter-sweet taste. Taken internally, it causes vomiting and purging. It has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

sçĭm'-ĭ-tąr, sçĭm'-ĭ-tēr, * sçĭm'-ĕ-tąr, * sçym-ĭ-tąr, * sĕm'-ĭ-tąr, * smy-ter, * cĭm-e-ter, *s.* [Fr. *cimeterre*, a corrupt. of Pers. *shimshir*, *shamshir* = a sword, a sabre, from *sham* = a nail, and *shér* = a lion; Sp. *cimitarra;* Ital. *scimitarra, scimitara.*]


SCIMITAR.

1. *Lit.:* An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, much curved, and heaviest toward the top.

"He dies upon my *scimitar's* sharp point."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Any arm or weapon.

"When Winter wields
His icy *scimitar*." *Wordsworth: Miscell. Pieces.*

scimitar-pod, *s.*
Bot.: The legume of *Entada scandens.*

scimitar-shaped, *a.* [ACINACIFORM.]

sçĭn'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scinc(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Skinks; an extensive family of smooth-scaled Lizards, frequenting dry and stony places, and almost universally distributed, being absent only from the Arctic and Antarctic zones. It comprises three distinct forms: (1) Snake-like; (2) with a single pair of limbs; (3) lacertiform, as Scincus. Entire body covered with rounded imbricate scales, quincuncially arranged; head with symmetrical shield, eyelids developed; nostrils behind the rostral shield; tongue short, with a notch in front. The family has different limits assigned by different authors. Wallace puts the genera at sixty, and the species at 300. [SKINK.]

sçĭn'-cōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [SCINCOIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Scincidæ or Scincoidæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any lizard of the family Scincidæ or Scincoidæ.

"Australia has some remarkable *Scincoids*."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 296.

† **sçĭn-cōĭ'-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *scinc(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Scincidæ. With the Zonuridæ it forms the suborder Brevilingues or Pachyglossa.

sçĭn-cōĭ'-dĕ-ąn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scincoid(æ);* Eng. suff. *-ean.*] The same as SCINCOID, A. (q.v.).

"All the *Scincoidean* Lizards have the body covered by similar scales."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 526.

sçĭn'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκίγκος (*skingkos*).]

Zool.: Skink; the typical genus of the family Scincidæ, with two species from North Africa and Syria. [ADDA.]

sçĭn-dăp'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκινδαψός (*skindapsos*) = an ivy-like plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Calleæ, akin to Pothos. Scrambling plants, with perforated or pinnate leaves. The fruit of *Scindapsus officinalis*, cut in pieces and dried, is used in India as a stimulant, a diaphoretic, an anthelmintic, an aromatic, and a carminative.

* **sçĭn'-dąr-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *scindo* = to cut.] To break to pieces. (*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum Brit.*, p. 415.)

sçĭnk, *s.* [Lat. *scincus.*]

1. A skink.

2. A cast calf. (*Prov.*)

* **sçĭnque (que as k),** *s.* [SKINK.]

sçĭn'-tĭl-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a spark.] A spark, a glimmer, a tittle; the least particle: as, There is not a *scintilla* of evidence against him.

sçĭn'-tĭl-lant, *a.* [Lat. *scintillans*, pr. par. of *scintillo* = to throw out sparks; *scintilla* = a spark.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

"Who can view the pointed rays
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?"
Green: Spleen, 219.

sçĭn'-tĭl-lāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *scintillatus*, pa. par. of *scintillo* = to throw out sparks.]

1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.

2. To sparkle, to twinkle, as the fixed stars.

sçĭn-tĭl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scintillationem*, accus. of *scintillatio*, from *scintillo* = to scintillate (q.v.); Ital. *scintillazione.*]

1. The act of emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; a sparkling.

"For these *scintillations* are not the accension of the ayr, upon the collision of two hard bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the fixed stars.

"They seemed to emulate so many little stars in a cloudless but dark night, and continued this *scintillation* longer than one would have expected."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 474.

3. A flash, a spark.

"Some *scintillations* of Promethean fire."
Cowper: To his Father. (Trans.)

* **sçĭ-ŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [SCIAOGRAPHY.]

sçī'-ō-lĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *sciolus* = a smatterer, dimin. from *scius* = knowing; *scio* = to know.] A smattering of knowledge on any subject, combined with hollow pretence to the possession of more.

"It is the triumph of scientific statesmanship over effeminate *sciolism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876.

sçī'-ō-lĭst, *s.* [SCIOLISM.] One who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

"A marginal gloss, made by some ignorant *sciolist*."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 166.

sçī-ō-lĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sciolist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; superficial.

* **sçī'-ō-loŭs,** *a.* [SCIOLISM.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; having a superficial knowledge.

"I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 8.

* **sçī-ŏm'-ą-chy,** * **sçī-ăm'-ą-chy,** *s.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία (*skiamachia*), from σκία (*skia*) = a shadow, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle; Fr. *sciamachie.*] A fighting with a shadow; a vain or futile combat.

"To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words."—*Cowley: Government of Oliver Cromwell.*

* **sçī'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. σκία (*skia*) = a shadow, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination, prophecy.] Divination by shadows.

sçī'-ŏn, * **sī'-ŏn,** * **ci-on,** * **sy-on,** * **cy-un,** * **si-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *scion* = a scion, a shoot, a twig, from *scier* = to cut, to saw, from Lat. *seco* = to cut.]

1. *Lit.:* A shoot or twig; especially one taken for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree or for planting; a cutting.

"[The elder tree] will grow of *sions* and impes even as the poplar."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

2. *Fig.:* A descendant, a child, an heir.

sçī-ŏp'-tĭc, sçī-ŏp'-trĭc, *a.* [Gr. σκία (*skia*) = a shadow, and ὄπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see.] Of or pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.

scioptic-ball, scioptric-ball, *s.* A perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its centre to a small extent in any direction like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

sçī-ŏp'-tĭ-cŏn, *s.* [SCIOPTIC.] A form of magic lantern invented in America, the first to employ a two-wicked paraffin lamp. Since its introduction, three, four, and five wicks have been employed.

sçī-ŏp'-tĭcs, *s.* [SCIOPTIC.] The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, &c.

Sçī'-ōte, Sçī'-ŏt, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scio, an island in the Ægian Sea, or to its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Scio.

sçī-ō-thĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [SCIATHERIC.] Of or pertaining to sun-dials.

sciotheric-telescope, *s.*

Dialing: A horizontal dial with a telescope attached to it.

scĭr'-ĕ fā'-çĭ-ăs (or **c** as **sh**), *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: A writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record, or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

* **sçĭre'-wȳte,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *scire* = shire, and *wyte.*] The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

* **sçĭ-rŏc',** * **sçĭ-rŏc'-cō,** * **sĭ-rŏcc',** *s.* [SIROCCO.]

scĭr'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scirpus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ (q.v.).

scĭr'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. = *Scirpus lacustris.*] (See def.)

Bot.: The typical genus of Scirpeæ (q.v.). Spikelets solitary, fascicled, or many-flowered, glumes imbricated on all sides; hypogynous bristles six or fewer; style deciduous; fruit compressed or trigonous. Known species about fifty, widely diffused. *S. lacustris* and other species are sometimes used like rushes for making chair bottoms, baskets, &c. Its root is astringent and diuretic. The tubers of *S. dubius* are eaten in India, as those of *S. tuberosus* are in China, where they are cultivated. The latter is cultivated in India as a source of starch. *S. maritimus* grows extensively along the shores of the Baltic. The species of Scirpus are ordinarily known as bulrushes, a name which they bear in common with species of the genus Typha.

† **scĭr-rhō'-sis,** *s.* [SCIRRHUS.]

scĭr-rhŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *schirrous*; *-ity.*]

Med.: The quality or state of being scirrhous; a scirrhus.

"The difficulty of swallowing and breathing, occasioned by *schirrosities* of the glands, is not to be cured any otherwise than by extirpation."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

scĭr'-rhoŭs, * **skĭr'-rŏus,** *a.* [SCIRRHUS.] Proceeding from, or of the nature of scirrhus; resembling a scirrhus; hard, indurated.

"As sharp corrosives to the *schirrhous* flesh."
Jago: Edge-Hill, bk. iii.

scĭr'-rhŭs, † **scĭr-rhō'-sis,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σκίρος (*skiros*) = a hardened swelling or tumour.]

Pathol.: Hard cancer, occurring in the breast, tongue, &c.

"Such a thing breeds in men upon the hardness of liver or spleene, which the physicians call *scirrhus*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. xv.

scĭr'-rōid, *a.* [Eng. *scirr(us)*; *-oid.*] Resembling scirrhus.

* **scĭr-rŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [SCIRRHOSITY.]

* **sçĭs-çĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sciscitatio*, from *sciscitatus*, pa. par. of *sciscitor* = to inquire, from *scisco* = to begin to know; *scio* = to know.] The act of inquiring; inquiry, demand.

* **sçĭse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut.] To cut.

"The wicked steel *sciseed* deep in his right side."
Fairfax.

* **sçĭs'-çarz,** *s. pl.* [SCISSORS.]

sçĭs'-çel, *s.* [SCISSILE, *a.*]

Metal-working:

1. Clippings of metallic plates.

2. Remainder of plates after planchets have been punched therefrom for coin.

* **sçĭs-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [SCISE.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

"The differences of impressible, and not impressible; figurable, and not figurable; mouldable, and not mouldable; *scissible*, and not *scissible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 846.

sçĭs'-sĭl, *s.* [SCISSEL.]

* **sçĭs'-sĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *scissilis*, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut; Fr. *scissile.*] Capable of being cut; scissible.

"Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance; it is *scissile* like a solid."—*Arbuthnot: Nature of Aliments*, ch. vi.

sçĭs'-sĭle, *s.* [SCISSEL.]

* **sçĭss'-ĭŏn** (**ss** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scissionem*, accus. of *scissio* = a cutting, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing with an edged instrument; division, cut.

* **sçĭz'-çŏr,** *v.t.* [SCISSORS.] To cut with scissors; to prepare with the help of scissors.

scissor-bills, *s. pl.* [SKIMMER.]

scissor-bird, scissor-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: *Milvulus tyrannus* (or *forficatus*), a native of Central America, occasionally straying to the United States. The body is only about four inches long, but the two exterior feathers, which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, are at least ten inches in length, whilst those in the centre are not more than two and a half inches. Head and cheeks deep black; crest yellow; back ash-gray; under-surface white; quills, wing-covers, and rump blackish-brown edged with gray. They live chiefly on insects, but they also pursue and devour small birds.

scissor-tail, *s.* [SCISSOR-BIRD.]

scissor-tooth, *s.* [SECTORIAL.]

sçĭs'-çŏrs, * **sçĭs'-çarz,** * **cis-sers,** * **sis-oures,** * **cys-owre,** * **siz-ars,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *cisoures*; Fr. *ciseaux*, pl. of *ciseau*, formerly *cisel* = a chisel; prob. from the same base as Lat. *seco* = to cut.] [CHISEL.] A cutting instrument consisting of two portions pivoted together and having blades which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them. Frequently spoken of as a pair of scissors.

"My master preaches patience to him, and the while His man with *scissors* nicks him for a fool."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors v.

¶ *Scissors and paste:* An expression signifying hasty and indiscriminate compilation, as distinguished from original literary work. Also used in the sense of printing previously published, as distinct from original matter. The expression probably originated in a newspaper-office, where paragraphs are cut out from exchanges and pasted on pieces of paper to be sent to the compositors.

* **sçĭss'-ūre** (**ss** as **zh**), *s.* [Lat. *scissura*, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut.]

1. *Lit.:* A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting; a cleft, a cut, a fissure.

"The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. *Fig.:* A rupture, a split, a division.

"To this sect may be imputed all the *scissures* that have happened in Christianity."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 5.

sçĭs-sū-rĕl'-ĭą, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *scissura* = a rending, a cleft.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of Scissurellinæ (q.v.). Shell minute, thin, not pearly; body whorl large, spur small, surface striated, aperture operculate rounded, the adult with a slit in the side. Known recent species five, from Britain, the Mediterranean, &c.; fossil four, from the Tertiary.

sçĭs-sū-rĕl-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scissurell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Haliotidæ. (*Tate.*)

† **sçī-tą-mĭn'-ē-æ,** * **sçī-tąm'-ĭn-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *scitam(enta)* = delicate food, dainties; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Botany:

† 1. (*Of the form* scitamineæ): The same as ZINGIBERACEÆ (q.v.).

* 2. (*Of the form* scitamina): The third order in Linnæus's *Natural System* (1751). Genera, Musa, Canna, Amomum, &c.

sçī-tą-mĭn'-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scitamine(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Scitamineæ (q.v.).

sçī-ūr'-ą-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. *sciur(us)* = a squirrel, and *avus* = an ancestor.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sciuridæ, with three species, allied to the type-genus, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

sçī-ūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Sciuromorpha (q.v.), containing the True Squirrels, Flying Squirrels, and Marmots. Arboreal or terrestrial rodents, with cylindrical, hairy tails; molars rooted, tubercular. Absent only from the Australian region. There are two sub-families, Arctomyinæ and Sciurinæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* They appear in the Eocene.

sçĭ-ụ-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* True Squirrels; the typical subfamily of Sciuridæ (q.v.), with the same distribution. Form slender, tail long and hairy. There are four genera: Sciurus, Pteromys, Tamias, and Xerus.

2. *Palæont.:* [SCIURUS].

sçĭ′-ụ-rīne, *a. & s.* [SCIURINÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or having the nature of the squirrels.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Sciuridæ (q.v.).

sçĭ-ür-ŏ-mor′-phą, *s. pl.* [Gr. σκίουρος (*skiouros*) = a squirrel, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: A group of *Rodentia simplicidentata*, with four families: Anomaluridæ, Sciuridæ, Heptodontidæ, and Castoridæ.

† **sçĭ-ụ-rŏp′-tĕr-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. σκίουρος (*skiouros*) = a squirrel, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Zool.: Flying Squirrels; a genus of Sciuridæ, more frequently merged in Pteromys (q.v.), with numerous species widely distributed. Of American species the most common is the Assapan, *S. volucella*, abundant from the Gulf to Canada. The genus is akin to Pteromys (q.v.), and has a similar patagium, but the tail is flat, and the long hairs thereon are arranged in two rows.

sçĭ-ür′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκίουρος (*skiouros*) = a squirrel (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Sciurinæ, with the range of the family; species very numerous. No cheek-pouches or patagium.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Eocene of Europe and the Post-pliocene of North America.

sçlāte, *s. & v.* [SLATE, *s. & v.*]

Sçlā′-tĕr, *s.* [P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Zool. Soc., London.] (See compound.)

Sclater's hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Bycanistes subcylindricus.*

* **sclaun-dre,** *s.* [SLANDER.]

Sclăv, Sclăve, *s.* [SLAV.]

Sclą-vō′-nĭ-ąn, Sląvŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [SLAVONIAN, SLAVONIC.]

Sclavonian-grebe, *s.*

Ornith.: *Podiceps cornutus*, called also the Dusky and Horned Grebe. It is an occasional winter visitor to Britain.

* **sclen-dre,** *a.* [SLENDER.]

sclĕr-, *pref.* [SCLERO-.]

sclĕr′-ą-gŏg-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. ἀγώγη (*agōgē*) = a leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.] A word used by ascetics to express a severe handling of the body; severe discipline or mortification of the body.

"Not our reformation, but our slothfulness, doth indispose us, that we let others run faster than we in temperance, in chastity, in *scleragogy*, as it is called." —*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 51.

sclĕr′-ănth, *s.* [SCLERANTHUS.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Scleranthaceæ (q.v.).

sclĕr-ăn-thā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scleranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Scleranths; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Small, inconspicuous herbs, with opposite, exstipulate leaves; minute, axillary, sessile flowers; a four- or five-toothed calyx with a stiff tube; no petals, and one to ten stamens; styles two or one; emarginate ovary simple, superior, one-seeded, the seed hanging from a slender cord rising from the base of the ovary; seed-vessel a membranous utricle within the hardened calyx. Found in temperate climates. Known genera four, species fourteen. (*Lindley.*)

sclĕr-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Knawel, the typical genus of Scleranthaceæ (q.v.). Flowers in cymes or fascicles; calyx five-cleft; petals none; stamens ten, five, or more often abortive or wanting; styles two. Two species are British, *Scleranthus annuus*, the Annual, and *S. perennis*, the Perennial Knawel.

sclĕr′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scler(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ.

sclĕr′-ŏ-mą, *s.* [SCLEROMA.]

sclĕr-ĕn-çĕ′-phā′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. ἐγκεφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Pathol.: Induration of the brain.

sclĕr-ĕn′-chȳ-mą, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

1. *Bot.:* Mittenius's name for the thickened parenchyma and prosenchyma found in ferns and other vascular cryptogams.

2. *Zool.:* The calcareous tissue of a coral.

sclĕr-ĕt′-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *scle(r)-*, Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin occurring in pea-like bodies in the coal measures of Wigan. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 1·136; colour, black, in thin splinters by transmitted light, reddish-brown; lustre, brilliant; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: carbon, 77·05; hydrogen, 8·99; oxygen, 10·28; ash, 3·68 = 100.

sclĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = dryness.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sclereæ (q.v.). Known species 149, chiefly from sub-tropical countries. The root of *Scleria lithosperma* is supposed in India to be of use in nephritis.

sclĕr-ĭ′-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σκληρία (*sklēria*) = hardness.]

Pathol.: Any hard tumour or induration.

sclĕr′-īte, *s.* [Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Zool. (Pl.): Calcareous spicules in the soft tissues of the Gorgonidæ. They sometimes project, rendering the surface of the cœnosarc rough and prickly.

sclĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = dry, hard.] Dry, hard.

sclĕr′-ŏ-bāse, sclĕr-ŏ-bā′-sĭs, *s.* [SCLEROBASICA.]

Comp. Anat.: An epidermic stem-like corallum; specif., that of the Sclerobasica (q.v.).

sclĕr-ŏ-bā′-sĭc, *a.* [SCLEROBASICA.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the Sclerobasica; possessing a sclerobase (q.v.).

sclĕr-ŏ-bā′-sĭ-cą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard, stiff, and βάσις (*basis*) = a pedestal.]

1. *Zool.:* Black Corals, a sub-order of Zoantharia (q.v.). [CORAL, *s.* ¶ (1).]

2. *Palæont.:* They commence in the Miocene.

sclĕr′-ŏ-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = a fracture; Ger. *skleroklas.*]

Min.: The same as SARTORITE and DUFRENOYSITE (q.v.).

sclĕr′-ŏ-dĕrm, *s.* [SCLERODERMI.] Any fish of the family Scleroderni (q.v.).

"The *Scleroderms* may be divided into three very natural groups."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, p. 685.

sclĕr-ŏ-dĕr′-mą, *s.* [SCLERODERMATA.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

sclĕr-ŏ-dĕr′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

1. *Zool.:* Hexacorolla; a sub-order of Zoantharia (q.v.). They possess a corallum partially or wholly developed within the tissues of the polypes themselves, not consisting of scattered spicules, the parts being generally disposed in multiples of six. The actinosoma may be simple (consisting of a single polype), or composite (consisting of many polypes united by a cœnosarc). The Scleroderniata are divided into four groups: Aporosa, Perforata, Tabulata, and Tubulosa. They attain their maximum development in warm seas.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Silurian onward.

sclĕr-ŏ-dĕr′-mī, *s. pl.* [SCLERODERMATA.]

Ichthy.: A family of Plectognathi (q.v.). Snout somewhat produced; jaws armed with few distinct teeth; skin with scutes or rough; elements of a spinous dorsal and ventral generally present. They are marine fishes of small size, very common in the tropics, but scarcer in higher latitudes. There are three groups: Triacanthina, Balistina, and Ostracontina.

sclĕr-ŏ-dĕrm′-ĭc, *a.* [SCLERODERMATA.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the Scleroderinata (q.v.); having a corallum secreted by the polype or polypes.

sclĕr′-ŏ-ġĕn, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied to the incrusting matter deposited within the cells of woody fibre, more particularly in bark, the external portion of roots, and in hard seeds. It is said to correspond to lignin.

¶ It causes the grittiness of the pear, the stones of plums, peaches, &c., the osseous parts of which were originally membranous.

sclĕr-ŏ-ġĕn′-ĕ-ą, *s.* [SCLEROGEN.]

Bot.: A tendency in cultivated plants to revert to their natural wild state, pears becoming gritty, potatoes stringy, &c.

† **sclĕr-ŏ-ġĕn′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, the cheek.]

Ichthy.: A family of Owen's Acanthopteri Veri, now often called Triglidæ, or merged in Cottidæ, Scorpænidæ, &c.

sclĕr′-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having a hard texture.

sclĕr′-ŏ-mą, sclĕr′-ĕ-mą, *s.* [Gr., from σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

sclĕr-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for accurately determining the degree of hardness of a mineral. [HARDNESS, II. 3.]

* **sclĕr-ŏph-thăl′-mĭ-ą,** *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *ophthalmia* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: An inflammation of the eye, with redness, pain, hardness of the eyeball, making its motion slow. The eyelids are hard and dry. (*Parr.*)

sclĕr-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

¶ *Sclerosis of the brain:*

Pathol.: Induration of the brain, occurring in connection with cerebral atrophy.

sclĕr-ŏ-skĕl′-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues which enclose organs. (*Owen.*)

sclĕr-ŏs′-tŏ-mą, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Strongylidæ, of which family Cobbold makes *Sclerostoma syngamus* (the parasite which causes gapes in fowls) the type. *S. duodenale* (*Dochmius anchylostomum*, or *Anchylostoma duodenale*), discovered by Dubeni in Milan in 1838, is a common endoparasite in man in Northern Italy, and is extremely abundant in Egypt. Pruner found it in nearly every corpse he examined. It is about a third of an inch long; the female is much larger and much more numerous than the male.

2. Any individual of the genus Sclerostoma. (In this sense there is a pl., *sclerostomata.*)

"I removed seven *sclerostoma*."—*Cobbold: Entozoa*, p. 86.

sclĕr′-ŏ-stōme, *s.* [SCLEROSTOMA.] Any individual of the genus Sclerostoma. (*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1,398.)

sclĕr-ŏ′-tąl, *s.* [Eng. *sclerot(ic)*; suff. *-al.*]

Ichthy.: The eye-capsule bone of a fish. (*Owen.*)

sclĕr-ŏt′-ĭc, † **sclĕr-ŏt′-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sclerotique*, from Gr. σκληρότης (*sklērotēs*) = hardness; σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard.]

A. *As adj.:* Hard, firm.

B. *As subst.:* The sclerotic-coat (q.v.). Also a medicine that causes hardness or induration of parts.

sclerotic-coat, *s.*

Anat.: The external of the three tunics of the eye, with the cornea, giving it its peculiar form. It is a dense, fibrous membrane, continuous posteriorly with the optic nerve.

sclĕr-ŏt′-ĭc-ą, *s.* [SCLEROTIC.] The same as SCLEROTIC-COAT (q.v.)

sclĕr-ŏ-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *sclerot(ic);* suff. *-itis.*]
Med.: Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

sclĕr-ŏ'-tĭ-ŭm (pl. **sclĕr-ŏ'-tĭ-ą**) (t as sh), *s.* [Gr. σκληρότης (*sklērotēs*) = hardness.]
Bot.: A spurious genus of Fungals, consisting of compact tuberous masses. Some of the species are imperfect states of other fungals. The tuberous masses constitute ergot (q.v.).

sclĕr'-ŏ-tŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sclerot(ium);* suff. *-oid* (q.v.).]
Bot.: Having the form and consistence of the pseudo-genus Sclerotium.

sclĕr'-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-,* and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a stump, a cut, a cutting.]
Anat.: A partition, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, transversely dividing the muscles of the trunk in fishes, amphibia, &c.

sclĕr'-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*).] Hard, bony.

sclĕr-ŭ-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sclerur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Dendrocolaptidæ. There is but one genus, Sclerurus, with six species, ranging from Brazil northward to Mexico.

sclĕr-ū'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scler-,* and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.] [SCLERURINÆ.]

scōat, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stop, as a wheel, by blocking or placing some obstacle in the way; to scotch.

scŏb'-by, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A familiar name for the chaffinch.

***scōbe,** *v.t.* [Cf. Lat. *scabo* = to scrape.] To slap.
"Not to speak, or he would *scobe* his mouth for him."—*Balfour* in *Carlyle: Cromwell,* iii. 162.

scŏb'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scobs,* genit. *scobis* = saw-dust, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of saw-dust or raspings.

scŏ-bī'-ną, *s.* [Lat. = a rasp or file.]
Bot.: Dumortier's name for a rachis in grasses when it is toothed and flexuose.

scŏbs, *s.* [Lat. = saw-dust, raspings, from *scabo* = to scrape.] Raspings of metals, ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c.; saw-dust.

***scoch-on,** *s.* [SCUTCHEON.]

scŏff, *v.i. & t.* [SCOFF, *s.*]
A. *Intrans.:* To manifest contempt by derision or mockery; to mock, to deride, to utter contemptuous language. (Generally followed by *at.*)
"To him who *scoffed* and doubted."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.
***B.** *Trans.:* To mock, to ridicule, to deride; to treat with derision, contempt, or scorn.
"*Scoffing* his state."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

scŏff, ***scof,** ***skof,** ***skoffe,** *s.* [O. Fris. *schof* = a scoff, a taunt; cogn. with Icel. *skaup, skop* = mockery, ridicule; *skeypa, skopa* = to scoff, to mock; *skopan* = railing; Dan. *skuffe* = to deceive.]
1. An expression of derision, mockery, or ridicule; a jibe, a flout; an expression of scorn or contempt.
"*Scoffs* and revilings are of the growth of all nations."
—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)
2. An object of derision, mockery, or scorn; a mark for derision.
"The poor, blind slave, the *scoff* and jest of all."
Longfellow: The Warning.

scŏff'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scoff,* s.; *-er.*] One who scoffs, derides, or mocks; a mocker.
"When his health was good and his spirits high, he was a *scoffer.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

***scŏff'-ĕr-y,** ***scoff-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *scoff; -ery.*] The act of scoffing; mockery.
"King Henrie the fifth in his beginning thought it a meere *scofferie* to pursue auie fallow deere with hounds."—*Holinshed: Desc. Eng.,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

scŏff'-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCOFF, *v.*]

scŏff'-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scoffing; -ly.*] In a scoffing manner; with scoffs or derision.
"He [Alphonso] did *scoffingly* and audaciously profess, that if he had stood by whilst God made the world, he could have directed the frame of it better."
—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism* (App.).

***scŏg'-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [After Scogan, jester to Edward IV.; suff. *-ism.*] Jesting, mockery.
(*Bishop Hall: Works,* ix. 183.)

***scŏg'-ąn-ly,** *a.* [SCOGANISM.] Scurrilous.
"This *scoganly* pen."—*Bp. Hall: Works,* ix. 262.

scōke, *s.* [POKE.]
Bot.: Pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra.*

***scolaie,** *v.i.* [SCHOOL.] To attend school, to study.

scōld, ***scolde, skold,** *v.i. & t.* [From Dut. *schold,* pa. t. of *scheldan* = to scold; Ger. *schalt,* pa. t. of *schelten* = to scold; connected with Icel. *skjalla* (pa. t. *skal,* pa. par. *skollinn* = to clash, to clatter; Ger. *schallen,* in comp. *erschallen* (pa. t. *erscholl*) = to resound; Sw. *skalla* = to resound.]
A. *Intrans.:* To find fault or rail noisily; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation; to brawl.
"Inclines us more to laugh than *scold.*"
Byron: Beppo, lxxix.
B. *Trans.:* To chide or find fault with noisily; to rail at; to rate, to reprimand, to vituperate.
"Our master is not a man to be scratched and *scolded* out of his kingdom."—*Warburton: On Bolingbroke's Philosophy,* let. i.

scōld, ***skolde,** *s.* [SCOLD, *v.*]
1. One who scolds; a noisy, rude, foul-mouthed woman; a virago. [BRANK, CUCKING-STOOL.]
"She is an irksome brawling *scold.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
2. A scolding, a brawl.

scōld'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scold; -er.*] One who scolds or rails; a scold.
"Whether any be braulers, slanderers, chiders, *scolders,* and sowers of discord between one person and another."—*Cranmer: Art. of Visitation.*

scōld'-ĭng, ***scold-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCOLD, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of railing or finding fault noisily; noisy rebuke.

scōld'-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scolding; -ly.*] In a scolding manner; like a scold.

scŏ-lē'-çĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolex,* genit. *scolec(is);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]
Zool.: Huxley's name for a class of Annuloida. Animals possessed of a water-vascular system, a set of vessels communicating with the exterior by means of one or more apertures situated upon the surface of the body, and branching out more or less extensively into its substance. It comprehends Cuvier's Entozoa and the free Turbellaria. Prof. Huxley included under it the Rotifera, Turbellaria, Trematoda, Tæniada, Nematoidea, Acanthocephala, and Gordiacea.

scō'-lĕ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. σκώληξ (*scōlēx*) = a worm; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *skolezit.*]
Min.: A member of the zeolite group of minerals, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Crystals mostly acicular, twinned; also occurs in nodules, fibrous and radiating. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 2·16 to 2·4; lustre, vitreous, or silky; transparent to subtranslucent. Compos.: silica, 45·8; alumina, 26·2; lime, 14·3; water, 13·7 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $3SiO_2,Al_2O_3,CaO,3HO$. The finest crystals are met with in the Berufiord, Iceland, and in the vicinity of Bombay, Poonah. Mostly found in old amygdaloidal dolerites, but occasionally in fissures in granitic rocks.

scō'-lĕx (pl. **scō'-lĭ-çēs**), *s.* [Gr. σκώληξ (*skōlēx*) = a worm.]
Zool.: The larva of the Scolecida. It is produced originally from an egg, which may by gemmation give origin to infertile deutoscolices or ovigerous proglottides.

scō-lĕx'-ĕr-ōse, *s.* [SCOLECITE.]
Min.: The same as ERSBYITE (q.v.).

scō'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. σκολιός (*skolios*) = crooked, curved, bent.]
Entom.: The typical genus of Scoliadæ (q.v.), or a genus of Mutillidæ. Palpi very short; sting powerful. Some are two inches long. They chiefly inhabit warm countries, their larvæ preying on those of the larger beetles.

***scŏ-lĭ'-ą-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scoli(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]
Entom.: Antennæ shorter than the head and thorax, thick in the female; thorax often short and produced on each side; femora bent near the apex and compressed; legs short, stout, densely clothed with spiny hairs. Now generally merged in Mutillidæ.

scŏl-ĭ-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σκόλιος (*skolios*) = crooked.]
Pathol.: Lateral curvature of the spine.

scō'-lītes, scō-lī'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκώληξ (*skōlēx*) = a worm; Eng. suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]
Palæont.: Any vertical burrow, which may have been formed by Annelids in the Upper Cambrian of England and North America and the American Upper Silurian.

scŏl'-lŏp, *s. & v.* [SCALLOP, *s. & v.*]

scŏl'-lŏped, *a.* [Eng. *scollop; -ed.*]
Bot.: Having deep and wide indentations.

scŏl-ŏ-păç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopax,* genit. *scolopac(is);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Ornith.: A cosmopolitan family of Grallæ, comprising the Snipes, Sandpipers, Curlews, and allied genera. The bill is long, very slender, and flexible. They frequent bogs and marshes, or the banks of rivers and ditches, where they probe the ground for worms, insects, and testaceous molluscs. Wallace puts the genera at twenty-one.

scŏl'-ŏ-păx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκολόπαξ (*skolōpax*) = a snipe, a woodcock.]
Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Scolopacidæ (q.v.), with four species ranging over the Palæarctic region to India, Java, and Australia. Beak long, straight, compressed; nostrils lateral, basal; legs rather short, tibia feathered nearly to joint; three toes before, almost entirely divided, one behind; wings moderate, first quill-feather longest; tail short, rounded. *Scolopax rusticula* is the Woodcock (q.v.).

scŏl-ŏ-pĕn'-dra, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκολόπενδρα (*skolopendra*) = a centipede.]
Zool.: Centipede; the typical genus of Scolopendridæ (q.v.). Legs, twenty-one or more pairs; antennæ with seventeen joints; eyes distinct, four on each side; the mandibles with a poisonous fluid injected into the wound when they bite. They shun the light, live under logs of wood, the bark of decayed trees, &c., run very fast, and are predatory. The largest are in tropical countries, some from South America being a foot long. A few small species are found in Europe. Of these *Scolopendra cingulata,* a native of France, &c., is three and a half inches long. It is rusty yellow, with the antennæ, the head, a central band, and the margins green.

scŏl-ŏ-pĕn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopendr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Zool.: A family of Chilopoda. Body elongated and with many segments; antennæ shorter than the body; organs of vision, if present, consisting of groups of ocelli on the sides of the head; tarsi with one or two joints, not annulated. Sub-families: Lithobiinæ, Scolopendrinæ, and Geophilinæ.

scŏl-ŏ-pĕn-drĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolopendri(um),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]
Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ; ferns with indusiate sori.

scŏl-ŏ-pĕn-drĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopendr(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [SCOLOPENDRIDÆ.]

scŏl-ŏ-pĕn'-drĭne, *a.* [Eng. *scolopend(ra); -ine.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus Scolopendra (q.v.).

scolopendrine scale-back, *s.*
Zool.: *Polynoe scolopendrina.* It is about four inches in length, with from 70 to 110 segments in the body.

scŏl-ŏ-pĕn'-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scolopendrion;* Gr. σκολοπένδριον (*skolopendrion*) = hart's-tongue. Named from a fancied resemblance to a centipede.]
Bot.: Hart's-tongue; a genus of Polypodeæ.

Frond simple, coriaceous; sori linear, transverse, on lateral veins, nearly confluent; involucre double. Temperate and tropical regions. Species nine. One, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, the Common Hart's-tongue, is British.

SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE.

scŏl′-ŏp-ṣite, *s.* [Gr. σκόλοψ (*scolops*) = a splinter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *skolopsit.*]

Min.: A granular, massive mineral associated with ittnerite (q.v.) at Kaiserstuhl, Baden. Hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 2·53; colour, grayish-white to pale reddish-gray. Probably an altered haüyne (q.v.).

scŏ-lȳm′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolym(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cichoraceæ.

scŏl′-ȳ-mŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scolymos*; Gr. σκόλυμος (*skolumos*) = an eatable kind of thistle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scolymeæ (q.v.).

scŏ-lȳt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolyt(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tetramera. Small, cylindrical or oblong oval wood-boring beetles. Mandibles strongly toothed, prothorax like a grater; anterior legs flattened and dentate. They make vermiform, radiating galleries under the bark of trees, leaving them exposed to other insect enemies, and ultimately causing their destruction. The Scolytidæ have wrought havoc in the French and German forests, and to a less extent in English parks. The trees chiefly attacked are the elm, ash, oak, poplar, the coniferæ, and fruit trees. Genera: Scolytus, Hylesinus, &c.

scŏl′-ȳ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκολύπτω (*skoluptō*) = to dock, to cut short.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scolytidæ. *Scolytus destructor* is common in England. It attacks the elm. [SCOLYTIDÆ.]

scŏm′-bĕr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκόμβρος (*skombros*) = the mackerel.]

1. *Ichthy.:* True mackerel; the typical genus of the family Scombridæ (q.v.). First dorsal continuous, with feeble spines, five or six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; scales very small, covering the whole body equally; teeth small; two small ridges on each side the caudal. Seven species are known, from all temperate and tropical seas, with the exception of the Atlantic shores of temperate South America. *S. scomber*, the Common Mackerel, is found from Greenland to Cape Cod; *S. colias*, the Spanish Mackerel, extends as far south as Cape Hatteras. These also occur in Europe. *S. scomber* is a useful food fish.

2. *Palæont.:* Common in Eocene and Miocene formations.

† **scŏm′-bĕr-ōid,** *a. & s.* [SCOMBROID.]

scŏm-brĕ-sŏç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *scombresox*, genit. *scombresoc(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy:* A family of carnivorous Physostomous Fishes, with five genera, from temperate and tropical zones. They are chiefly marine, but some have been acclimatised in fresh water, and the majority of these forms are viviparous. Body covered with scales; keeled scales along each side of belly; no adipose fin; air-bladder generally present; stomach not distinct from intestine, which is straight and without appendages.

2. *Palæont.:* The family appears first in the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

scŏm-brē′-sŏx, *s.* [Lat. *scomber* (q.v.), and *esox* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scombresoxidæ (q.v.), with five species, from the Atlantic and Pacific. Both jaws are prolonged into a long, slender beak, and there are several detached finlets behind the anal and dorsal fins.

scŏm′-brĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scomber*, genit. *scombr(i)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Mackerel; a pelagic family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with seven genera, from all seas of the tropical and temperate zones. Body oblong, scarcely compressed; naked or covered with small scales; dentition well-developed; two dorsals, finlets generally present. The Scombridæ are one of the four families most useful for food, the others being the Gadidæ, the Clupeidæ, and the Salmonidæ. They are fishes of prey, and move about in shoals, spawning in the open sea, but periodically approaching the shore in pursuit of other fishes on which they feed.

2. *Palæont.:* The family is well represented in Tertiary formations.

scŏm-brŏ-clū′-pē-a, *s.* [Lat. *scomber*; *o* connect., and *clupea* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, with finlets behind the anal, from the Chalk of Lebanon and Comen.

scŏm′-brōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. σκόμβρος (*skombros*) = a mackerel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scombridæ. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 294.)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Scombridæ (q.v.).

"Sharks, *Scombroids*, Dolphins."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 292.

scŏm′-fĭsh, *v.t. & i.* [A corrupt. of *discomfit* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To suffocate, as with foul air, smoke, &c.; to stifle. (*Scotch.*)

"A' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff, that I am like to be *scomfished* whiles."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxix.

B. *Intrans.:* To be suffocated or stifled. (*Scotch.*)

* **scŏm′-fĭt, scom-fyt,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *discomfit* (q.v.).] To discomfit.

"When he was thus *scomfyted* of the Romaynes."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, vol. i., ch. xxxi.

* **scŏmm,** * **scomme,** *s.* [Lat. *scomma*, from Gr. σκῶμμα (*skōmma*) = a flout, a jibe, a taunt, from σκώπτω (*skōptō*) = to jeer, to mock.]

1. A flout, a jibe, a jeer.

"Scoffed with the *scomme* of the orator."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 198.

2. A buffoon.

"The *scomms*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation."—*L'Estrange.*

* **scŏm-măt′-ĭc,** * **scom-mat-ique,** *a.* [SCOMM.] Scoffing, jeering, mocking.

"The heroique poem dramatique, is tragedy. The *scommatique* narrative is satyre; dramatique is comedy."—*Hobbs: Answer to Pref. to Gondibert.*

scŏnçe, * **scŏns,** * **sconse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *esconse*; Low Lat. *sconsa*, from Lat. *absconsa*, fem. of *absconsus*, pa. par. of *abscondo* = to hide. In meaning 1. (4) from O. Dut. *schantse*; Dut. *schans*; Dan. *skandse*; Ger. *schanze* = a sconce, a fort.] [ABSCOND.]

1. A cover, a protection, a shelter.

* (1) A screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shelter; a covered stall.

"Must raise a *sconce* by the high way, and sell switches."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

(2) A cover or protection for a light; a case or lantern for a candle; a candle-holder fixed to or projecting from a wall; the tube in an ordinary candlestick in which the candle is inserted.

"If golden *sconces* hang not on the wall."
Dryden: Lucretius, i.

(3) A cover or protection for the head; a head-piece, a helmet.

(4) A work of defence; a bulwark; a small fort.

"No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have been forc'd, or yielded up, or quitted."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

(5) The head, the skull.

"Shall I break that merry *sconce* of yours?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

* (6) Brains, sense.

(7) A mulct, a fine. (Obsolete except in the Universities.)

"Any *sconce* imposed by the proctors."—*Colman: Terræ Filius*, No. 1.

(8) The broad head or top of anything, as the brim round the circular tube of a candlestick into which the candle is inserted.

2. A fixed seat or shelf.

3. A fragment of an ice-floe.

* **scŏnçe,** *v.t.* [SCONCE, *s.*]

1. To ensconce. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

2. To fortify, to fence.

"Ior . . . was *sconced* and compassed about with wooden stakes."—*Linschoten: Diary* in *Eng. Garner*, iii. 328.

3. To fine, to mulct. (*Idler*, No. 33.)

4. To deduct, as a fine or the like.

"She paid my hill the next day without *sconcing* off sixpence."—*Foote: Devil Upon Two Sticks*, ii. 1.

scŏn′-çheŏn *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: The portion of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall.

scōne, *s.* [Named after Scone, in Scotland.] A small thin cake of wheat or barley meal, cooked on a griddle, or in a frying-pan.

"And giving him a welcome home with part of their farm-house *scones*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

scŏn′-nĕr, *v.t.* [SCONNER, *s.*] To disgust, to nauseate. (*Scotch.*)

scŏn′-nĕr, scŭn′-nĕr, *s.* [SHUN.] Disgust, loathing. (*Scotch.*)

"To gie living things a *sconner* wi' the sight o't when its dead."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

* **scoōn,** *v.i.* [See etym. SCHOONER (1).]

* **scoōn′-ĕr,** *s.* [SCHOONER (1).]

scoôp, * **scope,** *s.* [A.S. *skopa* = a scoop; cogn. with O. Dut. *schaepe*, *schuppe* = a scoop, a shovel; Dan. *skuffe* = a shovel; Ger. *schüppe*; and perhaps with Eng. *shovel* (q.v.); O. Fr. *escope*; Fr. *escop.*]

1. A thin metallic shovel with hollowing, capacious sides for handling grain; a grain-shovel.

2. A similar, but smaller utensil, made of tinplate, &c., and used for lifting sugar, flour, or the like.

3. A contrivance for baling where the lift is moderate.

4. The bucket of a dredging-machine.

5. A tool for scooping out potato-eyes from the tubers.

6. A spoon-shaped instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, calculi from the bladder, objects from the external ear, nasal fossæ, &c.

7. A sort of pan for holding coals, a coal-scuttle.

* 8. A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow.

9. A cant term on the Stock Exchange for a sudden breaking down of prices for the purpose of buying stocks at cheaper rates, followed by a rise.

10. A journalistic term for an early and exclusive publication of a news item or other matter of public interest. (*U. S.*)

scoop-net, *s.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river, &c.

scoop-wheel, *s.* A form of the tympanum water-wheel in which the buckets are so curved as to scoop up the water into which they dip, raising a portion of the same and conducting it toward or into the axis, where it is discharged. [TYMPANUM.]

scoôp, * **scop-en,** *v.t.* [SCOOP, *s.*]

1. To take out with, or as with a scoop; to lade out.

2. To empty as with a scoop or by baling.

"'Tis as easie with a sive to *scoop* the ocean."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 2.

3. To hollow out; to form by, or as by scooping; to excavate.

"And *scooped* for him a shallow grave
Even from the cold earth of our cave."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, 7.

4. To remove, so as to leave a hollow. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"A spectator would think this circular mound had been actually *scooped out* of that hollow space."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

5. To collect together, as by scooping; to scrape together. (Generally followed by *up.*)

scoôp′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scoop*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which scoops; specif., a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.

2. *Ornith.:* The Avocet (q.v.).

scoôt, *v.i.* [Prob. a variant of *scout* (q.v.).] To run hastily; to scamper away. (*Amer.*)

"Ye'd jest orter seen them fellers *scoot* fur the cedars."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan. 1880, p. 332.

scō-pär′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *scoparius* = a sweeper; *scopæ* = twigs, shoots, a broom.]

Bot.: A genus of Sibthorpeæ. Branching shrubs or herbs from South America. An infusion of *Scoparia dulcis* is given by the Indians of Spanish America for ague.

scō′-pą-rĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scopar(ium); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$. The substance constituting the diuretic principle of *Spartium scoparium*. Obtained as a jelly on concentrating a decoction of the plant, and purified by dissolving in boiling water, and again allowing it to solidify. On drying in a vacuum, it forms a pale yellow, brittle mass, without taste or smell. It dissolves freely in hot water and alcohol, also in amuonia and the fixed alkalis.

scōpe, * **skōpe,** *s.* [Lat. *scopus;* Gr. σκοπός (*skopos*) = a watcher, a spy, a mark to shoot at; σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*) = to see, to observe; Ital. *scopo* = a mark or bntt to shoot at, scope, purpose, intent.]

* 1. A butt or mark shot at.

"Shooting wide, do miss the marked *scope*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; November.

2. The end or object to which the mind directs its view; the object or end aimed at; that which forms a person's aim; the ultimate design, aim, purpose, or intention.

"While passion turns aside from its due *scope*."
Cowper: Hope, 113.

3. Free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual observation, range, or view.

4. Room for free or wide outlook; field or space for free observation or action; free play; vent.

"He might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* 5. A liberty; a licence enjoyed.

"'Twas my fault to give the people *scope*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

* 6. An act of riot or licence; excess, sally.

"As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

* 7. Extended quantity; extent.

"So huge a *scope* at first him seemed best,
To be the compasse of his kingdom's seat."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 46.

* 8. Length, extent, sweep: as, *scope* of cable.

* **scōpe′-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *scope; -full.*] Extensive; with a wide prospect.

"More *scopefull* regions."
Sylvester: Sonnet to Master R. N.

scŏ-pĕl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scopel(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Physostomous Fishes, with numerous genera, mostly pelagic or deep-sea forms. Body naked or scaly; no barbels or air-bladder; adipose fin present. The eggs are enclosed in the sacs of the ovary, and excluded by oviducts; pyloric appendages few in number or absent.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Chalk onward.

scŏp′-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκόπελος (*skopelos*) = a headland.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Scopelidæ (q.v.), with thirty species of pelagic habits, distributed over all temperate and tropical seas. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with large scales. Series of phosphorescent spots run along the lower side of the body, and a similar glandular substance sometimes occupies the front of the snout and the back of the tail. Dorsal nearly in middle of body, adipose fin small, anal generally long, caudal forked; branchiostegals from eight to ten. They are small fishes, and come to the surface at night only, and in rough weather descend to great depths.

scŏ-pĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *scopa* = a brush, and *fero* = to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

scō′-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scopa* = a brush, a broom, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a brush or besom.

scō-pĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scop(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A snb-family of Ciconiidæ, with two genera, Scopus and Balæniceps.

scō′-pĭ-pĕd, *a.* [Lat. *scopa* = a brush, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] [SCOPULIPEDE.]

scŏ-pō′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Anthony Scopoli, a botanical author.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ. The leaves of *Scopolia lurida*, a Himalayan plant, when bruised, emit a flavour like that of tobacco, and a decoction of them produces dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

scō-pŏph′-ōr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *scopa* = a broom, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Antilopidæ, having the horns subulate, elongate, acute, and slightly recurved at the tips, the knees largely tufted. *Scopophorus ourebi* is the Ourebi (q.v.).

* **scŏp′-pĕt,** *v.t.* [A dimin. from *scoop* (q.v.).] To lade out.

"Vain man, can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it [the rush of water] out so fast as it fills!"—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 77.

scŏps, *s.* [Gr. σκώψ (*skōps*) = a kind of owl.]

Ornithology:

1. A genus of Strigidæ (q.v.), with thirty species universally distributed, except Australia and the Pacific Islands. Beak much decurved from base, cere small, nostrils round; facial disc incomplete above the eyes; ear-conch small, without operculum; wings long; tarsi long, feathered in front, toes naked; head with plumicorns.

2. Any individual of the genus. [1.]

"I have been enabled to compare the European *scops* with both the African species."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 177.

scops-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Scops giu, a casual visitor to England. It is about seven inches long; plumage, in both sexes, chestnut and pale wood-brown above; grayish white and pale brown, with streaks and patches of umber-brown beneath. The young birds have a more rufous tinge.

"The *Scops-owl* resembles the Little Owl in its flight."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 177.

* **scŏp′-tĭc,** * **scŏp′-tĭck,** * **scŏp′-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικός (*skōptikos*), from σκώπτω (*skōptō*) = to mock.] Scoffing, mocking.

"Lucian and other *scoptick* wits endeavoured to jeer and droll away the credit of them."—*Bp. Ward: Sermons*, p. 67.

* **scŏp′-tĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scoptical; -ly.*] In a mocking or scoffing manner; scoffingly.

"*Scoptically* or scornfully speaking."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii. (Pref.)

scŏp′-ụ-lĭ-pēde, *a.* [SCOPULIPEDES.]

Entom.: Having a basket-like apparatus on the hind legs. [SCOPULIPEDES.]

scŏp-ụ-lĭ-pē′-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scopula* = a little broom, and *pedes*, pl. of *pes* = a foot.]

Entom.: A section of solitary Apidæ, having on the hind legs an apparatus for the conveyance of pollen, which they assiduously collect. The apparatus resembles that in the social hive- and humble-bees. The posterior tibiæ and basal joint of the tarsi are so hirsute that it is impossible to trace the form of the limb on account of the hairs. The males in many cases have thickened and distorted legs.

* **scŏp′-ụ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scopulosus*, from *scopulus* = a peak, a rock.] Full of rocks; rocky.

scō′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκοπός (*skopos*) = a watchman.]

Ornith.: Umbre, Brown Stork; the typical genus of Scopinæ (q.v.), with one species, from tropical and South Africa.

* **scor′-būte,** *s.* [SCORBUTUS.] Scurvy. (*Blount.*)

scor-bū′-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *scorbutus*, from Low Ger. *schorbock, schärbunk, scharbock, scorbut* = scurvy; Ger. *scharbock* = O. Dut. *scheur-buyck;* Fr. *scorbutique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or resembling scurvy.

2. Diseased or affected with scurvy.

B. *As subst.:* A person affected with scurvy.

* **scor-bū′-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *scorbutic; -al.*] The same as SCORBUTIC (q.v.).

"A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body."—*Wiseman.*

scor-bū′-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scorbutical; -ly.*] In a scorbutic manner; with the scurvy, or with a tendency towards it.

"A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself into my hand."—*Wiseman.*

scor-bū′-tŭs, *s.* [Low Lat.; Fr. *scorbut;* Ital. *scorbuto;* Sp. & Port. *escorbuto;* Dut. *scheurbuik;* Sw. *skörbjugg* (*Mahn*); Dut. *scheuen* = to bend, and *buik* = the belly.] [SCURVY.]

* **scörçe,** *s.* & *v.* [SCORSE.]

scorch, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *escorcher, escorcer* = to flay, to pluck off the skin, from Lat. *ex-cortico*, from *ex-* = off, and *cortex* (genit. *cortic-is*) = bark, rind, husk; Sp. *escorchar;* Ital. *scorticare* = to flay.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To burn the outside of; to expose to such a degree of heat as to change the colour, or both the colour and the texture of the surface; to parch or shrivel up the surface of; to singe.

2. To affect with intense or extreme heat; to parch; hence, figuratively, to subject to caustic, burning criticism.

* 3. To burn in general.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be burnt on the surface; to be scorched or parched.

2. To parch or dry up.

3. To travel with great velocity, as a bicyclist. (*Colloq.*)

scorçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SCORCH, *v.*]

scorched-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ligdia adustata.*

scorched-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Eurymene dolobraria.*

scorçh′-ẽr, *s.* [SCORCH, *v.t.*]

1. That which is hot enough to scorch; as, to-day was a *scorcher*. (*Colloq.*)

2. A burning, withering criticism or invective.

3. One or that which attains high speed; chiefly used in referring to a bicyclist or racehorse. (*Colloq.*)

scorçh′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCORCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Metal-working: A roughing out of tools on the dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. So called from the great heat produced.

† **scorching-fennel,** *s.*

Bot.: The genus Thapsia (q.v.).

scorçh′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scorching; -ly.*] In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or parch the surface.

scorçh′-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scorching; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scorching.

scor′-deĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: A yellow aromatic substance obtained from *Teucrium Scordium.*

scor′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *scordion*, from Gr. σκόρδιον (*skordion*) = a plant smelling of garlic; probably the Water Germander (q.v.).]

Bot.: Teucrium Scordium.

score, *s.* [A.S. *scor* = twenty, from *scor-*, stem of the pa. t. plural and pa. par. of *sceran* = to shear, to cut; Icel. *skor, skora* = a score, a notch, an incision; Sw. *skåra;* Dan. *skaar.*] [SHEAR.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A notch or incision; especially a notch or cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping reckoning or account of something; a system followed formerly when writing was less common.

"Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally; thou hast caused printing to be used."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

2. The number twenty, which was denoted on the tally by a longer and deeper cut.

"How many *score* of miles may we well ride?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

3. A large number; a great many. (Generally in the plural.)

"Stout he was, and large of limb,
Scores have fled at sight of him."
Cowper: Epitaph; On a Pointer.

4. An account or reckoning kept by means of scores or notches; a reckoning generally; a debt due.

"I have by my sins run a great way into God's book, and my now reforming will not pay off that score."—Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

5. An account or register of numbers generally; especially the number of points or runs made by a player in certain games.

"—— was batting for five hours and a half for his score of 113."—Field, June 26, 1886.

6. A line drawn.

7. Account, reason, sake; relative motive.

"If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that score."—Collier: On Pride.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A copy of a musical work in which all the component parts are shown, either fully or in a compressed form.

(1) A short or compressed score is when all the parts are arranged or transcribed so that they shall appear in two staves.

(2) A pianoforte or organ score is one in which the voice-parts are written out in full on separate lines, and the instrumental accompaniment is arranged in two lines, treble and bass, for performance on a pianoforte or organ.

(3) A vocal score is (or was formerly understood to be) one in which the voice-parts are written out in full, and the accompaniment (if any) is indicated by a figured bass.

(4) A full score is one in which each part is written on a separate line one over the other, subject, however, to the modification that the parts to be played by two wind instruments of the same name and compass may be included on one line.

2. *Naut.:* The groove around a block or a dead-eye for the strapping, shroud, or backstay. The holes in the block are for the lanyard.

¶ (1) *To go off at score:* To start from the score or scratch, as a pedestrian in a footrace; hence, to start off generally.

(2) *To quit scores:* To pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

scöre, *v.t. & i.* [Score, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make scores, scratches, or slight incisions on or in; to mark with scores, scratches, or furrows; to furrow.

"Let us score their backs."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 7.

* 2. To engrave, to cut. (*Spenser.*)

* 3. To set down, as in an account or register; to record, to register, to note.

"Score me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom."—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. ii.)

4. To make a score of; to win; to cause to be registered to one's account, as points, hits, &c., in a game.

"They were unable to score even a single goal."—Field, Jan. 23, 1882.

5. To set down as a debt.

"Score a pint of bastard."—Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

6. To enter, register, or set down as a debtor. (Generally with *up.*)

II. *Music:* To write down in score; to write down, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To keep a register or account; to act as scorer: as, To score in a match.

2. To make a score: as, He had not scored.

3. To count or be reckoned in a score.

"The hazard scores to the striker."—Field, Dec. 19, 1885.

4. *Fig.:* To make a hit; to be entitled to credit. (Cf. *Hor., A. P.*, 343.)

"He scores distinctly on several occasions."—Nature, Oct. 28, 1886, p. 620.

* **scöre'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *score*; *-less.*]

1. Not making any score or mark. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 69.)

2. Not having made any score; pointless.

"When both their hands had been disposed of they were still scoreless."—Field, April 4, 1885.

scör'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *score*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who scores or keeps a score or reckoning, as in a cricket or other match.

"The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to notch the runs."—Dickens: Pickwick, ch. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Wood:* An instrument for marking timber. It has two scoop-shaped tools, one for straight lines, the other adapted to revolve on a pivot for arcs or circles. With these readable figures are made to number logs, &c.

2. *Joinery:* An instrument employed to cut transversely the face of a board, to enable it to be planed without slivering.

scör'-ĭ-a (pl. **scör'-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκωρία (*skōria*) = dross, scum, from σκῶρ (*skōr*) = dung; cogn. with A.S. *scearn* = dung; Lat. *stercus.*]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Geometer moths, akin to Fidonia (q.v.). *Scoria dealbata* is the Black-veined Moth.

2. *Metall.:* The refuse or recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross.

3. *Geol.* (*Pl.*): The cinders of volcanic eruptions, usually reddish brown or black.

* **scör'-ĭ-ăc**, *a.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; *-ac.*] Scoriaceous.

"As the scoriac rivers that roll." Poe: Ulalume.

scör-ĭ-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; *-aceous.*] Pertaining to, partaking of the nature of, or resembling scoria or dross

scör-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *scorify*; c connect., and suff. *-ation.*]

Metall.: The act or process of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

scör'-ĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scorify*; *-er.*]

Assaying: A saucer of refractory clay for containing a charge of lead and the metal to be assayed. It is placed in the muffle of an assay-furnace. Also used in burning off inflammable matters from the sweepings of jewellers' shops, or to obtain the metallic portions from gold-lace, &c.

scör'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *scori(a)*, and *form.*] Resembling scoria; in the form of scoria.

scör'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; suff. *-fy.*] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

scör'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A scoriaceous substance of doubtful composition; probably an altered volcanic product.

scör'-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Score, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Founding: The bursting or splitting of a casting, due to the strain caused by contraction. A term generally applied to cylinders and similar work, in which the core does not give way when the casting cools, and thereby causes its destruction.

scoring-machine, *s.*

Wood-work.: A machine for cutting scores or grooves in blocks.

* **scör'-ĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; *-ous.*] Drossy; like dross or scoria; recrementitious.

"By the fire they emit many drossy and scorious parts."—Browne: Vulgar Errours, bk. ii., ch. ii.

scorn, * **scharn**, * **schorn**, * **scarn**, * **skarn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *escarn*, from O. H. Ger. *skern* = mockery, scurrility. Prob. connected with Icel. *skarn* = dung, dirt; A.S. *scearn*; Ital. *scherno* = derision.]

1. Extreme and passionate contempt or disdain, arising from an opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of the person or thing despised and a belief or sense of our own superiority; lofty contempt or disdain.

"Though pierced by scorn, oppress'd by pride,
I feel thee good—feel nought beside."
Cowper: The Soul that loves God.

2. An expression of contempt or disdain; mockery, derision.

"If sickly ears will hear your idle scorns."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 3. A subject or object of extreme contempt or disdain; that which is treated or looked upon with scorn.

"To make a loathsome abject scorn of me."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

* 4. A reproach, a disgrace.

"His mother's sin, his kingly father's scorn."
Peele: David & Bethsabe.

¶ (1) *To laugh to scorn:* To deride, to mock; to ridicule as contemptible.

* (2) *To take scorn, to think scorn:* To disdain, to scorn.

"Take thou no scorn to wear the horn."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 2.

scorn, * **skarn-en**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escarnir*, *escharnir*, from O. H. Ger. *skernôn* = to mock, from *skern* = mockery; scorn (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hold in extreme contempt or disdain; to despise, to disdain, to look with disdainful contempt on.

"She scorns his pleasures for she knows them not."
Cowper: Task, vi. 919.

2. To treat with scorn; to scoff at, to mock, to taunt.

"Join with men in scorning your poor friend."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To feel scorn or disdain; to disdain, to despise.

* 2. To mock, to scoff.

"To flout and scorn at our solemnity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

scorn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scorn*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who scorns or despises; a despiser, a contemner.

"Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold."
Thomson: Winter, 511.

* 2. One who scoffs; a scoffer, a derider, specially of religion or sacred matters.

"How long will . . . the scorners delight in their scorning?"—Proverbs i. 22.

scorn'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *scorn*, s.; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of scorn or extreme contempt; disdainful; characterized by scorn; insolent.

"Thou scornful page, there lie thy part."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* 2. Causing and exciting contempt and derision; contemptible.

"The scornful mark of every open eye."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 520.

scorn'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scornful*; *-ly.*] In a scornful or contemptuous manner; with scorn or contempt; contemptuously, insolently.

"The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them."—Atterbury: Sermons.

scorn'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scornful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scornful.

* **scorn'-ȳ**, * **scorn-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *scorn*; *-y*] Deserving scorn; contemptible.

"Ambition scrapes for scornie drosse."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 506.

scŏr'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. σκόροδον (*skorodon*) = garlic; Ger. *skorodit.*]

Min.: A sparsely distributed mineral, occurring in crystals, only occasionally massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 3·5–4; sp. gr. 3·1–3·3; lustre, vitreous to subadamantine; colour, pale leek-green, sometimes brownish; streak, white; subtransparent; fracture uneven. Compos.: arsenic acid, 49·8; sesquioxide of iron, 34·7; water, 15·5 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $Fe_2O_3AsO_5 + 4HO$.

scor-pæ'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκόρπαινα (*skorpaina*) = a sea-scorpion.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of Scorpænidæ (q.v.), with about forty species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Head large, slightly compressed, armed with spines, and generally with tentacles; mouth large, oblique, villiform teeth; no air-bladder. They are small sedentary fishes, none probably exceeding a length of eighteen inches, usually lying hidden in sands or beneath seaweed, watching for their prey—fishes smaller than themselves. Their strong pectoral rays assist them in burrowing or in moving along the bottom. Coloration an irregular mottling of red, brown, yellow, and black, varying greatly in its distribution. The flesh is well flavoured. Their fin-spines inflict exceedingly painful wounds, but these are not followed by any serious consequences.

2. *Palæont.:* [Scorpænidæ, 2.]

scor-pæ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpæn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Perciformes, with numerous

genera, from the tropics and the temperate zones. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with ordinary scales or naked; dentition feeble; some bones of the head, especially the angle of the præoperculum, armed; ventrals thoracic. They are carnivorous marine fishes.

2. *Palæont.:* Only fossil representative, a species of Scorpæna from the Eocene of Oran.

scor′-pæ-nŏid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scorpæn(a)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scorpænidæ. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 417.)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Scorpænidæ (q.v.).

"The habit of living on the bottom has also developed in many *scorpænoids* separate pectoral rays, by means of which they move or feel."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 413.

scorp′-ĕr, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *scooper* (q.v.).] A gouging-tool for working in a depression, as in hollowing bowls, butter-ladles, &c. Also used in removing wood or metal from depressed portions of carvings or chasings.

* **scor′-pĭ-ăc,** * **scor′-pĭ-ăck,** *a.* [Eng. *scorpi(on)*; *-ac.*] Of or pertaining to a scorpion or scorpions; scorpion-like.

"To sting him with a *scorpiack* censure."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 82.

scor′-pĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a scorpion.]

1. *Astrol.:* The "accursed constellation," the "false sign," ominous of war, discord, and woe. It is of "watery triplicity," and is attended at its setting by tempests and by autumnal diseases. Gadbury dissented from these views, having been born when Scorpio was in the ascendant. So did the alchemists, for they believed that iron could not be transmuted into gold except when the Sun was in the sign of Scorpio.

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) The eighth zodiacal constellation. It is bounded on the north by Ophiuchus and Serpens, on the south by Lupus, Norma, and Ara, on the east by Sagittarius, and on the west by Libra. It is a small but very brilliant constellation, especially when seen from places south of the equator. It contains Antares (q.v.) or Cor Scorpii (α Scorpii), of the first magnitude, and Iklil, or β Scorpii, of the second magnitude.

(2) The eighth sign of the zodiac (♏), which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

3. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Scorpionides (q.v.).

scor′-pĭ-ŏid, *a. & s.* [Eng. *scorpi(on)*; *-oid.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a scorpion; scorpion-like.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a cymose inflorescence*): Rolled up laterally like a crosier, and unrolling as the flowers expand, as in the Forget-me-not.

B. *As subst.:* A cymose inflorescence of the character described under A. 2.

scor-pĭ-ŏid′-al, *a.* [Eng. *scorpioid*; *-al.*] The same as SCORPIOID (q.v.).

scor′-pĭ-ŏn, * **scor-pi-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *scorpion*, from Lat. *scorpionem*, accus. of *scorpio* = a scorpion; Gr. σκορπίος (*skorpios*) = a scorpion, a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant; Sp. *escorpion*; Ital. *scorpione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [SCORPIO, 2. (2)].

* 2. *Old war:* A military engine formerly used, chiefly in the defence of a castle or town. It resembled the balista in form, consisting of two beams bound together by ropes, from the middle of which rose a third beam, called the stylus, so disposed as to be pulled up and let down at pleasure. On the top of this were fastened iron hooks, whereon a sling of iron or hemp was hung for throwing stones.

* 3. *Script.:* A painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail.

"My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*."—*1 Kings* xii 11.

4. *Zool.:* Any individual of the family Scorpionides (q.v.). The European species are three or four inches long, and confined to the southern parts of the Continent, but Scorpions have a wide geographical range in tropical and sub-tropical regions, and in Equatorial Africa and South America they grow to a length of nine or ten inches. The sting in the tropical species is much more formidable than that of the European Scorpion, though it may be doubted if it ever proves fatal to a healthy adult human being. They are nocturnal in habit, concealing themselves under stones, the loose bark of trees, and in crevices in walls, coming forth at dusk. They prey on other spiders and insects; and, seizing their prey in their palpi, which are practically useless as weapons of offence, sting it to death. The eggs are hatched in the enlarged oviducts, and the young, usually from forty to sixty, are carried about for some time on the back of the mother. Scorpions are very pugnacious, and the victor usually devours his conquered foe.

SCORPION.

"Though the well-known tale of the *scorpion*, when surrounded by fire, stinging itself to death, has been perpetually repeated . . . it must be held to be merely a traveller's story."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 286.

5. *Bot.:* *Genista Scorpius.*

scorpion-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Scorpæna.

scorpion-fly, *s.*

Entom.: *Panorpa communis*, a common British insect, about half an inch long, met with almost everywhere about hedge-banks.

scorpion-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Myosotis (q.v.).

scorpion-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Renanthera arachnitis*; (2) *Genista scorpius.*

scorpion-senna, *s.*

Bot.: *Coronilla Emerus.*

scorpion-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Pterocera (q.v.). Called also Spider-shell. Both English names have reference to the prolongation of the outer lip into several long claws.

scorpion's heart, *s.* [ANTARES.]

scorpion's tail, *s.*

Bot.: *Scorpiurus sulcatus.*

scorpion's thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Genista Scorpius.*

scor-pĭ-ō′-nēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *scorpio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-order of Scorpionidea (q.v.). C. L. Koch (*Uebersicht d. arachn. Systems*) divides it into four families: Scorpionides (sole genus Scorpio), with six eyes; Buthides (five genera), with eight eyes; Centrurides (two genera), with ten eyes; and Androctonides (three genera), with twelve eyes.

scŏr-pĭ-ō-nĭd′-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpio*, genit. *scorpion(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Arachnida, with two sub-orders, Pseudo-scorpiones (containing one family, Pseudo-scorpionides) and Scorpiones (q.v.). Cephalothorax in one piece, abdomen annulate, palpi terminating in a didactyle claw, eyes variable in number, variously grouped; reproduction, in some oviparous, in others ovoviviparous; no metamorphosis.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onwards.

scor-pĭ-ŏn′-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpio*, genit. *scorpion(is)*; masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides.*] [SCORPIONES.]

scor′-pĭ-ŏn-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *scorpion*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Various species of *Myosotis.* (*Lyte.*)

scor′-pis, *s.* [Gr. σκορπίς (*skorpis*) = a sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Squamipennes, from the Australian seas. Dorsal fin in middle of the back; teeth on vomer.

scor-pĭ-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκορπίουρος (*skorpiouros*), as adj. = scorpion-tailed, as subst. see def.]

Bot.: Caterpillar; a genus of Coronilleæ. Papilionaceous plants, with simple leaves, yellow or, rarely, purple flowers, and scaly tuberculated prickly legumes, looking like caterpillars, whence the English name. From the Mediterranean.

* **scörse,** * **scörçe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *discourse*, and Ital. *scorsa* = a course.] Barter, dealing, exchange.

* **scörse (1),** * **scörçe,** *v.t. & i.* [SCORSE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To barter, to exchange.

"After they should *scorse*
Blows with the big-bon'd Dane."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To deal, to barter, to traffic.

"Will you *scorse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going hackney."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair.*

* **scörse (2),** *v.t.* [Cf. Ital. *scorsa* = a course (q.v.).] To chase.

"From the country back to private farmes [him] *scorsed.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. ix. 3.

* **scor-tā′-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A whoremonger. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 119.)

* **scor′-ta-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *scortator* = a fornicator, from *scortum* = a harlot; Eng. suff. *-y.*] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

scorz′-a, skorz′-a (z as tz), *s.* [A Wallachian name.]

Min.: An arenaceous variety of Epidote (q.v.).

scor-zō-nĕr′-a, *s.* [From *scurson*, the Catalonian name of the viper, for the bite of which these plants were considered an antidote.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scorzonereæ (q.v.). Bracts imbricate; receptacle naked, pappus feathery, in several rows; achenes neither stalked nor beaked, with a lateral scar. *Scorzonera hispanica* is cultivated for its roots, which are rated as a vegetable.

scor-zō-nĕr′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scorzoner(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liguliflorae.

scŏt (1), * **scott,** *s.* [A.S. *scot*, *sceot*, lit. that which is *shot* into the general fund, a contribution, from *scot-*, stem of *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fris. *skot* = a shot, a payment; Dut. *schot*; Icel. *skot*; Ger. *schoss*; O. Fr. *escot.*]

* 1. *Old Law:* A portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.

2. A payment, a contribution, a fine, a reckoning, a shot.

¶ *Scot and lot:* Parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot.*

"The right of voting at Westminster was in the householders paying *scot and lot.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

Scŏt (2), *s.* [A.S. *Scotta*, *Scottas*, originally the inhabitants of Ireland.] A native of Scotland; a Scotchman.

* **scŏt,** *v.t.* [SCOTCH, *v.*]

* **scŏt′-al,** * **scŏt′-āle,** *s.* [Eng. *scot* (1), *s.*, and *ale.*]

Old Law: The keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor through fear of his displeasure. It was prohibited by the Charter of the Forest, ch. vii.

Scŏtçh, *a. & s.* [SCOT (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scottish.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The people of Scotland collectively; Scotchmen collectively.

2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the Scotch.

Scotch-amulet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Dasydia obfuscata.*

Scotch-argus, *s.*

Entom.: A butterfly, *Erebia blandina*, or *medea*, one of the Satyrinæ. Wings of a rich dark-brown with reddish patches and white-centred black spots. Expansion of wings nearly two inches. Found in the north of England and Scotland.

Scotch-asphodel, *s.*
Bot.: Tofieldia alpina.

Scotch-attorney, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Clusia.

Scotch-barley, *s.* A kind of pot-barley. Pearl barley (q.v.).

Scotch-bonnets, *s. pl.*
Botany:
(1) A fungus, *Agaricus (Marasmius) Oreades.*
(2) *Capsicum tetragonum.*

Scotch-camomile, *s.* [CAMOMILE, ¶ 7.]

Scotch-drover's dog, *s.* [SHEEP-DOG.]

Scotch-elm, *s.* [ELM, ¶ 8.]

Scotch-fiddle, *s.* A cant name for the itch.

Scotch-fir, *s.*
Bot.: Pinus sylvestris, the only pine indigenous in Britain, a tree sometimes fifty to a hundred feet in height, and twelve feet in girth, the wood constituting the red or yellow deal, and its resin, yielding tar, pitch, and turpentine (q.v.). It is not umbrageous, but flourishes chiefly towards the top, with branches not spreading. The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, and evergreen, fascicled in pairs all round the branches; the cones are ovoid and the seeds winged. It constitutes vast natural forests in the Highlands of Scotland.

Scotch-gale, *s.*
Bot.: Myrica gale. (*Jamieson.*)

Scotch-greyhound, *s.*
Zool.: A dog much resembling the Deerhound in colour and shape, but only about twenty-six inches at the shoulder, while the Deerhound should be at least two inches higher. Its points are the same as those of the English Greyhound (q.v.).

Scotch-Irish, *s.* Scottish Presbyterians who settled in Ulster (Ireland) in the 17th century; also, their descendants, whether in Ireland, in this country, or elsewhere.

Scotch-laburnum, *s.*
Bot.: Cytisus alpinus.

Scotch-mist, *s.* A colloquial term for a close dense mist like fine rain; fine rain.

Scotch-pebble, *s.* A popular name for a banded variety of agate.

Scotch-primrose, *s.*
Bot.: Primula farinosa. (*Prior.*)

Scotch-rose, *s.*
Bot.: A rose with small white flowers and insignificant leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Scotch-sawfly, *s.*
Entom.: The genus Lophyrus (q.v.).

Scotch shepherd's dog, *s.* [COLLIE, s., 2.]

Scotch-snap, *s.*
Music: A peculiarity of the comparatively modern Scotch melodies, in which a short note precedes a long one. It is the characteristic of Strathspey tunes; in reels and jigs the snap is absent.

Scotch-terrier, *s.*
Zool.: A breed of dogs, with large head, short stout legs, and long, rough, shaggy hair [TERRIER.] The colours of the pure breed are black and fawn, and they are seldom over fourteen inches in height.

Scotch-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Carduus lanceolatus* (*Worcester*); (2) *Carduus nutans* (*Prior*); (3) *Onopordum Acanthium,* English border (*Britten & Holland*).

scŏtçh (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it as connected with *scutch* (q.v.).] To chop off a piece of the bark or skin of; to cut with narrow incisions; to notch; to wound slightly.

"We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

scŏtçh (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Cf. Wel. *ysgwydd* = the shoulder; *ysgwyddaw* = to shoulder.]

A. *Trans.:* To stop or block, as a wheel of a waggon, coach, &c., by placing a stone or the like against it.

"*Scotch* the wheeling about of the foot."—*Fuller: Holy State,* II. xliii. 4.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To spare.

scŏtçh (1), *s.* [SCOTCH (1), *v.*]

1. A slight cut or incision; a score.

"I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 7.

2. A score or line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

scotch-collops, scotched-collops, scotcht-scollops, *s. pl.* A dish consisting of beef cut up into small pieces, beaten and done in a stew-pan with butter and some salt, pepper, and a finely-sliced onion.

"What signify *scotcht-collops* to a feast?"
King: Art of Cookery.

scotch-hopper, scotch-hop, *s.* A boys' game, consisting in hopping and at the same time driving a piece of slate, shell, &c., over lines or scotches in the ground with the foot; hop-scotch.

"Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *scotch-hoppers* would be the same thing to them."—*Locke.*

scŏtçh (2), *s.* [SCOTCH (2), *v.*] A prop, shoulder, strut, or support; specif. a slotted bar which slips upon a rod or pipe, and forms a bearing for a shoulder or collar thereon, so as to support it while a section above is being attached or detached. Used in boring and tubing wells.

* **Scŏtçh'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *Scotch,* a.; *-ery.*] Scottish peculiarities.

"His . . . *Scotchery* is a little formidable."—*Walpole: Letters,* i. 61.

scŏtçh'-ĭng, scŭtçh'-ĭng, *s.* [SCOTCH (1), *v.*]
Mason.: A method of dressing stone, either by a pick or pick-shaped chisels, inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer.

Scŏtçh'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *scotch,* a., and *man.*] A native of Scotland; a Scot, a Scotsman.

scōte, *v.t.* [SCOAT.]

scŏ-teī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκοτεινός (*skoteinos*) = dark.] [SCOTOPHILUS.]

scō'-tẽr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *skoti* = a shooter; the name may = a bird that dives or darts.]
Ornith.: A popular name for any bird of the genus Oidemia (q.v.). The plumage is very thick and close; they seek their food principally at sea, and are sometimes known as Surf-ducks. *Œdemia americana* is widely distributed in the United States and northward. *Œ. perspicillata,* the American Surf Scoter, is another common form. The Common Scoter (*Œ. nigra*) is about the size of the common duck.

scoter-duck, *s.* The same as SCOTER (q.v.).

scŏt'-freē, *a.* [Eng. *scot* (1), s., and *free.*]
* **1.** Free from payment or tax; untaxed.
2. Unhurt, free, safe.

* **scôth,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wrap in darkness; to clothe or cover up.

scō'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. σκοτία (*skotia*) = darkness.]
Arch.: The hollow moulding in the base of an Ionic column, so called, because, from being hollow, part of it is always in shadow. The scotia is likewise a groove or channel cut

SCOTIA.

in the projecting angle of the Doric corona. It is sometimes called a casemate, and also, from its resemblance to the common pulley, a trochilus. It is frequently formed by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii.

scō'-tĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. σκότιος (*skotios*) = dark, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *skotiolit.*]
Min.: A member of the unsatisfactory group of mineral substances included by Dana and others under Hisingerite (q.v.).

Scŏt'-ĭsh, *a.* [SCOTTISH.]

* **Scŏt'-ĭşm,** *s.* [See def.]
Philos.: A branch of Scholasticism (q.v.), named after its founder, Johannes Duns Scotus (born at Dunston, Northumberland, or, according to Wadding, in Co. Down, Ulster), a distinguished Franciscan friar, who taught in the schools at Oxford, Paris, and Cologne, where he died in November, 1308 (at the age of thirty-four, according to the generally received account). Scotism was a more pronounced form of Realism than Thomism (q.v.), and taught that the species is numerically one, assigning to each individual a *hæccitas*—something which gives individuality apart from matter; that the created will is the total and immediate cause of its own volition; that the creation of the world and immortality of the human soul are not demonstrable by human reason; that the opinion that the Virgin Mary never contracted original sin is the "more probable" (which led to the Franciscans being recognized as the champions of the Immaculate Conception); and that an action is not necessarily good or bad, but may be indifferent. In opposition to St. Thomas Aquinas, Scotus held that the secular power may be lawfully employed to compel Jews to enter the church.

"Although, therefore, Scotus' critique of the validity of the arguments for Christian doctrine might, and necessarily did, prepare the way for the rupture between philosophy and theology, and, although some of his utterances went beyond the limit which he prescribed for himself in principle, *Scotism* is none the less, like Thomism, one of the doctrines in which Scholasticism culminates."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 454.

Scŏt'-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Scot(ism)*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Scotus or Scotism (q.v.).

"Strict faith in reference to the theological teachings of the Church and the philosophical doctrines corresponding with their spirit, and far-reaching scepticism with reference to the arguments by which they are sustained, are the general characteristics of the *Scotist* doctrine."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 452.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Scotus; one who accepts Scotism.

"In opposition to the Semipelagianism of the *Scotists.*"—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed), p. 450.

* **Scŏt'-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Scot* (2), s.; *-ize.*] To imitate the Scotch.

"The Scots and *Scotizing* English."—*Heylin: Life of Laud,* p. 298.

scŏt-ō-, scŏt-, *pref.* [Gr. σκότος (*skotos*) = darkness.] Connected with the dark or darkness; loving darkness.

scŏt-ō-dĭ'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. σκότος (*skotos*) = darkness, and δῖνος (*dinos*) = giddiness.]
Med.: Giddiness, with imperfect vision.

scŏt'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An instrument or apparatus to assist in writing in the dark or without seeing.

scō-tŏm'-a-nēş, *s.* [Gr. σκοτόμαινα (*skotomaina*) = a moonless night.] [SCOTOPHILUS.]

scŏt'-ō-mȳ, scō-tō'-ma, *s.* [Fr. *scotomie,* from Gr. σκότωμα (*skotōma*) = dizziness, from σκότος (*skotos*) = darkness.]
Med.: Dizziness or swimming of the head, accompanied with dimness of sight.

"I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsey; you all turn round."
Massinger: Old Law, iii. 2.

scŏt-ō-pĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. πέλεια (*peleia*) = a dove, with a covert allusion to the name of the discoverer, Mr. Pel, the Dutch commandant at Elmina, about 1850.]
Ornith.: A genus of Strigidæ (q.v.), with two species from West and South Africa. (*Wallace.*) *Scotopelia peli,* Pel's Fish Owl, is about two feet long; upper surface deep rufous bay, with black transverse bars; below light bay, with heart-shaped black bars; iris dark-brown.

scŏ-tŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = a friend.]
Zool.: A genus of Vespertiliones (q.v.), widely distributed throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. In many points they approach Vespertilio, from which they are distinguished by their dentition, their heavy bodies and strong limbs, thick and nearly naked leathery membranes, and their short fur. Generally olive- or chestnut-brown above, and yellowish

or reddish-white beneath. Scotophilus proper has three species: *Scotophilus temminckii*, *S. borbonicus*, and *S. gigas*. There are two subgenera: Scoteinus (with four species, *Scoteinus marginatus*, *S. greyii*, *S. pallidus*, and *S. rueppellii*) and Scotomanes (with one species, *Scotomanes ornatus*).

scŏt-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *scot-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of Caprimulgidæ, with three species, from Africa. Bill with strong bristles, nostrils with membranous scales over opening, wings long and pointed, tail extremely long and graduated, toes unequal. *Scotornis climacurus* is the Long-tailed Goatsucker.

***scŏt'-ŏ-scōpe,** *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An optical instrument by which objects might be discovered in the dark.

scŏ-tō'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σκότωσις (*skotōsis*) = darkening.]

Entom.: A genus of Larentidæ. *Scotosia dubitata* is the Tissne.

Scŏts, *a.* & *s.* [Scot (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Scotch, Scottish.

B. *As subst.:* The Scotch dialect.

Scots-greys, *s. pl.* [Greys.]

Scots-guards, *s. pl.* [Guard, *s.*, II. 8.]

Scŏts'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *Scots*, and *man.*] A Scotchman (q.v.).

scŏt'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A provincial word used, especially in Herefordshire, for a custom of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest.

Scŏt'-tĭ-çē, *adv.* [Lat.] In the Scotch language, dialect, or manner.

Scŏt'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Scottish*; *-ism.*] An idiom, phrase, or expression peculiar to or characteristic of the Scottish dialect.

Scŏt'-tĭ-çīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Scottish*; *-ize.*] To render Scottish; to make to resemble the Scotch or something Scotch.

Scŏt'-tĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Scot*; *-ish*; Ger. *schottische.*] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its natives, language, or literature; Scotch.

Scottish-grouse, *s.* [Grouse.]

scŏ̄ug, *s.* [Icel. *skuggi*; Sw. *skugga* = shade, shadow.] Shade, shelter, shadow.

scŏ̄ul'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Scouler; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure variety of Thomsonite (q.v.).

scŏ̄un'-drel, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *scunner*, *scouner* = to loathe, to shun, a freq. from A.S. *scunian* = to shun (q.v.); suff. *-el.* For the inserted *d*, cf. thunder, tender, &c.]

A. *As subst.:* A low, mean fellow; a rascal, a thief; one without honour or virtue; a villain. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.)

B. *As adj.:* Befitting or characteristic of a scoundrel; low, base, rascally, mean, unprincipled.

"Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

***scŏ̄un'-drel-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *scoundrel*; *-dom.*] Scoundrels collectively; rascaldom. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.)

scŏ̄un'-drel-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *scoundrel*; *-ism.*] The conduct or practices of a scoundrel; baseness, meanness, rascality.

"He never flinches from the uncomfortable reward of his successful representation of *scoundrelism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1882.

scŏ̄un'-drel-ĭ', *a.* [Eng. *scoundrel*; *-ly.*] Like a scoundrel; base, villainous, rascally.

"Selim Fawley is a *scoundrelly* wretch."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 944.

scŏ̄up (1), *v.t.* [Scoop, *v.*]

scŏ̄up (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *scopa* = to skip (q.v.).] To run hastily; to scamper, to skip. (*Scotch.*)

"Is not yon Ban and Buscar, who came *scouping* up the avenue."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

scŏ̄ur, * **scowr-yn,** * **scowre,** * **skoure,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *escurer*, from Lat. *excuro* = to take great care of: *ex*, intens., and *curo* = to take care; *cura* = care; Sp. *exurare*; O. Ital. *scurare*; Fr. *écurer*; Dan. *skure*; Sw. *skura*; Ger. *scheuren*; Dut. *schuren.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rub hard with anything rough for the purpose of cleaning the surface; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright on the surface; to rub up; to brighten.

"Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of soap and sand to *scour* the rooms."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

2. To remove the grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by pounding, washing, and the application of detergents: as, To *scour* cloth.

3. To remove by scouring or rubbing.

"A bloody mask,
Which, washed away, shall *scour* my shame with it."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

4. To purge violently; to clear thoroughly.

"Thistles, or lettuces instead,
With sand to *scour* his maw."
Cowper: Epitaph on a Hare.

5. To cleanse or flush by a stream of water.

6. To pass swiftly over; to brush or course along.

"Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 367.

7. To pass over swiftly in search of something, or to drive something away; to overrun, to sweep; to search thoroughly.

"[They] *scoured* the deep Glenfinlas glen."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

8. To sweep clear; to free, to rid.

"The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some galliles, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us."—*Sidney.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To clean articles by rubbing.

"She can wash and *scour*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

2. To take dirt or grease out of cloth.

3. To be purged to excess.

"If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To run hastily or quickly; to scamper.

"Never saw I men *scour* so on their way."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

5. To rove or range for sweeping away or taking something.

"*Scouring* along the coast of Italy."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

scŏ̄ur, *s.* [Scour, *v.*]

1. A swift and deep current in a stream.

"Spinning the weir pool and *scours*."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

2. A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle; excessive purging or laxness.

scŏ̄ur'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *scour*; *-age.*] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

scŏ̄ur'-ĕr, * **scor-er,** *s.* [Eng. *scour*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who scours or cleans by scouring and rubbing.

"Will. Parker was . . . a *scourer* or calender of worsteds in Norwich."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

2. A strong purge or cathartic.

*3. One who runs with speed; a scout.

"Sent the *scorers* all about the countries adjoynynge."—*Arrival of King Edward IV.*, p. 7.

*4. One who scours or roams about the streets at night; specif., one of a band of young scamps in the latter half of the seventeenth century, who roamed the streets of London, and committed various kinds of mischief. (*Gay: Trivia*, iii. 315.)

scŏ̄urge, * **schurge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escorgie* (Fr. *escourgée*); cf. Ital. *scuriata*, *scuriada* = a scourging; O. Ital. *scoria* = a whip, a sconrge, *scoriare* = to whip, from Lat. *excoriata*, fem. of pa. par. of *excorio* = to excoriate (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. An instrument of the whip kind, used for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash, a whip.

"Governed their bondmen and bondwomen by means of the stocks and the *scourge*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A whip for a top.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; a punishment, a revenge.

"Some twigs of that old *scourge* are left behind."
Cowper: Expostulation, 517.

2. One who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys. (*Thomson: Summer*, 1,500.)

scŏ̄urge, *v.t.* [Scourge, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To whip or punish with a scourge; to lash, to flog severely. (*Acts* xxii. 25.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To punish severely; to afflict for faults or sins, or for purpose of correction; to chastise.

"He will *scourge* us for our iniquities."—*Tobit* xiii. 5.

2. To afflict or harass greatly; to torment.

"A nation *scourged* yet tardy to repent."
Cowper: Expostulation, 722.

scŏ̄urg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scourg(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts or harasses severely.

2. *Specif.:* One of the sect of Flagellants (q.v.).

"The sect of the *scourgers* broached several capital errours."—*Tindal: Rapin's History of England.*

scŏ̄ur'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Scour, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cleaning by rubbing

II. *Technically:*

1. *Wool:* The same as Braying (1), C. 2.

2. *Metall.:* A process in the cleaning of ironplate for tinning; or of metal in general for plating by electro-deposition or otherwise.

3. *Hydraulics:* Flushing (q.v).

scouring-ball, *s.* A ball made of a combination such as soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, fruit, paint, &c., from cloth.

scouring-barrel, *s.* A machine to free scrap-iron or small manufactured articles of metal from dirt and rust by friction.

scouring-basin, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out through sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes, at low water, to scour a channel and its bar.

scouring-drops, *s. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of esseutial oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, &c., from cloth.

scouring-flannel, *s.* A kind of coarse flannel used for washing floors, paint-work, &c.

scouring-machine, *s.*

Wool: An apparatus consisting of two large rollers placed over a trough, through which cloth is passed after being woven and is treated with stale urine and hog's dung.

scouring-power, *s.* The efficiency of a stream of water employed to carry away shingle, &c., from the mouth of a harbour, river, or the like, by flushing.

scouring-rush, *s.* [Dutch-rushes, Equisetum.]

scouring-stock, *s.*

Wool: A scouring-machine in which mallets are employed instead of rollers.

scŏ̄urse, *s.* & *v.* [Scorse.]

scŏ̄ur'-wŏrt, * **skour-wort,** *s.* [Eng. *scour*, v., and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis.* (*Brit. & Hol.*)

scŏ̄ut (1), * **scoute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escoute*, from *escouter* (Fr. *écouter*) = to hear; from Lat. *auscultо*; Ital. *oscoltare* = to hear; *oscolta*, *scolta* = a spy, a scout; Sp. *escucha.*]

1. One who is sent out to gain and bring in information; specif., one employed to watch and report the movements, number, &c., of an enemy; a spy.

"In this desolate region Sarsfield found no lack of *scouts* or of guides; for all the peasantry of Munster were zealous on his side."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A look-out; a watch over the movements of an enemy.

"The rat is on the *scout*." *Cowper: Cricket.*

3. A term at Oxford University for a college servant or waiter.

"Each man orders for himself what he wants from the college buttery and kitchen, and simply has it served by his friend's *scout* in his room."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 286.

† 4. In cricket a fielder or fieldsman.

"The *scouts* were hot and tired."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vii.

* 5. A sneak; a mean fellow.

"For though I be a poor cobbler's son, I am no *scout*."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xv.

scout (2), *s.* [Icel. *skuti* = a cave formed by jutting rocks; *skuta* = to jut out.] A high rock.

* **scout** (3), * **schout**, *s.* [Icel. *skúta*; Dan. *skude*; Dut. *schuit.*] A swift sailing-boat; a scute.

scout (1) *v.i. & t.* [SCOUT (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To act as a scout; to watch the movement or actions of an enemy.

"On the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with obscure wing
Scout, far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprise." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 133.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To watch, as a scout; to spy out, to observe closely.

"Ride out, ride out,
The foe to *scout!*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 27.

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery; to scour.

scout (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *skúta*, *skúti* = a taunt.] To sneer at, to ridicule; to treat with contempt and disdain, to reject with scorn.

"Politicians . . . a few years ago would have *scouted* it."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

scouth, scowth, *s.* [Icel. *scotha* = to look after, to view.] Room, scope; liberty to range.

scou'-ther, scow'-ther, *v.t.* [Prob. for *scalder* = a frequent. from *scald* (q.v.).] To scorch; to cook hastily on a gridiron.

scou'-ther, *s.* [SCOUTHER, *v.*] A hasty toasting, a slight scorching.

scō'-van, *a.* [Corn.]

Min.: Applied to a lode having no gozzan on its back or near the surface.

scov'-el, *s.* [Wel. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub* = a broom; Lat. *scopa.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

scō'-vill-ite, *s.* [After Scoville, Salisbury, Connecticut, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Supposed at first to be a new species, but now shown to be the same as RHABDOPHANE (q.v.).

scow, *s.* [Dut. *schouw* = a ferry-boat.]

1. A flat-bottomed, square-ended boat, usually propelled by poles, or towed; being very cheaply and easily constructed, scows are employed in still waters for almost all purposes; they are made of all sizes, and often have decks. (*Amer.*)

"Life is just as well worth living beneath a *scow* or a dug-out as beneath the highest and broadest roof in Christendom."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 41.

2. A form of lighter or barge for carrying a heavy deck-load.

scow, *v.t.* [Scow, *s.*] To transport in a scow.

scowed, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut. (*Of an anchor*): Having the cable tied to the shank, so that it can be pulled up by the shank if it becomes fixed. (*Rossiter.*)

* **scower,** *v.t.* [SCOUR, *v.*]

* **scower'-er,** *s.* [SCOURER.]

scowl, * **scoule,** * **scowl-en,** * **skoul,** *v.i. & t.* [Dan. *skule* = to scowl; cf. Icel. *skolla* = to skulk; *skolli* = a skulker, a fox, the devil; Dut. *scuilen* = to skulk, to lie hid; Low Ger. *schulen* = to hide one's self; Dan. *skiule* = to hide, *skiul* = shelter; Icel. *skjól* = a shelter, cover; *skjól-eygr* = goggle-eyed, squint-eyed; A.S. *scéól-éage* = squint-eyed.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; to frown, to look sour, sullen, or angry.

"Men's eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard: no man cried, God save him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or threatening.

"In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heav'ns
Cast a deploring eye." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,124.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To look at or drive with a scowl or frown.

scowl, *s.* [SCOWL, *v.*]

1. An angry frown with deep depression of the brows; an expression of sourness, sullenness, anger, or discontent.

"For his best palfrey would not I
Endure that sullen *scowl*." *Scott: Marmion*, iii. 6.

2. A gloomy, dark, or threatening aspect or appearance.

"A ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul."
Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.

scowl'-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCOWL, *v.*]

scowl'-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scowling*; *-ly.*] In a scowling manner; with a scowl.

* **scrab,** *s.* [CRAB (2).] A crab tree-apple.

* **scrab,** *v.i.* or *t.* [SCRABBLE, *v.*] To scratch, to claw.

* **scrabbed,** *pa. par* or *a.* [SCRAB, *v.*]

* **scrabbed-eggs,** *s. pl.* A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper. (*Halliwell.*) [SCRAMBLED-EGGS.]

scrab'-ble, *v.i. & t.* [For *scrapple*, frequent. of *scrape* (q.v.).] [SCRAMBLE, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make irregular or unmeaning marks; to scrawl, to scribble.

"[David] . . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate."—1 *Samuel* xxi. 13.

* 2. To scrape or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees; to scramble.

"Littlefaith . . . made shift to *scrabble* on his way."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 3. To scramble.

"They have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, iii.

B. *Trans.:* To make irregular or unmeaning marks on; to scribble on or over.

scrab'-ble, *s.* [SCRABBLE, *v.*]

1. A scribble, a scrawl.

2. A scrambling, a moving along on the hands and knees.

scrā'-ber, *s.* [Prob. from Prov. Eng. *scrab* = to scratch.]

Ornith.: A local name for the Black Guillemot (q.v.).

scraf-fi'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from *scraffiare* = to scratch.]

Arch.: The same as SCRATCH-WORK (q.v.).

scraf'-fle, *v.i.* [A variant of *scrabble* or *scrapple* (q.v.).]

1. To scramble, to struggle.

"Poor boys! they had to scramble, *scraffle*, for their very clothes and food."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 36.

2. To quarrel, to wrangle.

3. To be busy or industrious.

4. To shuffle, to use evasion.

¶ Provincial in all its uses.

scrag, *s.* [Dan. *skrog* = a carcase, the hull of a ship; Gael. *sgreag* = to shrivel; *sgreagach* = dry, rocky; *sgreagan* = anything dry, shrunk, or shrivelled; Ir. *sgreag* = a rock.] [SCRAGGY.]

1. Anything thin, lean, or shrivelled.

2. A raw-boned person. (*Vulgar.*)

3. A crooked branch. (*Prov.*)

¶ *Scrag of mutton:*

1. *Lit.:* The bony part of the neck of a sheep.

"Lady Mac Screw . . . serves up a *scrag of mutton* on aliver."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.:* A long, thin neck.

scrag-necked, *a.* Having a long, thin neck.

scrag, *v.t.* [SCRAG, *s.*, as applied to the neck.] To hang, to execute. (*Vulgar.*)

"He'll come to be *scragged*."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

scragged, *a.* [Eng. *scrag*; *-ed.*]

1. Rough, uneven; full of protuberances or asperities; rugged, scraggy.

"Our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

2. Lean with roughness.

scrag'-ged-ness, *s.* [Eng. *scragged*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scraggy; scragginess; leanness with roughness; ruggedness, unevenness.

scrag'-gi-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scraggy*; *-ly.*] In a scraggy manner; with roughness and leanness.

scrag'-gi-ness, *s.* [Eng. *scraggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scraggy; scraggedness.

* **scrag'-ling,** *a.* [Eng. *scrag*; *-ling.*] Scraggy.

"A lean, *scraggling*, starved creature."—*Adams: Works*, i. 124.

scrag'-gy, * **skrag-gie,** *a.* [Cf. *scrag*, s. and *scrag* = a stunted bush; Sw. dial. *skraka* = a great dry tree . . . a long, lean man. *Scraggy* is for *scrakky*, from Norw. *skrakk*, pa. t. of *skrakka* = to shrink. (*Skeat.*).]

1. Lean, thin, shrivelled, bony.

"The *scraggy* animal which trans-Mediterranean folk ill-treat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

2. Rough, with irregular points; rugged, scragged.

"From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean." *Philips: Cider*, i.

scrāich, scrāigh (*ch, gh* guttural), *v.i.* [Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch* = to screech (q.v.).] To scream hoarsely; to screech, to shriek; to utter a shrill cry, as a fowl, &c. (*Scotch.*)

scrāich, scrāigh, (*ch, gh* guttural), *s.* [SCRAICH, *v.*] A shriek, a scream. (*Scotch.*)

scraich-o'-day, *s.* The first appearance of dawn; day-break. (*Scotch.*)

scrăm'-ble, *v.i. & t.* [A nasalized form of *scrabble* or *scrapple* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To climb or move along with the hands and knees; to move on all-fours.

"*Scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

2. To seize or catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch at things with haste in order to anticipate another; to strive tumultuously or roughly for the possession of anything.

"They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To collect or gather together hurriedly or confusedly; to do in a hurried, random fashion. (Often followed by *up.*)

"They say we are a scattered nation;
I cannot tell: but we have *scrambled up*
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 1.

scrăm'-ble, *s.* [SCRAMBLE, *v.*]

1. The act of scrambling or clambering on all-fours.

2. An eager, rough, or unruly contest for something, in which each endeavours to seize or get it before others; a rough or uncere-monious struggle for something.

scrăm'-bled (le as el), *pa. par.* or *a.* [SCRAMBLE, *v.*]

scrambled-eggs, *s. pl.*

1. Eggs boiled, and mixed up, in the shell, with vinegar, pepper, and salt. [SCRABBED-EGGS.]

2. Eggs broken into the pan, stirred together, and lightly fried with butter, pepper, and salt.

scrăm'-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *scrambl(e)*; *-er.*] One who scrambles.

"All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

scrăm'-bling, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCRAMBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Climbing or clambering; moving on all-fours.

2. Contending roughly for the possession of something.

3. Irregular, rambling, straggling: as, a *scrambling* house.

scrambling-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: *Sisymbrium officinale.* [CRAMBLING ROCKET.]

scrăm'-bling-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scrambling*; *-ly.*] In a scrambling manner; with scrambling.

scrănch, *v.t.* [Of imitative origin: cf. Dut. *schransen* = to scrunch; Ger. *schranzen* = to eat greedily; Eng. *craunch, crunch, scrunch.*] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch.

scrănk'-y, *a.* [A nasalized form of *scraggy* (q.v.).] Lank, lean, slender. (*Scotch.*)

* **scrăn'-nel,** *a.* [Prob. connected with *scrag*; cf. Irish & Gael. *crion* = withered, little.] Thin, slender, poor, miserable.

"When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw."
Milton: Lycidas, 123.

scrăn'-nȳ, *a.* [SCRANNEL.] Thin, scraggy. (*Prov.*)

scrăp, * **scrappe,** *s.* [Icel. *skrap* = scraps, trifles, from *skrapa* = to scrape, to scratch; Dan. *skrab* = scrapings, trash; *skrabe* = to scrape; Sw. *afskrap* = scrapings, refuse, from *scrapa* = to scrape (q.v.).]

1. Properly something scraped off: hence, a small piece, a fragment, a bit, a crumb.

"The fragments, *scraps*, the bits and greasy relics." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

2. A detached piece or fragment of anything written, printed, or spoken; a short or unconnected extract.

"To garnish his conversation with *scraps* of French." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A picture or artistic production suitable for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens or the like: as, coloured *scraps*.

4. (*Pl.*): The integuments that remain after the rendering of fat.

5. Broken iron, cast or wrought, for remelting or reworking; scrap-metal.

scrap-book, *s.* A book for holding scraps; a blank book into which pictures, cuttings from newspapers or books, short poems, &c., are pasted for preservation; an album.

scrap-iron, scrap-forging, *s.* [SCRAP, *s.*, 5.]

scrap-metal, *s.* A term applied to scraps or fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.

scrāpe, * **scrap-en,** * **scrap-ī-en,** * **shrap-en,** * **shrap-ī-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *skrapa* = to scrape; Sw. *skrapa*; Dan. *skrabe*; Dut. *schrapen* = to scrape; A.S. *scearpian* = to scarify; *scearp* = sharp (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rub the surface of with a rough or sharp instrument; to deprive of the surface by the light abrading action of a sharp instrument; to grate, to abrade.

"For old olive trees (overgrowne with a kind of mossie skurfe) it is passing good, eche other yeare to *scrape* and claw them well."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xviii.

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or rough.

"He shift a trencher? he *scrape* a trencher!"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.

3. To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

"Like the sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

4. To collect, gather, or accumulate by laborious effort; to gather by small savings or gains; to save or get together penuriously. (Generally followed by *together* or *up*.)

"*Scrape together* the money for the rent."—*Times*, March 26, 1886.

5. To express disapprobation of, or attempt to drown the voice of at public meetings, by drawing the feet along the floor. (Followed by *down*.)

"Another was coughed and *scraped down*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To rub the surface of anything so as to produce a harsh noise; to remove the surface of anything by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.

* 2. To gather riches by small gains and savings; to be parsimonious.

"Their *scraping* fathers." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

3. To play awkwardly on a fiddle or similar instrument.

"To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical legerdemain, it is, indeed, necessary to do little else than *scrape* and pipe."—*Knox: Essay* 70.

4. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

¶ *To scrape acquaintance with any one:* To make one's self acquainted; to insinuate one's self into acquaintance or familiarity with a person.

* **scrape-good,** *a.* Miserly, stingy.

* **scrape-penny,** *s.* A miserly, stingy person; a miser.

scrāpe, *s.* [SCRAPE, *v.*]

1. The act or noise of scraping; the act of rubbing over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes the surface.

"Ennig may be turned into ewig, not with *scrape* of knife, but with the least dash of a pen."—*Ascham: Discourse of Germany.*

2. The effect of scraping or rubbing; a scratch: as, a *scrape* of a pen.

3. An awkward bow, accompanied with a drawing back of the foot.

4. An awkward predicament; a difficulty; an embarrassing or perplexing situation; a perplexity; distress.

"The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii.

scrāp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scrap(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which scrapes; specifically—

(1) A large hoe for cleaning roads and streets.

(2) A thin piece of wood shaped like a knife-blade and provided with a handle, used to scrape the sweat from horses.

(3) An instrument, generally triangular, for scraping and cleaning the planks, masts, and decks of ships.

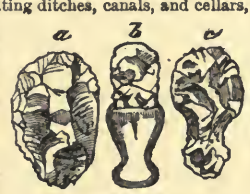
(4) An iron plate at a door to remove mud from the boots.

"Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

(5) A form of cutting-tool for taking shavings from the edge of a blade.

(6) A two-handled scoop, drawn by cattle or horses, and used in making and levelling roads, excavating ditches, canals, and cellars, and generally in raising and removing loosened soil or gravel to a short distance.

(7) *Anthrop.:* (See extract).



SCRAPERS.

a. Long horse-shoe flint scraper, from Sussex Downs, near Berlin Gap; *b.* Esquimaux flint scraper, mounted in handle of fossil ivory; *c.* Spoon-shaped flint scraper, from the Yorkshire Wolds.

"One of the simple forms into which flakes are susceptible of being readily converted has, in consequence of its similarity in character to a stone implement in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins and other purposes, received the name of a '*scraper*,' or, to use the term first, I believe, employed by the late Mons. E. Lartet, a *grattoir*. A typical *scraper* may be defined as a broad flake, the point of which has been chipped to a semi-circular bevelled edge round the margin of the inner face, similar in character to that of a round-nosed burring chisel."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 268.

(8) *Blast.:* A spoon by which the detritus is removed from the hole made by the drill.

(9) *Engrav.:* A three-sided cutting-tool fluted, to make it more easy to sharpen. It is used in taking off the bur left by the etching-needle or dry-point, in obliterating lines, or working mezzotinto.

(10) *Lithog.:* The board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on to the tympan-sheet, to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper, which lies upon the inked stone.

(11) *Stone:*

(*a*) A toothed and steeled instrument for sinking flutings in marble, &c.

(*b*) A tool used by stucco-workers.

(12) *Wood-work.:* A steel-plate, frequently made of a piece of saw-plate, with a square edge made sharp-angled, and burnished to raise a small bur or wire edge. The edge is used in giving a final dressing to wooden surfaces, veneers, &c. It is held at an angle of 60°.

2. An awkward fiddler.

3. One who scrapes together money by laborious parsimony; a scrape-penny.

* **scrāpe'-scâll,** *s.* [First element *scrape*; etym. of second element doubtful.] A miser, a scrape-penny. (*Withal: Dict.*)

scrăp-ī-ā'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *scrap*; *i* connective; suff. *-ana.*] A collection of literary scraps or fragments.

scrāp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCRAPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who scrapes; the sound produced by scraping or erasure.

"The abbot of St. Albans sent the book so disfigured with *scrapings* and blottings out, with other such writings as there were found, unto the king."—*State Trials: Henry V.* (an. 1413).

2. That which is scraped off a surface, or which is collected by scraping, rubbing, or raking.

"Having laid a pretty quantity of these *scrapings* together."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 721.

scraping-plane, *s.* A plane used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods. It has a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end screw and block. The scraping-plane for veneers, used in roughing the surface to be glued, has a notched bit, and is called a toothing-plane.

scrāp'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scraping; -ly.*] In a scraping manner; by scraping.

scrăp'-ple, *s.* A compound of corn-meal and finely minced meat, usually pork, boiled together, and used in sections of the United States as a breakfast dish; it is fried for the table, or eaten without further cooking.

scrăp'-pȳ, *a.* [Eng. *scrap; -y.*] Consisting of scraps; fragmentary.

* **scrăt,** * **scratte,** *v.t. & i.* [SCRATCH, *v.*] To scratch, to rake, to scrape.

"Ambitious mind, a world of wealth would have,
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 506.

* **scrăt,** * **skratte,** * **skrat,** * **scrayte,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hermaphrodite.

"There was an Hermaphrodite or *Skrat* found almost twelve years old."—*P. Holland: Livy*, bk. xxxix., ch. xxii.

scrătch, *v.t. & i.* [A form arising from a confusion of Mid. Eng. *scrat* = to scratch, with *cracchen* of the same meaning; Sw. *kratsa* = to scrape; *kratta* = a rake; Dan. *kradse* = to scratch; Dut. *krassen*; Ger. *kratzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tear, mark, or scrape the surface of with light incisions made by some sharp instrument; to wound slightly.

"His talants may
Yet *scratch* my sonne or rend his tender hand."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 11.

2. To rub or scrape with the nails.

"*Scratch* my head, Peaseblossom."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

3. To dig, excavate, or hollow out with the nails or claws: as, To *scratch* a hole in the ground.

4. To erase, to obliterate, to expunge, to blot out. (Followed by *out*.)

5. Specif. in racing, &c., to erase or expunge the name of from the list of starters or competitors in a race, &c.; or, in elections, to erase the name or names of (a candidate or candidates) from a ballot or party ticket.

* 6. To write or draw awkwardly.

"If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To scrape or dig into or make a hollow or hole in the surface by using the nails or claws: as, A hen *scratches* in the ground.

* 2. To retire or take one's name out of the list of competitors or starters for a race, &c.

3. At election times, to erase a name or names as in SCRATCH, *v.t.*, A. 5.

scrătch, *s. & a.* [SCRATCH, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of scratching; a slight incision, score, mark, or break made on the surface of anything by scratching or by rubbing with some pointed, sharp, or rough instrument.

"Looking upon a few *scratches* on paper."—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

2. A slight wound, a laceration; a slight tear or incision.

"Shrewsbury had one of those minds in which the slightest *scratch* may fester to the death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 3. A kind of wig, covering only a part of the head.

"I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis."—*Smollett: Travels*, let. vi.

4. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. (*Ray.*)

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Billiards:* An accidentally successful stroke; a fluke.

2. *Handicaps for racing, rowing, &c.:* The starting-point, or the time of starting for those who are considered the best, and are therefore allowed no advantage or start.

"The former starting from *scratch*, and the latter in receipt of 200 points."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

3. *Pugilism:* A line drawn across the prizering, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the phrases, *To come up to the scratch*, *To toe the scrutch*, that is, to appear when wanted to present one's self.

4. *Vet. (Pl.):* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.

"Thou'lt ha' vapours i' thy leg again presently; pray thee go in, it may turn to the *scratches* else."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Taken at random or haphazard; taken or made up indiscriminately or extempore, as if scraped together.

"Notwithstanding their long preparation and perpetual coaching, [they] looked like *scratch* crews."—*Field*: April 4, 1885.

¶ *Old Scratch:* [OLD SCRATCH].

scratch-back, *s.*

1. A toy which, when drawn across or down a person's back, produces a noise as though the clothes were torn.

2. An implement formerly used by ladies for scratching themselves, consisting of an artificial hands or claws attached to a handle.

scratch-brush, *s.* A bundle of wires, whose protruding ends are used to clean files and for other purposes.

scratch-cradle, *s.* [CAT'S-CRADLE.]

scratch-pan, *s.* A pan in salt-works to receive the scratch.

scratch-race, *s.* A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race in which all start on the same terms.

scratch-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Galium Aparine; so named because the hooked bristles of its fruit enable it to adhere to whatever it touches. [CLEAVERS.]

scratch-wig, *s.* The same as SCRATCH, *s.*, A. I. 3.

scratch-work, *s.* A species of fresco, consisting of a coloured plaster laid on the face of a building, &c., and covered with a white one, which being scratched through to any design the coloured one appears and forms the contrast.

scrătçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scratch*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scratches; specifically, a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl; one of the Rasores (q.v.)

scrătçh'-ĕs, *s. pl.* [SCRATCH, *s.*, A. II. 4.]

scrătçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCRATCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who scratches; a scratch.

"That night, by chance, the poet watching,
Heard an inexplicable *scratching*."
Cowper: The Retired Cat.

2. *(Pl.):* Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified. *(Prov.)*

* **scrătçh'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scratching*; *-ly.*] With the action of scratching; like one who scratches.

"Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

scrăt'-tle, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *scrat* = to scratch.] To scramble, to scuttle. *(Prov.)*

"*Scrattling* up and down alongshore."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxx.

scrâugh, scrāigh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [SCRAICH.] A scream, a shriek. *(Scotch.)*

"I blow sic points of war, that the *scraugh* of a clockin-hen was music to them."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

scrâw, *s.* [Ir. *scrulk.*] A turf, a sod.

"Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*, No. 7.

scrâwl, * **scrall,** * **scraule,** *v.t. & i.* [Prob. the same as *scrabble* (q.v.), the form being due to confusion with *crawl* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To draw, write, or mark awkwardly and irregularly, as with a pen, pencil, or similar instrument; to write hastily or illegibly; to scribble.

"The detestable character in which it is *scrawled* . . . rather than written."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 51.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To write awkwardly or illegibly; to scribble. *(Pope: Sandys's Ghost.)*

2. To crawl, to creep. *(Prov.)*

"The ryuer shall *scraule* with frogges."—*Coverdale: Exodus* viii. 3

scrâwl, *s.* [SCRAWL, *v.*]

1. A piece of hasty, inelegant, or illegible writing; bad writing, a scribble.

"In sable *scrawls* I Nero's name perused."
Harte: Vision of Death.

2. A ragged broken branch of a tree or other brushwood. *(Amer.)*

3. The young of the dog-crab (*Carcinus mænas*). *(Lincolnshire.)*

"And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play."
Tennyson: Sailor Boy, 12.

scrâwl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scrawl*, v.; *-er.*] One who scrawls; a bad or inelegant writer, a scribbler.

scrâwn'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrawny*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scrawny; leanness, thinness, scragginess.

"Such birds will have an appearance of *scrawniness*."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 56.

scrâw'-nў, *a.* [SCRANNY.] Lean, thin, rawboned, scraggy. *(Prov.)*

scrāy, *s.* [Wel. *ysgraen.*] The Sea-swallow, the common Tern, *Sterna Hirundo.*

* **scrē'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *screabilis*, from *screo* = to spit out.] That may be spat out.

scrēak, * **scrike,** *v.i.* [Icel. *skrækja* = to shriek, to screech (q.v.).]

1. To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or cry; to shriek, to screech.

"The little babe did loudly *scrike* and squall."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

2. To creak, as a door.

scrēak, * **skreek,** * **scrike,** *s.* [SCREAK, *v.*] A shriek, a screech, a creaking.

"Having by a *skreek* or two given testimony to the misery of his life."—*Sp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

scrēam, * **screme,** * **schreame,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *skræma* = to scare, to terrify; Sw. *skräma*; Dan. *skræmme.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill or sharp cry, as one in fright or extreme pain; to shriek.

"And, *screaming* at the sad presage,
Awoke and found it true."
Cowper: Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry.

"The famish'd eagle *screams* and passes by."
Gray: The Bard.

3. To give out a shrill sound: as, A railway whistle *screams.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter in a sharp, shrill voice.

scrēam, * **schreeme,** *s.* [SCREAM, *v.*]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in fright or extreme pain; a shriek.

"Mix . . . their *screams* with screaming owls."
Savage: The Wanderer, iv.

2. A sharp, shrill sound.

scrēam'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scream*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who screams.

2. *Fig.:* Something very great, big, or out of the common; an extravagant story, a whacker. *(Slang.)*

II. *Ornith.:* A popular name for any individual of the South American family Palamedeidæ (q.v.). They have a horn on the forehead, and strong spurs on their powerful wings. They are gentle and shy, and the Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*) is said to be domesticated, and to defend the poultry of its master from birds of prey. *Chauna derbiana* is the Derbian Screamer, and *Palamedea cornuta* the Horned Screamer (q.v.).

scrēam'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SCREAM, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Uttering screams or shrieks: shrieking.

2. Sounding shrilly.

"From afar he heard a *screaming* sound."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 100.

3. Causing screams or shouts, as of laughter: as, a *screaming* farce; that is, one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter. The expression is said to have been first used in the Adelphi play-bills. *(Slang Dict.)*

screē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *skritha* = a landslip on a hillside.] A small stone or pebble; debris of rocks, shingle; an accumulation of loose stones or fragments at the foot of a cliff or precipice. *(Prov.)*

"A *scree*, or accumulation of fragments from the cliff above, gradually slopes down to the bottom of the valley."—*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting*, ch. iii.

screēçh, * **schrich-en,** * **schrik-en,** * **scrike,** * **shrik-en,** *v.i.* [Icel. *shrækja* = to shriek; Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skrige*; Irish *sgreachaim*; Gael. *sgreuch*, *sgreuch*; Welsh *ysgrechio*. *Screech* and *shriek* are thus doublets.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to scream, as one in terror or extreme pain; to shriek. (Often followed by *out.*)

"They *screeched* and clapped their wings for a while."—*Bolingbroke: Essays; Authority on Religion.*

screēçh, *s.* [Sw. *skrik*; Dan. *skrig*; Irish *sgreach*; Gael. *sgreuch*; Welsh *ysgrech.*] [SCREECH, *v.*]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in terror or extreme pain; a harsh scream, a shrill sound.

"The sea-birds, with portentous *screech*,
Flew fast to land."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

2. A sharp, shrill noise: as, the *screech* of a railway whistle.

screech-owl, *s.* A popular name for any owl whose voice is a harsh-sounding screech. [LICH-OWL.]

* **screēçh'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *screech*; *-y.*] Shrill and sharp; like a screech.

screēd, *s.* [A.S. *scréade* = a shred; Icel. *skrjodhr*; O. Dut. *schroode.* *Screed* and *shred* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece, a fragment, a shred.

2. The act of tearing or rending; a rent, a tear.

3. A piece of poetry or prose; a harangue, a long tirade. *(Scotch.)*

II. *Plastering:*

1. A strip of mortar, six to eight inches in width, and of the required thickness of the first coat, applied to the angles of a room or edge of a wall. They are laid on in parallel lines, at intervals of three to five feet, over the surface to be covered. When these have become sufficiently hard, the interspaces between the screeds should be filled out flush with them, so as to produce a continuous and straight, even surface.

2. A wooden strip similarly placed.

¶ *A screed of drink:* A drinking bout, a carouse. *(Scotch.)*

"Naething confuses me, unless it be a *screed* o' *drink* at an oration."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxv.

screēd, *v.t. & i.* [SCREED, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tear, to rend.

2. To repeat glibly; to dash off with spirit. *(Scotch.)*

B. *Intrans.:* To tear.

"It wad ha' *screeded* like an auld rag wi' sic a weight as mine."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

* **screeke,** *v.i.* [SCREAK.]

screēn, * **scren,** * **screne,** * **skreen,** * **skreine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escran* (Fr. *écran*), a word of doubtful origin; cf. Ger. *schranne* = a railing; *schranke* = a barrier.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which shelters or protects from danger; that which hides or conceals; a guard, a protection.

"Lingering, in a woody glade
Or behind a rocky *screen*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

2. A movable framework or appliance to shelter from excess of heat, cold, or light, or to conceal from sight; it is often hinged so as to open out more or less as required, or be folded up to occupy less space.

3. A kind of riddle or sieve; a sifter for coal, sand, grain, &c. It consists of a rectangular wooden frame with wires traversing it longitudinally at regular intervals. It is propped up in a nearly vertical position, and the material to be sifted or screened is

thrown, a shovelful at a time, on the upper part of the grating; the finer parts pass through the meshes, while those which are too large roll down the incline, the side of the screen being occasionally tapped to dislodge any which may stick.

"A skuttle or *skreine* to rid soil from the corn." *Tusser: Five Hundred Points*, xvii. 16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* (See extract).

"[A] *screen* [is] a partition, enclosure, or parclose, separating a portion of a room or of a church from the rest. In the domestic hall of the middle ages, a *screen* was almost invariably fixed across the lower end, so as to part off a small space which became a lobby (with a gallery above it), within the main entrance doors; the approach to the body of the hall being by one or more doorways through the *screen*. In churches *screens* were used in various situations, to enclose the choir, to separate subordinate chapels, to protect tombs, &c." —*Dict. of Architecture.*

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A partition made of canvas, used in place of a wooden bulkhead, where the latter would require to be frequently removed.

(2) A kind of curtain, having an opening covered by a flap, placed in front of a magazine in time of action, or when the magazine is open.

scree̅n, * skree̅n, *v.t.* [SCREEN, *s.*]

1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, hurt, or pain; to cover.

"With gauntlet raised he *screened* his sight." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 12.

2. To protect or shelter: as, To *screen* a man from punishment.

3. To hide, to conceal: as, To *screen* a fault or crime.

4. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen.

"It is calculated that the best coals may be delivered, *screened*, at the mouth of the Thames, for 18s. per load."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

scree̅n'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCREEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of sheltering, covering, or concealing.

2. The act of sifting or riddling.

3. *(Pl.):* The refuse matter left after sifting coal.

screening-machine, *s.*

Mining: An apparatus for sifting stamped ores, coals, &c.

screigh, *s.* [SCRAICH.]

screw, * scrue, *s.* [O. Fr. *escroue* (Fr. *écrou*); prob. from Lat. *scrobem*, accus. of *scrobs* = a ditch, a trench, a hole; Ger. *schraube;* Dut. *schroef;* Icel. *skrúfa;* Sw. *skruf;* Dan. *skrue.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A screw-steamer (q.v.).

(3) The act of screwing up or making tight.

(4) The state of being stretched, as by a screw.

"And strained to the last *screw* that he can bear,
Yield only discord in his Maker's ear."
Cowper: Truth, 385.

(5) A screw-shell (q.v.).

(6) A twist or turn to one side: as, To give a ball a *screw* in billiards.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who makes a sharp bargain; a close-fisted person; a miser, a skin-flint.

"The ostentatious said he was a *screw*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. viii.

(2) An unsound or broken-down horse; a jade.

"Rare are good horses—rarer still a good judge of them; I suppose I was cheated, and the brute proved a *screw*."—*Lytton: What will He do with It?* bk. viii., ch. vi.

(3) A small parcel of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper; a pennyworth of tobacco.

(4) Wages, salary, pay. *(Slang.)*

"£150 per annum is considered quite a good *screw* for a senior hand."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886.

(5) Pressure.

"To take the *screw* of intimidation off Irish tenants."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 11, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach. & Mech.:* A cylinder surrounded by a spiral ridge or groove, every part of which forms an equal angle with the axis of the cylinder, so that if developed on a plane surface it would be an inclined plane. The screw is considered as one of the six mechanical powers, but is really only a modification of the inclined plane:

"Let us suppose a piece of paper in the shape of a right-angled triangle to be applied with its vertical side against a cylinder, and parallel to the axis, and be wrapped round the cylinder; the hypotenuse will describe on the surface of the cylinder a screw line or helix. If the dimensions be so chosen that the base of the triangle is equal to the circumference of the cylinder, then the hypotenuse becomes an inclined plane traced on the surface of the cylinder; the distance being the height of the plane. An ordinary screw consists of an elevation on a solid cylinder; this elevation may be either square or acute, and such screws are called square or sharp screws accordingly. When a corresponding groove is cut in the hollow cylinder or nut of the same diameter as the bolt, this gives rise to an internal or companion screw or nut. The vertical distance between any two threads of a screw measured parallel to the axis is called the pitch, and the angle is called the inclination of the screw. In practice, a raised screw is used with its companion in such a manner that the elevations of the one fit into, and coincide with, the depressions of the other. The screw being a modification of the inclined plane, the conditions of equilibrium are those which obtain in the case of the plane. The resistance, which is either a weight to be raised or a pressure to be exerted, acts in the direction of the vertical, and the power acts parallel to the base; hence we have $P : R = h : b$, and the length of the base is the circumference of the cylinder; whence $P : R = h : 2\pi r$; r being the radius of the cylinder, and h the pitch of the screw. The power is usually applied to the screw by means of a lever, as in the bookbinders' press, &c., and the principle of the screw may be stated to be generally that the power of the screw is to the resistance in the same ratio as the pitch of the screw bears to the circumference of the circle through which the power acts."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 45.

A convex screw is known as the external or male screw, a concave or hollow screw (generally termed a nut) is an internal or female screw. The mechanical effect of a screw is increased by lessening the distance between the threads, or by making them finer, or by lengthening the lever to which the power is applied; this law is, however, greatly modified by the friction, which is very great. The screw is used for many purposes; ordinarily to fasten things together; for the application of great pressure it is employed in the form of the screw-jack, screw-press, &c.; as a borer it is used in the form of the gimlet; for fine adjustments, as in telescopes, microscopes, micrometers, &c., it is invaluable. The great attrition or friction which takes place in the screw is useful by retaining it in any state to which it has once been brought, and continuing the effect after the power is removed. The parts of a screw are the head, barrel or stem, thread, and point. The head has a slit, nick, or square. In number screws vary, as single, double, triple; the numbers representing the individual threads, and those above single being known as multiplex-threaded.

2. *Steam Nav.:* [SCREW-PROPELLER].

¶ (1) *Archimedean screw:* [ARCHIMEDEAN].

(2) *A screw loose:* Something wrong or defective in a person or thing.

"My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, that 'there was *a screw loose* somewhere.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

(3) *Differential screw:* [DIFFERENTIAL].

(4) *Endless screw, perpetual screw:* A screw without longitudinal motion, acting upon the cogs of a wheel.

(5) *Hunter's screw:* A differential screw (q.v.).

(6) *Right and left screw:* A screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.

(7) *To put the screw on:* To bring pressure to bear on a person, as for the purpose of extorting money.

"He had little doubt of being able *to put the screw on* me for any amount I was good for."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

(8) *To put under the screw:* To apply strong pressure to; to compel.

screw-alley, *s.*

Shipwright.: A passage-way along the shaft of a screw-propeller, allowing access for the men who examine and attend to the bearings.

screw-blade, *s.* The blade of a screw-propeller.

screw-bolt, *s.* A bolt having a screw-thread on its shank. It is adapted to pass through holes prepared for the purpose in two or more pieces of timber, iron, &c., to fasten and hold them together by means of a nut screwed on the screw-end.

screw-box, *s.*

Wood: A device for cutting the threads on wooden screws. It is similar in construction and operation to the Screw-plate (q.v.).

screw-cap, *s.*

1. A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw.

2. A cover for a fruit-jar, or a bottle of any effervescing beverage.

screw-clamp, *s.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

screw-collar, *s.*

Optics: The means of adjustment for relative distance between the front and the posterior parts of an achromatic objective, designed to secure perfect definition with differing thickness of covering glass.

screw-coupling, *s.*

1. A device for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains, and giving them any desired degree of tension.

2. A screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

screw-dock, *s.* A kind of graving dock, in which vessels are largely raised and lowered by means of screws.

screw-driver, *s.* A tool for turning screws in or out of their places. It has an end like a blunt chisel, which enters the nick in the screw-head.

screw-gear, *s.*

Mach.: The worm and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion.

screw-jack, *s.* A lifting-jack, in which the power consists of a screw rotating in a nut in the body of the tool. [JACK.]

screw-key, screw-wrench, *s.*

1. A spanner for the articles which socket upon the mandrel-screw.

2. The lever of a screw-press; a form of key used with lock-faucets.

screw-lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock, of which the essential feature is an opening bar, which is detained by a screw when in a locked position.

screw-machine, *s.*

Mach.: A machine for making from bar-iron screws and studs such as are used in a machine-shop. It is of the nature of a bolt-machine.

screw-nail, *s.* An ordinary screw.

screw-pile, *s.* A pile having a screw-thread at its shoe to enable it more readily to penetrate hard ground and to hold it firmly in position.

screw-pine, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Pandanus. The name screw-pine is given because the prickly leaves are arranged spirally in a triple series, forming dense tufts or crowns like those of the pine-apple (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The Pandanaceæ (q.v.). *(Lindley.)*

screw-plate, *s.* A steel plate having a series of holes of varying sizes, with worms and notches for cutting threads.

screw-post, *s.*

Shipwright.: The inner stern-post, through which the shaft of the screw-propeller passes.

screw-press, *s.* A press for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.

screw-propeller, *s.*

Naut.: A spiral blade on a cylindrical axis, called the shaft or spindle, parallel with the keel of the vessel, made to revolve by steam power beneath the surface of the water, usually at the stern, as a means of propulsion. The use of the screw as a means of propelling ships was devised and experimented with from the earliest days of the use of steam as a motive power, but the first to achieve success was John Ericsson, the eminent Swedish engineer, who experimented on the Thames in 1836, and afterwards on the Delaware. Sir Francis Smith was successful somewhat later, and the value of screw propellers was clearly demonstrated. Since then they have been widely adopted as a means of propulsion for vessels. In 1860 a steamer was constructed in London with twin screws, with independent action, and recently

SCREW-PROPELLER.

some of the great Atlantic liners have been provided with triple screws, with great advantage in speed. The motion of a screw-steamer is often uncomfortable to passengers. In many cases, however, this is obviated in some measure by placing the saloon in the fore-part of the ship. [TWIN-SCREW.]

screw-punch, *s.* A punching device operated by a screw.

screw-rudder, *s.*

Naut.: A screw instead of a rudder for steering a ship. The direction of the axis is changed to give the requisite motion to the ship. Its efficiency does not depend on the motion of the vessel.

screw-shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Turritellidæ (q.v.).

screw-steamer, *s.* A steamer propelled by a screw, in contradistinction to a paddle-wheel steamer.

screw-stone, *s.* A popular name for the cast of a fossil encrinite. [FOSSIL-SCREW, *s.*]

screw-tap, *s.* An instrument for cutting the interior thread on a hollow screw. [SCREW-PLATE.]

screw-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Helicteres (q.v.).

screw-valve, *s.* A faucet or stop-cock actuated by a screw. [STOP-VALVE.]

screw-well, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A hollow in the stern of a vessel into which a propeller is lifted.

screw-wheel, *s.* A worm-wheel (q.v.).

screw-wrench, *s.* [SCREW-KEY.]

screw, *v.t. & i.* [SCREW, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to fasten, press, or make firm with a screw or screws.

"[He] ordered all his bayonets to be so formed that they might be *screwed* upon the barrel without stopping it up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To wrest, to wrench, to force, to press. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.)

2. To distort, to deform by contortions.

"He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii.

* 3. To raise extortionately; to rack.

"The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

* 4. To oppress by exactions; to use violent means to.

"Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

5. To obtain or gain by force, or the exercise of any strong influence.

"The utterly exorbitant rents that Scotch proprietors . . . have managed to *screw* out of sportsmen in the last few years."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be propelled by means of a screw.

2. *Fig.:* To be oppressive or exacting; to use violent means in exacting.

¶ (1) *To screw up:* To fasten up with screws; specif., to fasten the oak or outer door of an obnoxious person, so as to prevent egress. (*Univ. Slang.*)

(2) *To screw up one's courage:* To summon up courage.

screwed, *a.* [SCREW, *v.*] Drunk, tipsy. (*Slang.*) [Cf. TIGHT.]

"Divers kind-hearted boys, in their simple language, bade her be of good cheer, for she was 'only a little *screwed*.'"—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxv.

screw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *screw*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which screws.

screw'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCREW, *v.*]

screwing-machine, *s.* A screw-machine (q.v.).

* **scrīb'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *scribo* = to write; Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

* **scrĭ-bā'-tious,** *a.* [SCRIBE.] Skilful in or fond of writing or scribbling.

"Popes were then not very *scribatious*, or not so pragmatical."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

scrīb'-bĕt, *s.* [SCRIBE.] A painter's pencil.

* **scrīb'-blage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *scribbl(e); -age.*] Scribbling.

"The polemic *scribblage* of theology and politics."—*W. Taylor: Survey of German Poetry*, i. 352.

scrĭb'-ble (1), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *scribe*, s.; freq. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To write hastily, illegibly, or without regard to correctness or elegance; to scrawl.

"Prevent the disgrace of *scribbling* much to no purpose."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 4.

2. To cover or fill with careless, hasty, or illegible writing; to scrawl over.

B. *Intrans.:* To write hastily, carelessly, or without regard to correctness, taste, or elegance.

"You have been *scribbling* on a book which is not your own."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 26, 1885.

scrĭb'-ble (2), *v.t.* [Sw. *skrubbla*; Ger. *schrabbelu* = to card, to scribble.] To card or tease coarsely; to pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

scrĭb'-ble, *s.* [SCRIBBLE (1), *v.*]

1. Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl.

"Neither did I but vacant seasons spend
In this my *scribble*." *Bunyan: Apology.*

* 2. A hurried walk.

* **scrĭb'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *scribble* (1) v.; *-ment.*] A worthless, careless, or hasty writing; a scribble, a scrawl.

scrĭb'-blĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scribbl(e)*, (1), v.; *-er.*] One who scribbles; a bad or careless writer; hence, an author of poor reputation; a petty writer; a contemptuous name for an author.

"Montague was thus represented by contemporary *scribblers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

scrĭb'-blĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *scribbl(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. A carding-machine by which fibre is roughly carded preparatory to the final carding.

2. The person in charge of the machine described in 1.

scrĭb'-blĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SCRIBBLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Adapted or intended to be scribbled on or in; as, *scribbling* paper, a *scribbling* diary, &c.

scrĭb'-blĭng, *s.* [SCRIBBLE (2), *v.*]

Cotton & Woollen-manuf.: The first rough carding, preparatory to the final carding.

scribbling-machine, *s.*

Woollen-manuf.: A scribbler.

scrĭb'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *scribbling*, a.; *-ly.*] In a scribbling manner.

scrībe, * **scrybe,** *s.* [Lat. *scriba* = a writer; *scribo* = to write; orig. = to scratch or cut slightly; Fr. *scribe*; Ital. *scriba.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A writer, one who writes, a penman; especially, one who is skilled in penmanship.

2. An official or public writer; an amanuensis, a secretary, a copyist.

"One of the foresayde jj parsonis so condempned, was *scrybe* to the pope."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clix.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bricklaying:* A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mould, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gauged arches.

2. *Jewish Antiq. & Hist.:* Heb. סוֹפְרִים (*sopherim*), from סָפַר (*saphar*) = to write, to set in order, to count; Gr. γραμματεῖς (*grammateis*).] An order of men whose office or function seems at first to have been that of military secretaries (Judg. v. 14; Jer. lii. 25). Afterwards they multiplied copies of the sacred books, and in consequence came to have a good knowledge of their contents. Nevertheless, their manner of teaching was of a hesitating, not of an authoritative character (Matt. vii. 29). They attained to great social dignity. They took part with the chief priests in plotting the death of Jesus (Luke xxii. 2).

scribe-awl, *s.* An awl used for marking lines to be followed in sawing or cutting out work. Called also Scriber, Scribing-awl, Scratch-awl.

scrībe, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *scribo* = to scratch, to write; Ger. *schreiben*; Dut. *schrijven*; Dan. *skrive*; Sw. *skrifva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* To write or mark upon; to inscribe.

II. *Carpentry:*

1. To mark by a rule or compasses; to mark so as to fit one piece to the edge of another or to a surface.

2. To adjust, as one piece of wood to another, so that the fibre of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To write.

"Doing nothing but scribble and *scribe*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. vi.

scrīb'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scrib(e); -er.*] [SCRIBE-AWL.]

scrīb'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [SCRIBE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Writing, handwriting.

2. *Carp.:* The fitting the edge of a board to another surface, as the skirting-board of a room is scribed to the floor, being marked in position, and then cut to match the inequalities.

scribing-compass, *s.*

Saddlery: A compass with one pointed leg to act as a pivot, and one scooping edge to act as a marker.

scribing-iron, *s.* A scoring-tool for marking logs and casks.

* **scrīb'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *scribe*, s.; *-ism.*] The character, manners, or teaching of the Jewish Scribes.

* **scrīb-lā'-cious,** *a.* [Eng. *scribbl(e); -acious.*] Fond of or given to scribbling or writing.

"The loquacious, *scriblacious* Heraud."—*Carlyle*, in *Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 271.

* **scrĭd,** *s.* [SCREED.] A fragment, a piece, a shred.

* **scriene,** *s.* [SCREEN, *s.*]

scriōve, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To glide swiftly along; to rub or rasp along. (*Scotch.*)

"The wheels o' life gae down hill, *scrievin'*,
Wi' rattlin' glee." *Burns: Scotch Drink.*

scrĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wriggle; to struggle or twist about.

* **scrike,** *v.i.* [SCREAK.]

* **scrĭm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *escrimeur*, from *escrimer* = to fence.] A fencing-master, a swordsman.

"The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

scrĭm'-mage, scrŭm'-mage (age as ĭj), *s.* [A corruption of *skirmish* (q.v.).] A skirmish, a tussle; specif. in football, a confused close tussle round the ball.

"Some day to engage in a general *scrimmage* for fresh spoil."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

scrĭmp, *v.t.* [Dan. *skrumpe*; Sw. *skrumpria*; Low Ger. *schrumpen* = to shrink, to shrivel; A.S. *scrimman* = to dry, to wither.] To make small, scant, or short; to scant; to limit or straiten; to put on short allowance.

"That auld capricious carlin, Nature,
To mak amends for *scrimpit* stature."
Burns: To James Smith.

scrĭmp, *a. & s.* [SCRIMP, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Scanty, narrow, deficient, contracted.

B. *As subst.:* A niggard, a pinching miser. (*Amer.*)

scrĭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCRIMP, *v.*]

scrimping-bar, *s.*

Calico-print.: A grooved bar which spreads cotton cloth right and left, so as to feed smoothly to the printing-machine.

scrĭmp'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *scrimp*, a.; *-ly.*] In a scrimp manner; hardly, scarcely.

scrĭmp'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrimp*, a.; *-ness.*] Scantiness, small allowance.

scrĭmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [SCRIMP, *v.*] A small portion, a pittance. (*Prov.*)

scrĭmş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *scrimps.*] Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking.

scrin, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A small vein.

* **scrine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escrin* (Fr. *écrin*); Ital. *scrigno,* from Lat. *scrinium* = a desk, from *scribo* = to write.] A chest, box, case, or other place in which writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine.

"Lay forth,-out of thine everlasting *scrine,*
The antique rolls." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. (Introd.)

scrĭnĕ, *v.i.* [A variant of *cringe* (q.v.).] To cringe. (*Prov.*)

scrip (1), * **scrippe,** * **scryppe,** *s.* [Icel. *skreppa* = a bag, a scrip; Norw. *skreppa:* dial. *skräppa;* O. Sw. *skreppa;* O. Dut. *scharpe, schaerpe, sceppe;* Low Ger. *schrap.*] A wallet, a small bag, a satchel.

"Across his shoulders then the *scrip* he flung."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xvii. 220.

scrip (2), *s.* [The same word as *script* (q.v.).]

* 1. Anything written; a writing; a list, as of names; a catalogue.

2. A piece of paper containing a writing; a schedule, a certificate.

3. *Specif. in Comm.:* A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a subscription to a loan; an interim writing or document entitling a person to a share or shares in any company, or to an allocation of stock in general, the interim writing or scrip being exchanged after registration for a formal certificate; in this sense termed *scrip* certificate. Also, paper obligations of a corporation issued for wages, &c., in lieu of cash and circulating locally as currency. The fractional currency of the U. S. during and following the Civil War was known as scrip or (humorously) as "shinplasters."

¶ For another etymology, see extract.

"A Stock Exchange term contracted from 'subscription.' When a foreign loan is issued, or a new company is about to borrow capital, the public are invited to 'subscribe' to it, that is, in plain language, they are asked to say how much money they are willing to lend for either of those purposes. This invitation is presented in the form of a 'prospectus.' The lender or subscriber 'applies' for a share in the loan, or for the privilege of contributing to a company's capital, and in answer receives a 'letter of allotment.' This letter of allotment is afterwards exchanged for '*scrip,*' that is a kind of provisional document entitling him to claim definite bonds or share certificates, indicating how many bonds or shares he has subscribed."—*Bithell: Counting House Dictionary.*

scrip-company, *s.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

scrip-holder, *s.* A person holding scrip entitling him to shares in a company.

* **scrĭp′-page (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *scrip* (1); *-age.*] That which is contained in a scrip or bag.

"Let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and *scrippage.*"
—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

script, *s.* [Lat. *scriptum,* nent. sing. of *scriptus,* pa. par. of *scribo* = to write.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of writing; a scrip.

"I trow it were to longe you to tary,
If I told you of every *script* and bond."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,501.

* 2. Style of writing.

"The book . . . is beyond price for the purity of its *script.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 27, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The original or principal document.

2. *Print.:* A kind of type in imitation of writing.

This is set in Script Type.

scrĭp-tōr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *scriptor* = a writer, from *scriptus,* pa. par. of *scribo* = to write.] The room in a monastery or abbey set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

"Your *scriptorium*
Is famous among all, your manuscripts
Praised for their beauty and their excellence."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

* **scrĭp′-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *scriptorius,* from *scriptor* = a writer.]

1. Written, expressed in writing, not verbal.

"Wills are nuncupatory and *scriptory.*"—*Swift: Tale of a Tub,* § 2.

2. Used for writing.

"With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory,* and others."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* i.

scrĭp′-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *scriptur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the Scriptures; contained in the Scriptures; biblical.

"Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men."—*Atterbury.*

* **scrĭp′-tu-ral-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptural; -ism.*] The quality of being scriptural; literal adherence to Scripture.

* **scrĭp′-tu-ral-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptural; -ist.*] One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

scrĭp′-tu-ral-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scriptural; -ly.*] In a scriptural manner.

* **scrĭp′-tu-ral-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptural; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scriptural.

Scrĭp′-tu-re, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *escripture, escriture* (Fr. *écriture*), from Lat. *scriptura* = a writing, from *scripturus,* fut. par. of *scribo* = to write; Sp. & Port. *escritura;* Ital. *scrittura.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A writing; anything written; a document, an inscription.

"This *scripture* on the tombe, the whiche was in Latyn."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. cx.

2. The Bible, as preeminently worthy of being called "the Writing"; the books of the Old and New Testament. (Frequently used in the plural, preceded by the definite article.)

"Whoever expects to find in *the Scriptures* a specific direction for every moral doubt that arises, looks for more than he will meet with."—*Paley: Philosophy,* ch. iv.

* 3. Anything contained in the Scriptures; a passage or quotation from the Scriptures.

"The devil can cite *Scripture* for his purpose."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or contained in the Scriptures or the Bible; scriptural: as, *Scripture* truths.

¶ (1) In the A.V. scripture is used in the Old Testament in Dan. x. 21, with doubtful signification. Our Lord often used both the singular and the plural of the word for the Old Testament (Matt. xxi. 42; Mark xii. 10; John v. 39, x. 35, &c), so do the Apostles (Rom. i. 2, iv. 3; James iv. 5, &c.). St. Peter once includes under the term the Epistles of St. Paul (2 Peter iii. 15–16). The epithet Holy is sometimes prefixed (Rom. i. 2; 2 Tim. iii. 15). [BIBLE.]

(2) By English law scoffing at Scripture is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Rationalistic criticism of it in a grave spirit is not considered as constituting the offence.

Scripture-reader, *s.* A person employed to read the Scriptures in private houses among the poor and uneducated.

* **scrĭp′-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *Scriptur(e); -ed.*] Engraved; ornamented with figures.

"Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see."
D. G. Rossetti: Burden of Nineveh.

scrĭp′-ture-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *scripture,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Opegrapha (q.v.)

* **scrĭp-tūr′-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *Scriptur(e); -ian.*] A scripturist (q.v.).

"O rare *scripturian.*"—*Chapman: Humourous Dayes Mirth,* p. 103.

* **scrĭp-tūr′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Low Lat. *scripturiens,* pr. par. of *scripturio* = to desire to write; *scribo* = to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing; having an itch for authorship.

"This grand *scripturient* paper-spiller."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. ii.; *Wm. Prynne.*

* **scrĭp′-tu-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptur(e); -ist.*] One who is well versed in the Scriptures.

"Wicliffe was not only a good divine and *scripturist,* but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law."
—*Archbp. Newcome: English Trans. of Bible,* p. 6.

* **scrĭtch,** *s.* [SCREECH, *s.*]

scrĭ-vĕl′-lō, *s.* [Ital.] An elephant's tusk under twenty pounds weight.

* **scrĭv′-en,** * **scriv-ein,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escrivain* (Fr. *écrivain*), from Low Lat. *scribanum,* accus. of *scribanus* = a scribe; Lat. *scribo* = to write; Sp. *escribano.*] A scrivener.

* **scrĭv′-en,** *v.t.* [SCRIVEN, *s.*] To write, as a scrivener.

"A mortgage *scrivened* up."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 302.

scrĭv′-en-ēr, * **skrĭv-en-ere,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *scriven; -er.*]

1. A writer; one whose business was to draw up contracts or other documents.

"My boy shall fetch the *scrivener.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

2. One whose business is to receive money to place out at interest, and to supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

"And from the griping *scrivener* free!"
Dryden: Horace, epode ii.

¶ The Scriveners are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1616.

scrivener's palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: A spasm or cramp affecting certain muscles essential to the act of writing. It commences by a stiffness of the muscles of the arm or forearm, or of the fingers of the right limb in the evening, disappearing after a night's rest; then the movement of the hand becomes unsteady and the writing a scrawl. At the more advanced stage a spasm comes on whenever the pen is taken into the hand. Though it does not seem to be caused by overwork, yet the hand should be allowed to rest, and when work is attempted some mechanical appliance should be used to enable the fingers which are not affected to hold the pen. Called also Writer's Paralysis and Writer's Cramp.

* **scrĭv′-en-ĭsh,** * **scrive-in-ishe,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *scriven: -ish.*] Like a scrivener.

"And make it with these argumentes tough,
Ne *scriveinishe* or craftely thou it write."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii.

* **scrĭv′-en-lĭke,** *a.* Like a scrivener. (*Chaucer.*)

scrŏ-bĭc-u-lär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *scrobicul(us)* (q.v.); fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Semele (q.v.). Known recent species twenty, from Britain, the Mediterranean, &c.; fossil four, from the European Tertiary.

scrobicularia-crag, *s.*

Geol.: The upper division of the Red Crag at Chillesford.

scrŏ-bĭc′-u-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scrobiculatus,* from Lat. *scrobiculus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Pitted (q.v.).

scrŏ-bĭc′-u-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a little ditch, or trench; *scrobis* = a ditch, a grave.]

Anat.: A pit, a depression.

scrobiculus cordis, *s.*

Anat.: The pit of the stomach, a depression in the upper part of the epigastric region.

scrŏf′-u-la, *s.* [Lat. *scrofulæ* = a swelling of the glands of the neck, from *scrofa* = a sow, an animal which was supposed to be particularly liable to such swellings; Fr. *scrofules;* Ital. *scrofula, scrofola;* Sp. *escrofula;* Port. *escrofulas.*]

Pathol.: A constitutional state, hereditary or acquired, known also as Struma, leading up to the development of tubercles, though it is only when that state is fully developed that tubercles are deposited. Previously, the scrofulous subject is anæmic, feeble, and liable to suppurative and ulcerative states of the skin and other parts of the body, frequently with prematurely active mental power, which is proportionately early exhausted. The glands are specially liable to scrofula, particularly those at the side of the neck and under the angles of the jaw. Iron and cod-liver oil are the principal remedies for this condition.

scrŏf-u-lō′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scrofula;* suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: Scrofula without tubercle; as opposed to tuberculosis (q.v.).

scrŏf′-u-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *scrofu(a); -ous.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to scrofula; of the nature of scrofula: as, *scrofulous* diathesis, *scrofulous* ulcer.

2. Suffering from or affected with scrofula.

"Charles once handled a *scrofulous* quaker, and made him a healthy man and a sound churchman in a moment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

scrŏf′-u-loŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scrofulous; -ly.*] In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

scrŏf′-u-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrofulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scrofulous.

scrŏg, *s.* [The same word as *scrag* (q.v.); cf. Gael. *sgrogag* = something shriveled or stunted; *sgrog* = to shrivel.] A stunted bush or shrub; in the plural generally used to designate thorns, briers, &c., and sometimes small branches of trees broken off. (*Prov.*)

scrŏg'-gȳ, scrŏg'-gĭe, *a.* [Eng. *scrog*; *-y.*]

1. Stunted, shrivelled.

2. Full of bushes or scrogs.

"The way toward the cite was stony, thorny, and *scroggy*."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19.

scrōll, *scrōlle, *scrowl, *scrowle, *s.* [For *scrowel*, dim. of Mid. Eng. *scrow* (q.v.). The form has doubtless been influenced by *roll* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll.

"The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*."—*Isaiah* xxxiv. 14.

2. A list, a catalogue, a schedule.

"Here is the *scroll* of every man's name."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

3. A writing generally.

"And that between them then there went
Some *scroll* of courteous compliment."
Scott: Marmion, v. 21.

4. A flourish added to a person's name in a signature.

5. The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced; specif., the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals.

2. *Her.:* The ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon, on which the motto is inscribed.

3. *Hyd.-eng.:* A spiral or converging adjutage around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel, designed to equalise the rate of flow of water at all parts around the circumference of the wheel, by decreasing the capacity of the chute in its circuit.

4. *Joinery:* An ornament of a form derived from and distantly resembling, a partially unrolled scroll of parchment. Instruments are made for laying out scrolls and curves for stair-work, and other irregular forms.

5. *Law:* A mark which supplies the place of a seal.

6. *Naut.:* A piece or pieces of timber bolted to the stem in lieu of a figure-head.

scroll-chuck, *s.*

Lathe: A device for holding and centring work in the lathe.

scroll-head, *s.*

Naut.: (1) [SCROLL (5)]; (2) [BILLET-HEAD].

scroll-gear, *s.* A gear-wheel of spiral form.

scroll-saw, *s.* A relatively thin and narrow-bladed reciprocating-saw, which passes through a hole in the work-table and saws a kerf in the work, which is moved about in any required direction on the table. The saw follows a scroll or other ornament, according to a pattern or traced figure upon the work. The band-saw is a scroll-saw, and operates continuously. [BAND-SAW.]

scroll-work, *s.*

Arch.: Ornamental work, characterized generally by its resemblance to a band, arranged in undulations or convolutions.

***scrōlled,** *a.* [Eng. *scroll*; suff. *-ed.*] Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll.

scroôp, *s.* [A word of imitative origin.] A harsh cry, tone, or shriek.

scroôp, *v.i.* [SCROOP, *s.*] To grate, to creak.

"The incessant banging of doors, *scrooping* of locks."—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1854.

scrŏph-ŭ-lăc'-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *scrophul(aria); acris* = sharp, irritating, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An irritating resinous substance obtained from *Scrophularia aquatica*. Soluble in alcohol and ether.

scrŏph-ŭ-la-rĕş'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophula(ria)*, and Eng. *resin.*]

Chem.: A resinous substance obtained from *Scrophularia aquatica*. Soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and ether.

scrŏph-ŭ-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat.; so named by Linnæus, because he believed it of use in the cure of scrofula.]

Bot.: Figwort; the typical genus of Scrophulariaceæ (q.v.). Calyx generally five-lobed; corolla sub-globose, its limb contracted, with two short lips, the upper two-lobed, frequently with an abortive stamen inside, the lower with three-lobes, the two lateral ones straight, the middle one decurved. Capsule two-celled, two-valved, septicidal. Known species about eighty, from Europe, the temperate parts of Asia and North Africa, more rarely from America. Mucilage, resinous substances and essential oils are products of many of the species, while acridity, bitterness and astringency are prevalent characteristics. The leaves and roots of some species are purgative and even emetic in their action. They are chiefly herbaceous and half scrubby plants. Some are admired and cultivated for their flowers, while others are very humble plants.

scrŏph-ŭ-lär-ĭ-ā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophulari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Figworts or Linariads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignonialcs. Herbs, under-shrubs, or shrubs, generally scentless; leaves opposite, whorled, or alternate; flowers, solitary or many, sometimes in dichotomous cymes; calyx inferior, in five or four divisions; corolla monopetalous, in five regular or bilabiate divisions, or in four, owing to the two upper petals being united at their tips; stamens sometimes two, but generally didynamous, from the abortion or absence of a fifth upper one (in very rare cases it remains fertile); style simple, rarely bifid; ovary superior, two-celled, many-seeded; fruit capsular, rarely berried; seeds, generally indefinite, albuminous. Found in all parts of the world. The species are generally acrid, somewhat bitter, and suspected to be dangerous. Tribes, Salpiglossideæ, Antirrhinideæ, and Rhinanthideæ. Known genera 176, species 1,814 (*Lindley*); genera 180, species about 1,800. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

scrŏph'-ŭ-la-rĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophular(ia); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter substance obtained from *Scrophularia nodosa*. It dissolves slowly in water, and forms white flocks with tannin.

scrŏph-ŭ-la-rī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophulär(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: The Scrophulariaceæ (q.v.).

***scrŏph'-ūle,** *s.* [SCROFULA.] Scrofula (q.v.).

"A cataplasme of the leaves and hogs grease incorporat togither, doth resolve the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evill."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. xlv.

scrōt'-al, *a.* [Lat. *scrot(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* hernia.

scrō'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scroti*, genit. of *scrotum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Pouch-shaped (q.v.).

scrō'-tō-çēle, *s.* [Lat. *scrotum*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A scrotal hernia.

scrōt'-tȳle, *s.* [SKROTTA.]

scrō'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Comp. Anat.:* The bag or external tegumentary covering, enclosing the testes in the higher mammals. In man it is subject to a distinct disease known as chimney-sweep's cancer, from the liability of that class to suffer from it. Other diseases are hypertrophy, erysipelas, inflammatory œdema, and tumours of the scrotum.

2. *Bot.:* The volva of some fungals.

scrōuġe, scroôġe, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *skrugge* = to stoop.] To crowd, to squeeze, to press.

scrow, *scrowe, *scrove, *s.* [O. Fr. *escroue, escroe* (Fr. *écrou*); Low Lat. *ecroa*, from O. Dan. *schroode* = a strip, a shred; Icel. *skrá* = a scroll; Norw. *skraa* = to cleave, to shred. Thus the original meaning is a shred.]

*1. A scroll (q.v.).

"Knowynge that ye sayd Baylly vsed to bere *scrowes* and prophecyes aboute hym."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1450).

2. Tanners' and curriers' clippings, used for glue-making.

***scrōyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escrouelles* (Fr. *écrouelles*) = the king's evil, from Low Lat. *scroffellæ*, from Lat. *scrofulæ.*] [SCROFULA.] A mean wretch. (Prob. applied originally to one afflicted with king's evil.)

"The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

scrŭb, *v.t. & i.* [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Dut. *schrobben*; Dan. *skrubbe*; Sw. *skrubba* = to scrub, to rub; Norw. *skrubb* = a scrubbing-brush; *skrubba* = the dwarf cornel-tree (Eug. *shrub*; A.S. *scrobb*).]

A. *Trans.:* To rub hard, either with the hand, or with an instrument or cloth; specif., to rub hard with a brush, or something coarse and rough, for the purpose of cleaning or scouring.

"We heeled her, *scrubbed* her bottom, and tallowed it."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To clean, scour, or brighten things by rubbing with a brush, or other hard or coarse instrument; to scour.

"For a woman who has been accustomed to keeping a couple of servants to be called upon to cook and *scrub* is a very great trial."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

2. To work hard and penuriously: as, To *scrub* hard for a living.

scrŭb, *s. & a.* [SCRUB, *v.*; cf. A.S. *scrobb* = a shrub; Dan. *schrobber* = a scrub, a scoundrel.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A worn-out brush or broom.

2. A mean fellow; a paltry, stingy person.

"They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 127.

3. Something mean, paltry, or despicable.

4. Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood; underwood.

"There are no trees, only here and there patches of short oak *scrub*."—*A Month before Sebastopol, by a Non-combatant*, p. 51.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Mean, paltry, petty, niggardly, contemptible.

"With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stored,
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board."
Swift. (*Latham.*)

2. Covered with scrub or underwood; scrubby.

scrub-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Atrichia. The English name has reference to its habitat, the dense scrubs of Western Australia, whilst its generic name records the absence of vibrissæ, so much developed in Sphenura, to which it is closely allied. There is but one species, *Atrichia clamosa*, the Noisy Scrub-bird, about eight inches long; upper surface, wings, and tail brown, each feather with crescentic bars of a darker shade; throat and chest reddish-white, with a large irregular black patch on lower part of throat. (*Gould: Handbook to Birds of Australia*, ii. 344.)

scrub-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus Catesbœi* and *P. ilicifolia*, North American species.

***scrub-race,** *s.* A race got up between low and contemptible animals for amusement.

***scrŭb'-bĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *scrub*; *-ed.*] Scrubby, paltry, little.

"Now, by this hand, I gave it to a youth—
A kind of boy; a little *scrubbed* boy."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

scrŭb'-bĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scrub*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which scrubs; a scrubbing-brush.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gas-making:* An apparatus for ridding coal-gas of tarry matter and some remains of ammonia.

2. *Leather:* A machine in which leather from the tan-pit is washed before being finished.

scrŭb'-bĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *scrub*, s.; *-er.*] A term applied to cattle allowed to run wild in the mountains. (*Australian.*)

scrŭb-bȳ, *a.* [Eng. *scrub*; *-y.*]

1. Mean and small; paltry, despicable.

"A *scrubby*-looking, yellow-faced foreigner, with cleaned gloves, is warbling inaudibly in a corner."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

2. Stunted, short.

3. Covered with scrub or low underwood.

"On some *scrubby* ground on the opposite side of the river."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1885.

* **scrŭb'-bȳ-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *scrubby; -ish.*] Somewhat scrubby.

"I happen to be sheriff of the county; and, as all writs are returnable to me, a *scrubbyish* fellow asked me to sign one against you."—*G. Colman the Younger: Poor Gentleman.*

scrŭb'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *scrub,* v., and *stone.*] A provincial name for a kind of calciferous sandstone. [HEARTHSTONE, 2.]

scrŭf, *s.* [SCURF.]

scrŭff, *s.* [Prob. the same as *scuff* (q.v.).]

1. The back part of the neck.

* 2. The scurf or outside skin.

"Hanging up in the air by the *scruff* of his neck-cloth."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. xxix.

scrŭm'-mage (age as ĭj), *s.* [SCRIMMAGE.] A skirmish.

scrŭmp'-tious (*p* silent), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Delightful, first-class, capital. (*Slang.*)

"*Scrumptious* young ladies, you tog out so finely." *Chambers' Journal,* July, 1879, p. 368.

2. Nice, fastidious, particular. (*Amer.*)

scrŭnch, *v.t. & i.* [SCRANCH.]

A. *Trans.:* To crush with the teeth; to crunch; to grind down.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a crunching noise.

"A man was *scrunching* through deep snow somewhere near us."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

scrû'-ple, *s.* [Fr. *scrupule* = a little sharp stone falling into a man's shoe, and hindering him in his gait; a scruple, a doubt, a weight, from Lat. *scrupulum,* accus. of *scrupulus* = a small sharp stone, a small stone used as a weight, a small weight, a stone in one's shoe, an uneasiness, a difficulty, a doubt; dimin. of *scrupus* = a sharp stone; Sp. & Port. *escrupulo;* Ital. *scrupulo, scrupolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A weight of twenty grains (℈); the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries' measure.

* 2. Any small quantity; a particle.

"Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* 3. A part of a second; a minute division of time.

"Not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. lxxxvi.

4. Hesitation as to action or the course to be pursued arising from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt, perplexity, or hesitation arising from motives of conscience; nicety, delicacy, doubt; a kind of repugnance or unwillingness to do anything, owing to the conscience not being satisfied as to its rightness or propriety.

"But he broke through the most sacred ties of public faith without *scruple* or shame, whenever they interfered with his interest, or with what he called his glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

* II. *Astron.:* A digit.

scrû'-ple, *v.i. & t.* [SCRUPLE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To have scruples; to doubt or hesitate about one's actions or decisions; to hesitate to do something; to doubt.

"He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge."
Milton: P. L., ix. 997.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To have scruples about; to question the correctness or propriety of; to hesitate, to believe.

"He did not much *scruple* the honesty of these people."—*Dampier: Voyages* (1686).

* **scrû'-ple-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *scruple; -ness.*] Scrupulosity. (*Tusser.*)

* **scrû'-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *scrupl(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who scruples; one who has scruples; a doubter, a hesitater; a precise and scrupulous person.

"Away with those nice *scruplers.*"—*Bishop Hall: Remains,* p. 295.

* **scrû'-pu-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scruple; -ist.*] One who scruples; a scrupler.

* **scrû'-pu-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *scruple; -ize.*] To perplex with scruples or doubts.

"In other articles that eyther are or may be so *scrupulized.*"—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar,* p. 244.

scrû-pu-lŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *scrupulositas,* from *scrupulosus* = scrupulous (q.v.); Ital. *scrupulosità.*] The quality or state of being scrupulous; hesitation or doubt as to actions or decisions arising from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; reluctance to act or decide arising from the fear of doing wrong; nice regard to exactness and propriety; preciseness.

"The very *scrupulosity* which made Nottingham a mutineer was a security that he would never be a traitor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

scrû'-pu-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *scrupuleux,* from Lat. *scrupulosus,* from *scrupulus* = a scruple (q.v.); Sp. *escrupuloso;* Ital. *scrupuloso, scrupoloso.*]

1. Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; reluctant or hesitating to determine or act; cautious or backward in acting from a fear of offending or doing wrong.

"I sought
Other support, not *scrupulous* whence it came."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Precise, exact, rigorous, punctilious, particular.

"His more *scrupulous* brother ceased to appear in the royal chapel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

3. Careful, cautious, vigilant; exact or precise regarding facts.

"I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance."—*Woodward.*

4. Marked or characterized by preciseness or punctiliousness.

"William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that *scrupulous* respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 5. Given to making objection; captious.

"Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

* 6. Nice, doubtful.

"As the cause of a war ought to be just, the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.*"—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

scrû'-pu-loŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scrupulous; -ly.*] In a scrupulous manner; with a nice or scrupulous regard to propriety or exactness; carefully, nicely.

"Rough-looking but *scrupulously* clean."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxviii.

scrû'-pu-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrupulous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; the quality or state of having scruples; scrupulosity.

"The *scrupulousness* of the parents or friends of the deceased."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 68.

2. Exactness, precision.

"I foresaw my *scrupulousness* might impoverish my history."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 478.

* **scrû'-tą-ble,** *a.* [From *inscrutable* (q.v.).] Capable of being admitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination.

"Oh! not that we're disloyal to the high,
But loyal to the low, and cognisant
Of the less *scrutable* mysteries."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, iv.

* **scrû-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *scrutatio,* from *scrutatus,* pa. par. of *scrutor* = to search into.] The act of searching; search, examination.

* **scrû-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *scrutatus,* pa. par. of *scrutor* = to search; Fr. *scrutateur.*] One who scrutinizes; a close searcher, inquirer, or examiner.

"In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator,* an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **scrû'-tĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [SCRUTINY.] To scrutinize, to investigate.

"The whole affair was *scrutinated* by this Court."—*North: Examen,* p. 404.

* **scrû'-tĭne,** *v.i.* [SCRUTINY.] To investigate.

"They departed . . . to *scrutine* of the matter."—*Greene: Quip of Upstart Courtier.*

scrû-tĭn-eĕr', *s.* [Eng. *scrutiny; -er.*] One who scrutinizes; one who acts as an examiner of votes at an election, public meeting of a company, &c., to see that they are valid.

scrû'-tĭn-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *scrutin(y); -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make a scrutiny into; to examine narrowly or closely; to subject to scrutiny; to regard closely or narrowly.

"The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make a scrutiny; to examine closely or narrowly.

scrû'-tĭn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scrutiniz(e); -er.*] One who scrutinizes; one who makes a scrutiny or close examination.

scrû'-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *scrutin(y); -ous.*]

1. Close, narrow, strict, careful, precise.

"Proceeded to make a *scrutinous* inspection of the ranks."—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 3, 1885.

2. Closely examining or scrutinizing; captious.

"Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous,*
Hard to be pleased, and parsimonious."
Denham: Of Old Age, 667.

* **scrû'-tĭn-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scrutinous; -ly.*] In a scrutinous manner; searchingly, closely.

scrû'-tĭn-ȳ, * **scru-ten-y,** *s.* [Lat. *scrutinium* = a careful inquiry, from *scrutor* = to search into carefully, lit. to search among broken pieces, from *scruta* = broken pieces, old rubbish; O. Fr. *scrutine;* Fr. *scrutin;* Sp. *escrutinio;* Ital. *scrutinio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

"His moral character, in which the closest *scrutiny* will detect little that is not deserving of approbation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

2. An examination of the votes given, as at an election, public meeting of a company, &c., by a competent authority, for the purpose of rejecting those that are invalid, and thus correcting the poll.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law:* A ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.

2. *Church Hist.:* An examination of those who were about to receive baptism as to their faith and dispositions. During the scrutinies they were taught the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and were exorcised. At Rome the Creed was given to catechumens on the Wednesday of the fourth week of Lent, and they made profession of faith on Holy Saturday. The end of the scrutiny is now answered by the questions and ceremonies of the Order for Baptism in the Roman ritual.

* **scrû'-tĭn-ȳ,** *v.t.* [SCRUTINY, *s.*] To scrutinize.

* **scrû'-toire (oire as wär),** *s.* [Fr. *escritoire.*] An escritoire, a writing-case.

"I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire,* and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked."—*Prior.*

scrûze, *v.t.* [A variant of *scrouge* (q.v.).] To squeeze, to crowd, to press, to compress.

"*Scruzed* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. xi. 46.

* **scrȳ,** *v.t.* [A contr. of *descry* (q.v.).] To descry, to discover.

"As it had bene two shepheards curres had *scryde*
A ravenous wolfe." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. xii. 38.

* **scrȳ** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A flock of wild fowl.

* **scrȳ** (2), *s.* [ASCRY.] A cry.

"And so with the *scry,* he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. ccixxii.

* **scrȳme,** *v.i.* [SCRIMER.] To fence.

"*Scryming* and fencing with his point."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. iii.

* **scrȳne,** *s.* [SCRINE.]

scŭd, *v.i. & t.* [A variant of *scoot,* itself another form of *shoot* (q.v.); Dan. *skyde* = to shoot, to push, to shove; Sw. *skutta* = to leap; *skjuta* = to shoot; Icel. *skjóta* = to shoot, to slip or scud away.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To run quickly or with precipitation; to be driven to flee or fly with haste.

"A sound in air presag'd approaching rain,
And beasts to covert *scud* across the plain."
Parnell: Hermit, 84.

2. *Naut.:* To be driven fast before a tempest with little or no sails spread.

"All which time we *scudded,* or run before the wind very swift."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

* **B.** *Trans.:* To pass over quickly.

"His diffusive flock,
In snowy groups diffusive, *scud* the vale."
Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.

scŭd, *s.* [SCUD, *v.*]

1. The act of scudding; a running or rushing with speed.

2. A fast runner. (*School slang.*)

3. Loose, vapoury clouds, driven swiftly by the wind.

"Now, though the darkening *scud* comes on."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 13.

4. A light, passing shower. (*Prov.*)

5. A heavy shower. (*Scotch.*)

"He will have a wet journey, seeing it is apont to be a *scud*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. ll.

6. A small number of larks, less than a school. (*Prov.*)

scŭd'-dẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scud*, v.; *-er*.] One who scuds.

scŭd'-dĭck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Anything of small value. (*Prov.*)
2. A shilling. (*Slang.*)

* **scŭd'-dle**, *v.i.* [A freq. of *scud*, v. (q.v.).] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation; to scuttle.

"How the misses did huddle, and *scuddle*, and run." *Anstey: New Bath Guide*, xiii.

scŭd'-lar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A scullion. (*Scotch.*)

scû'-dō (pl. **scû'-dî**), *s.* [Ital. = a shield, a crown, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield; so called from its bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued.]

Numismatics:

1. The former unit of value in the Roman States; divided into 10 paoli, or 100 bajocchi, equal to about 4s. 3d. It is now superseded by the Italian scudo of 10 lire, which assimilates it to the French system.

2. An Austrian silver coin worth about 4s. 3d.

3. A Neapolitan silver coin worth about 4s.

4. A Genoese gold coin worth about 4s.

scŭff, *s.* [SCUFT.] The back part of the neck; the scruff. (*Prov.*)

"One of the biggest . . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. x. ch. vii.

scŭff, *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. *skuffa* = to push, to shove (q.v.); O. Dut. *schuffelen*; Dut. *schuiven* = to shove.]

A. *Intrans.*: To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; to shuffle. (*Prov.*)

B. *Trans.*: To graze gently; to pass with a slight touch. (*Scotch.*)

scŭf'-fle (1), *s.* [SCUFFLE, *v.*]

1. A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; a confused quarrel or contest in which the parties struggle blindly or confusedly; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority.

"A *scuffle* ensued, in which Pareea was knocked down."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.

* 2. A tumult, a confusion.

"But by that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great *scuffle*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. A child's pinafore or bib. (*Prov.*)

scŭf'-fle (2), *s.* [Dan. *skuffe* = to hoe.] A garden hoe. (*Prov.*)

scuffle-harrow, *s.*

Agric.: A harrow with cutting shares instead of mere teeth.

scuffle-hoe, *s.*

Agric.: A thrust-hoe having the blade in line, or nearly so, with the handle.

scŭf'-fle, *v.i.* [A frequent. of *scuff* (q.v.).]

1. To fight or struggle tumultuously or confusedly; to struggle or contend with close grapple.

"We'll *scuffle* hard before he perish." *Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.

* 2. To shuffle, to scrape.

"The rude will *scuffle* through with ease enough." *Cowper: Tirocinium*, 340.

* **scuffle-hunter**, *s.* (See extract.)

"Those who are distinguished by the nick-name of *scuffle-hunters* prowl about the wharfs, quays, and warehouses under pretence of asking employment as porters and labourers; but their chief object is to pillage and plunder whatever comes in their way."—*Police of the Metropolis* (1797), p. 54.

scŭf'-flẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scuffl(e)*, v.; *-er*.] One who scuffles.

scŭf'-flẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *scuffl(e)* (2), s.; *-er*.]

Agric.: A cultivator, a scarifier (q.v.).

scŭft, *s.* [Cf. Icel. *skoft*; Goth. *skufts* = hair.] The back part of the neck.

scŭg, *v.t.* [Dan. *skygge* = to shade; Sw. *skugga*; Icel. *skuggi* = a shadow, a shade.] To hide, to shelter.

scŭg, *s.* [SCUG, *v.*] The declivity of a hill; a shelter.

scŭl-dŭd'-dẽr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.*: Relating to what is unchaste. (*Scotch.*)

"Can find out naething but a wee bit *sculduddery* for the benefit of the kirk-treasurer."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvi.

B. *As substantive* (*Scotch*):

1. Fornication, adultery.
2. Grossness, obscenity.

scŭlk, scŭlk'-ẽr, &c. [SKULK, SKULKER, &c.]

* **scŭll** (1), *s.* [SKULL.]

scŭll (2), *s.* [A variant of *school* (q.v.).] A school or shoal of fish.

"Fish . . . in *sculls* that oft Bank the mid sea." *Milton: P.L.*, vii. 402.

scŭll (3), *s.* [Icel. *skjóla* = a pail, a bucket; cf. *scull* (4), s.] [SKEEL.] A shallow fish-basket.

"She maun get the *scull* on her back, and awa' wi' the fish."—*Scott: Antiquary*, p. 249.

scŭll (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat connects it with Lowland Scotch *skul*, *skull*, *skoll* = a goblet or large bowl; Dan. *skaal* = a bowl, a cup; Sw. *skål*; Icel. *skál* = a bowl.]

* 1. A boat, a cock-boat.

"Go over to White Hall in a *scull*."—*Pepys: Diary*, March 21, 1669.

2. A short oar rowed with one hand, two being handled by a single man, as in river-wherries and match-boats. Also an oar used over the stern by a rocking action obliquely against the water.

"Getting his *scull* jammed by striking a wave."—*Field*, Sept. 18, 1886.

3. One who sculls a boat.

"Like rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 351.

¶ *Silver sculls:*

Aquatics: A pair of small silver sculls given as a challenge prize for scullers at several regattas.

scŭll, *v.t.* or *i.* [SCULL (4), *s.*] To impel or propel a boat by sculls, or by a single oar over the stern.

scŭll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scull*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who sculls or rows with sculls; one who propels a boat by an oar over the stern. [SCULL (4), *s.*, 2.]

"This has been divided between a junior and a senior *scullers'* race."—*Daily News*, Sept. 12, 1881.

* 2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.

"Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shivering in the leaky *sculler* sate."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 735.

scŭll'-ẽr-ȳ, * **skŭll'-ẽr-ȳ**, *s.* [According to Skeat, from Eng. *swiller*, with suff. *-y*; cf. "*squyllare*, dysche-wescheare." (*Prompt. Parv.*) A.S. *swilian*. The change from *swillery* or *squillery* to *scullery* was helped by some confusion with O. Fr. *escuelle* Lat. (*scutella*) = a dish; *escueillier* = a place where dishes or bowls are kept.]

1. A place or room in a house where dishes, pots, kettles, and other culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, and where the dirty work of the kitchen is done; a back-kitchen.

"For it fell chiefly in the kitchen and office adjoining, as the *scullery*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.*, ch. xxiv.

* 2. Offal, filth.

"The soot and *skullery* of vulgar insolence."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 258.

scŭll'-ĭng, *a.* [SCULL, *v.*] Moving or worked from side to side, like the scull in the stern of a boat.

"The motions consist in a *sculling* action of the tail."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 66.

scŭll'-iôn (i as y), * **scol-i-on**, * **scoul-y-on**, *s.* [Fr. *escouillon* = a dish-clout, from Lat. *scopa* = a broom.]

1. *Lit.*: The lowest domestic servant, who does the work of the scullery.

"He [Richard the Second] would not move at their request, the meanest *scullion* out of his kitchen."—*Bolingbroke: Hist. of Eng.*, let. 6.

2. *Fig.*: A low, mean, dirty fellow.

* **scŭll'-iôn-lȳ** (i as y), *a.* [Eng. *scullion*; *-ly*.] Like a scullion; hence, low, mean, base, contemptible.

"His *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

* **scŭlp**, *v.t.* [Lat. *sculpo* = to carve.] [SCULPTURE, *s.*] To sculpture, to carve, to engrave.

"O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

scŭlp'-ẽr, *s.* [SCORPER.]

scŭl'-pĭn, skŭl'-pĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *scorpion*; cf. scorpion-fish.]

Ichthy.: *Acanthocottus virginianus*, ranging from the coast of New Brunswick to Virginia, from ten to eighteen inches long, of which the head is about one-third. Light or greenish-brown above, with irregular blotches. The name is also extended to any species of Acanthocottus, a genus formed by Girard to include marine species of Cottus.

"The common bullhead or *sculpin* is well known to every boy as a scarecrow among fishes."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, iii. 427.

* **scŭlp'-tīle**, *a.* [Lat. *sculptilis*, from *sculpo* = to carve.] Formed by sculpture or carving.

"In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ix.

scŭlp'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *sculpo* = to carve.] One who sculptures; one who cuts, carves, or hews figures in wood, stone, or like materials.

"A marble courser by the *sculptor's* hands." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvii. 495.

* **scŭlp-trĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *sculptor*; *-ess*.] A female sculptor; a female artist in sculpture.

scŭlp'-tụ-rạl, *a.* [Eng. *sculptur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

"*Sculptural* contour of head."—*Poe: Spectacles* (*Works*, ii. 344).

* **scŭlp'-tụ-rạl-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sculptural*; *-ly*.] By means of sculpture.

scŭlp'-tūre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sculptura*, prop. fem. sing. of *sculpturus*, fut. par. of *sculpo* = to carve; Sp. & Port. *escultura*; Ital. *scultura*.]

1. The art of cutting, carving, or hewing wood, stone, or similar material into the figures of men, beasts, or other things. It also includes the modelling of figures in clay, wax, or other material, to be afterwards cast in bronze or other metal.

"Zeuxis fonde first the portrature,
And Promœtheus the *sculpture*."
Gower: C. A., iv.

2. A piece of sculpture; carved work; a figure cut or carved in wood, stone, or similar material, representing some real or imaginary object.

"What are to him the *sculptures* of the shield?" *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiii.

¶ The origin of sculpture is lost in antiquity. An admirable material for early effort was found in clay, so widely diffused in many lands [TERRA-COTTA], to which, as knowledge advanced, were added wax, gesso, marble, bronze, &c. Hence the rudiments of sculpture are found among all races of mankind. The idolatry of the Old World gave it a great impulse, from the necessity which it produced of representing gods. [IDOL.] Innumerable highly-antique sculptures remain belonging to the Egyptians; they are not confined to gods, but represent men engaged in their several occupations. To a certain extent it is the same with the Assyrian sculptures. Those of India are known chiefly in connection with Booddhism and the Later Brahmanism; they are more exclusively connected with religion. All these are mediocre specimens of art. It was reserved to the Greeks, and specially to the Athenians, to carry sculpture to the highest perfection, which Phidias did, about B.C. 442, and Praxiteles, about B.C. 363. The works of the former were characterized by sublimity, those of the latter by beauty. Praxiteles was the first who ventured to produce a wholly nude figure. The conquest and spoliation of Greece by the Romans, B.C. 146, led to the removal of Greek masterpieces to Rome. This ultimately created a certain taste for sculpture among the Romans, especially under the Emperor Augustus, but, as sculptors, the Romans never equalled the Greeks. Under the later emperors the art declined; under the barbarian invaders who next succeeded to power it all but expired. It was revived in Italy in the thirteenth century by Pisano, and gradually spread to other European countries. Among Italian sculptors were Donatello (1383–1460), Michael Angelo (1474–1564), and Canova (1757–

1822). Among the sculptors of the United States may be named Hiram Powers, Thomas Crawford, Horatio Greenough, and William W. Story. Those of England include John Flaxman, John Gibson, and others of reputation. Thorwaldsen, of Danish birth, is the most famous of modern sculptors. Among living sculptors there are several of fine ability.

sculpture-writing, *s.* Hieroglyphic (q.v.).

scŭlp'-tŭre, *v.t.* [SCULPTURE, *s.*]

1. To represent in or by sculpture; to carve or form with the chisel and other tools in wood, stone, or other material.

"We may classify *sculptured* works . . . into the two forms."—*Brande & Cox: Dict.*, iii. 380.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work.

"By the convent's *sculptured* portal."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

3. To carve, to cut.

"The inscriptions that are usually *sculptured* or incised on those monuments."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27, 1884.

scŭlp-tu-rĕsque' (que as k), *a.* [Eng. *sculptur(e); -esque.*] Pertaining to, or possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture.

"He touches on his own peculiar art by describing *sculpturesque* situations."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 5, 1884.

scŭm, * **scome,** * **skom,** * **skum,** *s.* [Dan. *skum* = scum, froth, foam; Icel. *skúm* = foam; Sw. *skum;* O. H. Ger. *scúm;* Ger. *schaum;* O. Fr. *escume;* Fr. *écume;* Ir. *squm;* Sp. & Port. *escuma;* Ital. *schiuma.*]

1. *Lit.:* The extraneous matters or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in fermentation or boiling, or which form on the surface in any other way or by any other means; the scoria of molten metal.

"Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 31.

2. *Fig.:* The refuse, the recrement; that which is vile and worthless.

"People whom nobody knows, the *scum* of the earth."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 76.

scŭm, * **skomme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SCUM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To take the scum off the surface of; to clear of scum or impure matter; to skim.

"You that *scum* the molten lead."
Dryden: Œdipus, iii. 1.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To throw off scum; to be covered with scum.

2. To arise like scum.

"Golde and siluer was no more spared then thoughe it had rayned out of the clowdes, or *scomed* out of the sea."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xlix.

scŭm'-bĕr, *s.* [A contract. of *discumber* (q.v.).] Dung, especially the dung of a fox. (*Prov.*)

scŭm'-bĕr, scŭm'-mĕr, *v.i.* [SCUMBER, *s.*] To dung.

scŭm'-ble, *v.t.* [A frequent. or dimin. from *scum*, v. (q.v.).]

Paint.: To cover lightly or spread thinly over, as an oil-painting, drawing, or the like, with opaque or semi-opaque colours, so as to modify the effect.

"His habit of *scumbling* colour thinly over colour with reference to the tint beneath."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 3, 1883.

scŭm'-blĭng, *s.* [SCUMBLE.]

Paint.: A mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting, by blending tints with a neutral colour of a semi-transparent character, forming a sort of glazing when lightly rubbed with a nearly dry brush over that portion of a picture which is too bright in colour, or which requires harmonising. In chalk and pencil drawing this is done by lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading the harder lines by the aid of the stump, which produces a peculiarly soft effect.

scŭm'-mĕr, *v.i.* [SCUMBER, *s.*] To dung.

"Time *scummers*
Vpon th' effigie."
Davies: Commendatory Verses, p. 13.

scŭm'-mĕr, * **skom-mer,** *s.* [Eng. *scum*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scums; a skimmer.

"The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 120.

scŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SCUM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

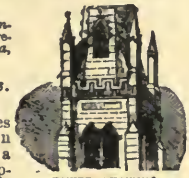
C. *As subst.:* The act of skimming or clearing of scum; in the plural, the matter skimmed from boiling or fermented liquors.

* **scŭm'-mȳ,** * **skŭm'-mȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *scum; -y.*] Covered with scum; like scum; hence, refuse, low.

"These were the *skummy* remnants of those rebels."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

scŭn'-çheŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: The stones or arches thrown across the angles of a square tower to support the alternate sides of the octagonal spire; also the cross-pieces of timber across the angles to give strength and firmness to a frame.



TOWER, SHOWING SCUNCHEONS.

scŭn'-nĕr, *v.i.* [A.S. *scúnian, onscúnian* = to shun (q.v.).]

1. To loathe, to nauseate; to feel disgust.

"They got *scunnered* wi' sweets."—*Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. iii.

2. To start at anything from doubtfulness of mind; to shrink back through fear. (*Scotch.*)

scŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [SCUNNER, *v.*] Loathing, abhorrence.

scŭp (1), *s.* [North Amer. Indian name.]

Ichthy.: The Porgy (q.v.).

scŭp (2), *s.* [Dut. *schop.*] A swing. (*Amer.*)

scŭp, *v.i.* [SCUP (2), *s.*] To swing. (*Amer.*)

scŭp'-pĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *escopir, escupir* = to spit out; Sp. & Prov. *escupir;* Walloon *scuipa;* Dut. *spiegat;* Ger. *speigat;* Sw. *spygatt* = spit-hole, from Sw. *spy* = to spit; Ger. *speien.*]

Shipbuild.: A hole or tube leading from the water-way through the ship's side, to convey away water from the deck.

"With all her *scuppers* spouting blood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

scupper-hole, *s.* The same as SCUPPER (q.v.).

"The blood at *scupper-holes* run out." *Ward.*

scupper-hose, scupper-shoot, *s.*

Naut.: A spout or shoot on the outside of a scupper-hole, to conduct the water clear of the vessel's side.

scupper-leather, *s.*

Naut.: A flap-valve of leather outside of a lower-deck scupper, to keep the sea-water from entering, but permitting exit of water from the inside.

scupper-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A short nail with a very broad, flat head, used for nailing on scupper-hose, battening down tarpaulins, fastening pump-leathers, &c.

scupper-plug, *s.*

Naut.: A tapering block, to close a deck-scupper.

scupper-shoot, *s.* [SCUPPER-HOSE.]

scŭp'-pĕr-nŏng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of grape found wild, and cultivated in the southern parts of the United States. It is said to be a variety of *Vitis vulpina*, and to have been brought from Greece.

"The *scuppernong*
From warm Carolinian valleys."
Longfellow: Catawba Wine.

* **scŭr,** *v.i.* [SCOUR, *v.*] To run or move hastily; to scour.

scŭrf, * **scurfe,** *s.* [A.S. *scurf, sceorfa*, from *sceorfan* (pa. t. *scearf*, pl. *scurfon*) = to scrape; cogn. with Dut. *schurft* = scurf; Icel. *skurfur;* Sw. *skorf;* Dan. *skurv;* Ger. *schorf* = scurf; *schürfen* = to scratch; Lat. *sculpo, scalpo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. The soil or foul remains of anything adherent.

"Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,010.

* 3. Anything adhering to the surface; a coat.

"A glossy *scurf*, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore."
Milton: P. L., i. 672.

* 4. Scum, scoria.

"*Scurfe* of yreu; *scoria.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Pathol.:* Minute scales formed by portions of the cuticle separated from the body by friction even when the health is good. In pityriasis (q.v.) they are detached in abnormal abundance.

2. *Bot.:* Small, roundish, flattened particles giving a leprous appearance to the surface of certain plants, as the Pine-apple.

scŭrff, * **scurffe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Bull-trout. (*Prov.*)

scŭrf'-ĭ-nĕss, * **scorff-y-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *scurfy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scurfy.

"Scabbed *scorffynesse.*" *Skelton: Duke of Albany.*

scŭrf'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *scurf; -y.*]

1. Having scurf; covered with scurf.

2. Resembling scurf; in botany, covered with scales resembling scurf.

* **scŭr'-rĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *scur; -er.*] One who moves or runs hastily; a scourer, a scout.

"He sente for the *scurrers* to adnyse the dealyinge of theyr ennemys."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.

* **scŭr'-rile,** *a.* [Lat. *scurrilis*, from *scurra* = a buffoon; Fr. & Ital. *scurrile.*]

1. Befitting or characteristic of a buffoon or vulgar jester; low, mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose; scurrilous.

"It is impossible to associate romance with the countenance which prompted Porson's *scurrile* jest."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Aug., 1881, p. 152.

2. Given to the use of scurrilous language; scurrilous.

"Dares thrice *scurrile* lords behold."
Holyday: Juvenal, sat. iii.

scŭr-rĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *scurrilité*, from Lat. *scurrilitatem*, accus. of *scurrilitas*, from *scurrilis* = scurrile (q.v.); Ital. *scurrilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being scurrilous; low, vile, or obscene jocularity.

"Good Master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility.*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. That which is scurrilous; low, indecent, or vulgar language; gross abuse or invective; obscene jests.

"In this paper were set forth, with a strength of language sometimes approaching to *scurrility*, many real and some imaginary grievances."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

scŭr'-rĭl-oŭs, * **scŭr'-rĭl-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *scurril(e); -ous.*]

1. Used or given to scurrility; using the coarse and indecent language of low, vulgar persons; lewdly jocose.

"Called by Bale a *scurrillous* fool."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lancashire.* (*J. Standish.*)

2. Containing low, vulgar, or indecent language; obscene; grossly opprobrious; indecently abusive.

"Indeed justice is done to Sarsfield even in such *scurrilous* pieces as the Royal Flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

scŭr'-rĭl-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scurrilous; -ly.*] In a scurrilous manner; with gross or indecent abuse.

"Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation."—*Dryden.*

scŭr'-rĭl-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scurrilous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scurrilous; indecency or grossness of language; scurrility.

scŭr'-rȳ, *v.i.* [A freq. from *scur* (q.v.).] To move rapidly; to hurry, to hasten.

"To *scurry* to the trenches of the Romans."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 882.

scŭr'-rȳ, *s.* & *a.* [SCURRY, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A hurried movement; a run; haste. [HURRY-SCURRY.]

"After affording a very bright and lively *scurry* for sixteen minutes."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Short and sharp.

"His horses were rarely seen running in the *scurry* races which do so much mischief."—*Daily News*, Sept. 14, 1881.

scŭr'-vĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scurvy; -ly.*] In a scurvy manner; basely, meanly, shamefully.

"She uses them *scurvily.*"—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxii.

scŭr′-vĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scurvy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scurvy; meanness, vileness.

scŭr′-vy, * **scŭr′-veȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *scurf; -y*; cf. Sw. *skorvig* = scurfy, from *skorf* = scurf.] [SCURFY.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Scurfy; affected or covered with scurf or scabs; scabby; suffering from scurvy.

"Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed."—*Lev.* xxi. 20.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Vile, mean, low, vulgar, contemptible.

2. Mean, petty, paltry, contemptible, shameful.

"Maybe she'll call ye sancy *scurvey* fellow."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: A peculiar kind of anæmia, arising from a deficiency of vegetable diet, with a tendency to hæmorrhage, impaired nutrition, and great mental and bodily prostration, emaciation, enlarged joints, typical changes in the gums, &c. Lime-juice, fruits, and vegetable food are indicated in the treatment of this disease.

scurvy-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cochlearia (q.v.).

* **'scūse,** *s.* [EXCUSE.]

scŭt, * **skut,** *s.* [Icel. *skutr* = the stern, from *skjóta* = to jut out.] A short tail, as that of a hare or deer.

"As soon as the hare came fairly round, the latter got well placed, and, keeping to the *scut*, won a trial of fair length easily."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

* **scū′-tage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *scutagium*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield.]

Feudal law: The same as ESCUAGE (q.v.).

"The aids and *scutages* due to the crown were only levied on its immediate feudal tenants."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iv.

scū-tā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *scutatus* = armed with a shield, from *scutum* (q.v.).]

Entom.: Shield-bugs; a family of Geocores, having a large scutellum, in some cases almost concealing the hemelytra. They feed on the juices of trees and shrubs, occasionally attacking caterpillars. Some of the tropical species have splendid metallic tints, and fly in the sunshine.

scū′-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *scutatus*, from *scutum* = a shield.]

1. *Bot.:* Formed like an ancient round buckler.

2. *Zool.:* Protected by large scales.

scŭtçh, *v.t.* [The same as SCOTCH, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To beat, to drub.

2. To dress by beating; specifically:

(1) *Cotton-man.:* To separate, as the individual fibres of, after they have been loosened and cleansed.

(2) *Flax-man.:* To beat off and separate as the woody parts of the stalks of.

(3) *Silk-man.:* To disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

scŭtçh, *s.* [SCOTCH, *v.*]

1. A wooden instrument for dressing flax or hemp; a scutcher.

2. A provincial name for couch-grass (q.v.).

scutch-rake, *s.* A flax-dresser's implement.

scŭtçh′-eŏn, * **scoch-on,** * **scuch-i-on,** * **skochen,** *s.* [A contract. of *escutcheon* (q.v.).]

1. An escutcheon; a shield for armorial bearings.

"The defaced *scutcheons* and headless statues of his ancestry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Anc. Arch.:* The shield or plate on a door, from the centre of which hung the door-handle.

3. *Locksmith.:* A cover or frame to a keyhole.

4. A name-plate on a coffin, pocket-knife, or other object.

scŭtçh′-eŏned, *a.* [Eng. *scutcheon; -ed.*] Emblazoned as on a scutcheon.

"The *scutcheoned* emblems that it bore."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15

scŭtçh′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scutch*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scutches; specif., a machine in which cotton, flax, or silk is scutched. [SCUTCH, *v.* 2.]

scŭtçh′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCUTCH, *v.*]

scutching-machine, scutching-mill, *s.* A scutcher (q.v.).

scutching-stock, *s.*

Flax-manuf.: The part of the machine on which the hemp rests in being scutched.

scūte (1), *s.* [Lat. *scutum* = a shield.]

* 1. A small shield; a buckler.

"Bare the self-same armes that I dyd quarter in my *scute*."—*Gascoigne: Devise of a Maske.*

* 2. An old French gold coin, of the value of 3s. 4d.

"With *scutes* and crownes of golde,
I drede we are bought and solde."
Skelton: Why Come Ye Not to Court?

3. A scale, as of a reptile. [SCUTUM.]

* **scūte** (2), *s.* [SCOUT, *s.*]

scū′-tęl, *s.* [SCUTELLUM.]

scu-tĕl′-la (pl. **scu-tĕl′-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a salver, diminu. from *scutra* = a tray.]

1. *Compar. Anat.* (*Pl.*): The horny plates with which the feet of birds are covered, especially in front.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Echinoidea, family Clypeastridæ. They are of circular form.

scu-tĕl-lär′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scutellar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lamiaceæ.

scu-tĕl-lär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *scutella* = a nearly square salver or waiter. Named from the form of the calyx.]

Bot.: Skull-cap; the typical genus of Scutellareæ. Calyx broadly ovate, with a tooth or scale on the inner side, the two lips closed after flowering; corolla with the tube much exserted, upper lip straight, arched, lower one trifid; anthers of the two lower stamens one-celled, those of the two upper ones two-celled. Known species about ninety, from the temperate and sub-tropical parts of both hemispheres. Two of them are, *Scutellaria galericulata*, the Common, and *S. minor*, the Lesser Skull-cap. The flowers of the former are blue, those of the latter pale red.

scu-tĕl′-la-rĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scutellar(ia); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in *Scutellaria laterifolia*. (*Watts.*)

scu-tĕl′-lāte, scū′-tĕl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *scutella* = a salver.] Formed like a plate or platter; divided into small plate-like surfaces.

"It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution."—*Woodward.*

scu-tĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scutell(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Echinoidea; shell depressed, discoidal, often digitate or perforated, lower surface with ramifying grooves. Often merged in Clypeastridæ.

scu-tĕl′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scutella* = a salver, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as SCUTELLATE (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* Nearly patelliform, but oval instead of round, as the embryo of grapes.

scū′-tĕl-līne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scutellinus*, from Lat. *scutella* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the genus Scutella (q.v.).

"The *scutelline* urchins commence with the Tertiary."—*Phillips: Geology* (ed. 1885), i. 490.

scu-tĕl′-lŭm (pl. **scu-tĕl′-la**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *scutum* (q.v.).]

Botany:

(1) The single large cotyledon enveloping the embryo in Grasses.

(2) (*Of lichens*): A shield with an elevated rim formed by the thallus. [ORBILLA.]

scū′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [From Lat. *scutum* (q.v.). Named from the form of the disc.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Shrubs with nearly opposite leaves, five petals, and five stamens. From Asia, Africa, and America. The wood of *Scutia capensis* is used by cabinet-makers.

* **scu-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [SCUTIBRANCHIATE.]

* **scu-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-ā′-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and Eng. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: One of Lamarck's orders of Gasteropoda, now merged in Prosobranchiata (q.v.). Two families, Ondea and Calyptracea.

scu-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-ate, scu-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [SCUTIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the order Scutibranchiata.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Scutibranchiata.

scu-tĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing a shield or buckler.

scū′-tĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *scutiforme*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a shield or buckler; scutate (q.v.).

scu-tĭg′-ĕr-a, *s.* [Lat. *scutum* (q.v.), and *gero* = to wear, to carry about.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Scutigeridæ (q.v.). *Scutigera coleoptrata*, inhabiting the south of Europe and northern Africa, is four-fifths of an inch long, and *S. nobilis*, found in India and the Mauritius, two inches.

scu-tĭ-ĝĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scutiger(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Chilopoda. Antennæ very long; eyes compound; body-segments few; limbs long, the first pair specially so, and projecting from the sides of the head. Widely distributed.

scŭt′-tĕr, *s.* [SCUTTER, *v.*] A hasty, noisy run.

"A *scutter* downstairs."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xiii.

scŭt′-tĕr, *v.i.* [Prob. a freqnent. from *scud* (q.v.).] To run away hastily; to scurry, to scuttle.

"Here and there a mongoose *scutters* under the pony's hoofs as we pass along."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

scŭt′-tle (1), * **scot-ille,** * **scot-ylle,** * **skut-tle,** *s.* [A.S. *scutel* = a dish, a bowl, from Lat. *scutella* = a salver or waiter, dimin. from *scutra, scuta* = a tray, dish, or platter; Sp. *escudilla*; Ital. *scodella.*]

1. A broad, shallow basket, so called from its resemblance to a dish.

"The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

2. A metal pan, pail, or bucket for carrying or holding coals.

scŭt′-tle (2), *s.* [SCUTTLE (1), *v.*] A quick pace; a short run.

scŭt′-tle (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *escoutille* (Fr. *écoutille*), a word probably of Spanish origin; cf. Sp. *escotilla, escotillon* = a hole in the hatch of a ship, a hatch; ultimate origin doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A square hole in the wall or roof of a house with a lid for covering it; the lid that covers such hole.

2. *Naut.:* A small opening in a ship's deck or side, closed by a shutter or hatch.

"We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them: as also a small hatch, or *scuttle* rather, belonging to some bark."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

scuttle-butt, scuttle-cask, *s.*

Naut: A cask having an opening, covered by a lid, in its side or top. It is lashed on deck, and contains the water required for immediate use. Called also Scuttled-butt.

scuttle-fish, *s.* [CUTTLE-FISH.]

scŭt′-tle (1), *v.i.* [The same as *scuddle* (q.v.).]

1. To run hastily; to scuddle.

"Went *scuttling* away at a rapid rate amid the brushwood."—*W. H. Kingston: South Sea Whaler*, ch. xiv.

2. (See extract.)

"Owing to the practice of *scuttling*, which consists of a band of lads attacking single individuals and violently assaulting them, having grown to such an extent in some of the districts round Manchester, the magistrates have resolved upon severe repressive measures."—*People*, Dec. 7, 1884.

scŭt′-tle (2), *v.t.* [SCUTTLE (3), *s.*]

Naut.: To cut holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose; especially to sink by cutting such holes.

"On his leaving the place they were towed out of harbour, and *scuttled* and sunk."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

scŭt′-tled (le as el), *pa. par.* or *a.* [SCUTTLE (2), *v.*]

scuttled-butt, *s.* A scuttle-butt (q.v.).

scū′-tŭm (pl. **scū′-ta**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The shield of the heavy-armed Roman soldiers. It was of an oblong or semi-cylindrical shape, made of boards or wicker-work, covered with leather, with sometimes an iron rim.

SCUTUM.

"When pay for the soldiers was introduced (which change was made at the siege of Veii) *scuta*, or oblong rectangular shields were substituted for them." —*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 21.

2. *Anat.:* The knee-pan.

3. *Bot.:* The broad, dilated stigma of Stapelia and some other Asclepiadaceæ.

* 4. *Old Law:* A pent-house or awning.

5. *Zool.:* A shield-like plate. (Applied specially to the bony dermal plates on the skin of crocodiles and the large dorsal scales of some Annelida.

*** Scutum Sobieski,** *s.*

Astron.: Sobieski's shield, a northern constellation, consisting only of small stars.

sçўb′-a-la, *s.* [Gr. σκύβαλον (*skubalon*) = dung.]

Pathol.: A hardened mass of fæces.

sçўd-mæ′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scydmæn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Brachelytra. They are akin to Pselaphidæ (q.v.), but the tarsi are five-jointed, the abdomen is of six segments, and the elytra cover the abdomen.

sçўd-mæ′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκύδμαινος (*skudmainos*) = angry-looking.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scydmænidæ (q.v.).

sçўe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The curve in the front and back, or front side and back, pieces of the waist of a garment, adapted to fit or suit the contour of the arm where it joins the body of the garment. The sleeve is adapted to fit this slope.

sçўl′-læ-a, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to Sylla.] [SCYLLIUM.]

Zool.: A genus of Tritonidæ. Animal long, compressed; foot long, narrow, and channeled; back with two pairs of wing-like lobes, with small tufted branchiæ on their inner surface; tentacles dorsal, slender, retractile. Known species seven, from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in floating sea-weed. (*Woodward.*)

sçўl-lär′-ĭ-an, *s.* [SYLLARIDÆ.] Any individual of the family Scyllaridæ.

sçўl-lăr′-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scyllar(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A tribe of Macroura. External antennæ foliaceous and very wide, the second and fourth joints lamellar and extremely large; carapace very wide, little elevated, the anterior border with a horizontal prolongation; sternal plastron and abdomen very wide.

sçўl′-lar-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκύλλαρος (*skullaros*) = a kind of crab.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Scyllaridæ (q.v.). Carapace much longer than it is wide; abdomen very thick.

sçўl-lī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scylli(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Selachoidei (q.v.), with several genera, widely distributed. Two dorsals without spine, the first above or behind the ventrals, anal present; no nictitating membrane; spiracle always distinct; mouth inferior, teeth small, usually in several rows.

2. *Palæont.:* They appear first in the Lias.

sçўl-lī′-ŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scylli(um)*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Scylliidæ, with one species, from the Upper Chalk.

sçўll′-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scyll(ium)* (q.v.); *-ite.*]

Chem.: A substance occurring in the liver and other parts of sharks and rays. It is prepared by pounding the organ with ground glass, and repeatedly extracting with alcohol. The filtrates are evaporated, and the residue treated with absolute alcohol, the insoluble portion is then dissolved in water, and the crystals which form after a time are again dissolved, and treated with basic acetate of lead, and the lead compound decomposed with sulphydric acid. Scyllite crystallizes from the solution in monoclinic prisms with vitreous lustre, and faint sweetish taste. Slightly soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It does not reduce alkaline copper solutions.

sçўl′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. Σκύλλα (*Skulla*) = a monster inhabiting a cavern in the Straits of Sicily, fabled to be girt about with barking dogs. (*Homer: Odys.* xii. 73, *sqq.*)

Ichthy.: Dog-fishes; the typical genus of Scylliidæ (q.v.), with eight species, from the coasts of temperate and tropical seas. Origin of anal always in advance of that of second dorsal; nasal cavity separate from the mouth; teeth small, arranged in numerous series. They live on the bottom, and feed on Crustacea and dead fish. Dr. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 316) remarks, "that it would be worth while to apply the fins of these and other sharks, which are so extensively used in China for making gelatine soups, to the same purpose in this country, or to dry them for exportation to the East."

sçўm′-ĭ-tar, * sçўm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [SCIMITAR.]

*** sçўm-mē′-trĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. **scymmeter*; *-ian.*] Resembling a scimitar (q.v.).

"In clumsy fist wielding *scymmetrian* knife." *Gay: Wine*, 177.

sçўm′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκύμνος (*skumnos*) = a lion's whelp.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Spinacidæ (q.v.). Two short dorsals, without spine; nostrils at extremity of snout; spiracles wide. The single species, *Scymnus lichia*, is rather common in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic.

sçў′-pha (pl. **sçў′-phæ**), *s.* [Lat. *scyphus*, from Gr. σκύφος (*skuphos*) = a cup, a goblet.]

Bot. (*Of lichens*): A cup-like dilatation of the podetium, bearing shields on the margin.

sçў′-phĭ-a, *s.* [SCYPHA.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fossil Sponges established by Goldfuss. From the Devonian to the Jurassic.

sçў-phĭd′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *scyphus.*] [SCYPHA.]

Zool.: A genus of Vorticellina (q.v.). Animalcules solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, adherent posteriorly to foreign bodies by means of a specially-developed acetabuliform organ of attachment; oral system as in Vorticella. Kent enumerates five species.

sçўph′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. σκύφος (*skuphos*) = a cup; Eng. *-form.*]

Bot.: Cup- or goblet-shaped. Used specif. of scyphæ of lichens. [SCYPHA.]

sçўph′-u-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a small cup, dimin. from *scyphus* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of scale mosses*): The bag or cup whence the seta arises.

sçў′-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκύφος (*skuphos*).]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A kind of large drinking cup, anciently used by the lower orders among the Greeks and Etrurians. (*Fairholt.*)

SCYPHUS.

2. *Bot.:* Haller's name for a corona when it constitutes an undivided cup. Example, the Narcissus.

*** scyre,** *s.* [SHIRE.]

sçўt′-a-lē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκυτάλη (*skutalē*) = . . . a cylindrical snake of equal thickness throughout. (*Pliny: Hist. Nat.*, xxxii. 5, 19.)] [SCYTALIDÆ, TORTRIX.]

sçў-tăl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scytal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ophidia, often merged in the Boidæ. Wallace enumerates three genera: Scytale and Oxyrhopus, confined to tropical America, and Hologerrhum, from the Philippines.

sçўthe, * sithe, * sythe, *s.* [A.S. *sídhe, sithe*; cogn. with Dut. *zeis*; Icel. *sigdhr, sigdh* = a sickle; Low Ger. *seged, segd, seed, seid* = a sickle; O. H. Ger. *seh*; M. H. Ger. *sech* = a ploughshare; Eng. *saw, sickle.*]

1. *Agric.:* A cutting instrument used for mowing or reaping. It consists of a long curved blade with a crooked handle set nearly at a right angle thereto. It has generally two projecting handles, called nebs, fixed to the principal handle, by which it is held. It is used with a peculiar swinging motion, both hands being employed.

"A stroke as fatal as the *scythe* of death." *Cowper: Charity*, 145.

* 2. *Old War:* A sharp curved blade attached to the wheels of a war-chariot.

scythe-bearing, *a.* Bearing scythes; a term applied especially to some ancient war chariots.

"The *scythe-bearing* chariots, also devised by him, were very effective in the same battle." —*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ii. 526.

scythe-stone, *s.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

*** sçўthe,** *v.t.* [SCYTHE, *s.*] To cut with a scythe; to mow.

*** sçўthed,** *a.* [Eng. *scythe*, s.; *-ed.*] Armed or furnished with a scythe or scythes.

"The *scythed* chariots were common in Gaul." —*Elton: Origins of English History*, 119. (Note.)

*** sçўthe′-man,** *s.* [Eng. *scythe*, and *man.*] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

"Had fled in confusion before Monmouth's *scythemen.*" —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

Sçўth′-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scythia, a name given vaguely to the country north and east of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Scythia.

Scythian-lamb, *s.* [BAROMETZ.]

sçўth′-rŏps, *s.* [Gr. σκυθρωπός (*skuthrōpos*) = gloomy-looking: σκυθρός (*skuthros*) = sullen, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Channel-bill (q.v.); a genus of Cuculidæ, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Crotophaginæ. Bill long and strong, hooked at tip, sides channelled; two front toes, united at base. One species, ranging from East Australia to Molucca and Celebes.

sçў-tō′-dĕ, *s.* [Gr. σκυτώδης (*skutōdēs*) = like leather; σκύτος (*skutos*) = a hide, leather, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Scytodides (q.v.).

sçў-tŏ-dĕp′-sĭc, *a.* [Gr. σκῦτος (*skutos*) = a hide, and δεψέω (*depseō*) = to tan.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner.

sçў-tō′-dĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scytod(e)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of spiders, family Tegenariidæ or Tubitelæ. Eyes six; body short, rounded. They inhabit temperate countries, and spin only a few irregular lines.

sçў-tō-sī′-phŏn, *s.* [Gr. σκύτος (*skutos*) = leather, and σίφων (*siphōn*) = a hollow body, a siphon. Named from the tubular and coriaceous form of the fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Dictyotidæ. Fucoids, growing in the ocean. *Scytosiphon filum* is thirty or forty feet long. It is common in the Northern Ocean, and in Scalpa Bay, Orkney, makes navigation difficult. Used in Norway as fodder for cattle.

*** sdāin, * sdāyn, * sdêign** (*g* silent), *s.* & *a.* [DISDAIN.]

*** sdêign′-fŭl** (*g* silent), *a.* [DISDAINFUL.]

sēa, * sē, * see, *s.* [A.S. *sæ*, cogn. with Dut. *zee*; Icel. *sær*; Dan. *sö*; Sw. *sjö*; Ger. *see*; Goth. *saiws.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A general name for the great body of

salt water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. In a more limited sense the term is applied to a part of the ocean, which from its position or configuration is looked upon as distinct, and deserving of a special name, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, &c. The term is also occasionally applied to inland lakes, as the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Galilee, &c.

"And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he *seas*."—*Genesis* i. 10.

(2) A wave, a billow, a surge.

(3) The swell of the ocean in a tempest; the direction of the waves.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A large quantity; an ocean, a flood.

"All the space as far as Charing Cross was one *sea* of heads."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(2) Anything rough or tempestuous.

"And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost."
Milton: P. L., x. 717.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog., Geol., Hydrol., &c.:* [OCEAN].

2. *Law:* The main or high seas (¶ 11) are considered to begin at low-water mark. Offences upon them are tried by the Admiralty courts or division. Between high- and low-water marks the Admiralty have jurisdiction when the tide is ebbing, and the Common Law courts when it is flowing.

3. *Script.:* [BRAZEN, ¶ 4].

¶ 1. *A cross sea:* [CROSS-SEA].

2. *A heavy sea:* A sea in which the waves run high.

3. *A long sea:* A sea in which the waves are long and extensive.

4. *A short sea:* A sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel.

* 5. *At full sea:* At high water; hence, fig., at the height.

"Folly and madnesse all *at full sea*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.* (Democr. to the Reader), p. 28.

6. *At sea:*

(1) *Lit.:* On the open sea; out of sight of land.

(2) *Fig.:* In a vague condition; uncertain; wide of the mark.

"This time backers were sadly *at sea* in their selection."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

7. *Beyond the sea, beyond the seas:* Out of the country or realm.

8. *Half-seas over:* [HALF-SEAS OVER].

9. *On the sea:* On the edge of the sea; on the coast.

10. *The four seas:* The seas which border Britain on the north, south, east, and west.

11. *The high seas:* [HIGH-SEAS].

12. *The molten sea:*

Script.: The great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. (1 *Kings* vii. 23–26.)

13. *To go to sea, to follow the sea:* To follow or adopt the profession of a sailor.

¶ *Sea* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most cases self-explanatory.

sea-acorn, *s.* A barnacle. [BALANIDÆ.]

"The Balani have also been named *sea-acorns*, from some sort of resemblance to the fruit of the oak."—*Griffiths' Cuvier*, xii. 429.

sea-adder, *s.* [FIFTEEN-SPINED-STICKLEBACK.]

sea-anemones, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Actinidæ. Corallum absent or spurious; they are locomotive, and rarely compound. The body is a soft, leathery, truncated cone, called the column. The two extremities are named the base and the disk, the former constituting a sucker whereby the animal fixes itself at will, and in the centre of the latter the mouth is situated, and round the circumference are numerous tentacles, usually retractile. [ANEMONE, 2.]

sea-ape, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.:* [FOX-SHARK].

2. *Zool.: Enhydra marina.* [SEA-OTTER.]

sea-bank, *s.*

* 1. The bank or shore of the sea.

"Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild *sea-banks*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. A mole or bank built to keep out the sea.

sea-bar, *s.* The Sea-swallow (q.v.).

sea-barrow, *s.* The case, shaped something like a hand-barrow, which contains the eggs of the Skate, or of the Dog-fish.

sea-basket, *s.* [BASKET-FISH.]

sea-bass, sea-basse, *s.* [BASSE, *s.*]

sea-bat, *s.* [PLATAX.]

sea-batteries, *s. pl.*

Law: Assaults by masters in the merchant service upon seamen at sea.

sea-beach, *s.* The beach of the sea, especially when sandy or shingly.

"On the *sea-beach*,
Piled in confusion, lay the household goods of the peasants."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 8.

¶ *Raised sea beach:* [RAISED]

sea-bear, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The Polar-bear (q.v.).

2. *Otaria ursinus.*

sea-beard, *s.*

Bot.: Conferva rupestris.

sea-beast, *s.* An animal living in the sea. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 200.)

* **sea-beat, sea-beaten,** *a.* Beaten or lashed by the sea.

"*Sea-beaten* rocks.' *Cowper: A Tale*, June, 1793.

† **sea-beaver,** *s.* [SEA-OTTER.]

sea-beet, *s.*

Bot.: Beta maritima. [BEET.]

† **sea-belch,** *s.* A breaker or line of breakers.

sea-bells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Convolvulus Soldanella.

sea-belt, *s.*

Bot.: Laminaria saccharina.

sea-bent, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ammophila.

sea-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The order Gaviæ, Cuvier's Longipennes (q.v.). There are two families, Laridæ and Procellariidæ, but the latter are often erected into a separate group. [TUBINARES.]

¶ A Sea-birds Preservation Act was passed on June 24, 1869.

sea-biscuit, *s.* Ship-biscuit.

sea-blite, *s.* [BLITE, *s.*, ¶ (*a*).]

sea-blubber, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Medusa or Jelly-fish.

sea-board, * **sea-bord,** *s., a., & adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; the sea-shore.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; on the sea-shore.

"There shall a lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roaring."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 47.

C. *As adv.:* Towards the sea.

sea-boat, *s.* A term applied to a ship considered with regard to her sea-going qualities.

"Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *sea-boats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **sea-bord,** *s. & a.* [SEA-BOARD.]

sea-bordering, *a.* Lying on or situated by the sea. (*Drayton.*)

sea-born, *a.*

1. Born from or of the sea.

"That *sea-born* city was in all her glory."
Byron: Beppo, 10.

2. Born at or upon the sea.

sea-borne, *a.* Borne or carried seaward; borne or carried by sea: as, *sea-borne* coal.

sea-bottle, *s.*

Bot.: Fucus vesiculosus.

* **sea-bound,** * **sea-bounded,** *a.* Bound or bounded by the sea.

"Our *sea-bounded* Britainy."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 573.

sea-boy, *s.* A boy employed on board a vessel at sea. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.)

sea-breach, *s.* The breach made by the sea through an embankment or a reef of rocks.

"To an impetuous woman, tempests and *sea-breaches* are nothing."—*L'Estrange.*

sea-bread, *s.* Ship-biscuit (q.v.).

sea-bream, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Pagellus centrodontus.* There is a black spot on the origin of the lateral line.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Sparidæ (q.v.).

"The *Sea-breams* are recognized chiefly by their dentition. Their coloration is very plain. They do not attain to a large size, but the majority are used as food."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 485.

sea-breeze, *s.* A breeze which blows from the sea in upon the land. It is more marked in the tropics than elsewhere, but tends to occur in every latitude. It commences in the afternoon, and travels to the land to supply the place of the air which has been heated, and ascended thence in the earlier part of the day. [LAND-BREEZE.]

"The wasting *sea breeze* keen."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 10.

sea-brief, *s.* [SEA-LETTER.]

sea-buckthorn, *s.*

Bot.: A British plant, *Hippophaë rhamnoides.*

sea-bugloss, *s.*

Bot.: Lithospermum maritimum.

* **sea-built,** *a.*

1. Built for the sea.

"Borne each by other in a distant line
The *sea-built* forts in dreadful order move."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lvii.

2. Built on the sea.

sea-bun, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Spatangus (q.v.). Called also Heart-urchin.

sea-cabbage, *s.*

Bot.: Crambe maritima.

sea-cale, *s.* [SEA-KALE.]

* **sea-calf,** *s.* The Common Seal (q.v.).

"The *sea-calf*, or seal, so called from the noise he makes like a calf."—*Grew: Museum.*

sea-camomile, *s.*

Bot.: Anthemis maritima.

* **sea-cap,** *s.* A cap to be worn at sea.

"Though now you have no *sea-cap* on your head."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

sea-captain, *s.* The captain of a vessel which goes to sea; a captain of a ship as distinguished from a captain in the army.

"And Othere, the old *sea-captain*
Stared at him wild and weird."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

sea-card, *s.* The mariner's card or compass.

sea-carp, *s.* A spotted fish living among rocks and stones.

sea-cat, *s.*

* 1. *Zool.: Otaria ursinus.*

2. *Ichthyology:*

(1) *Trachinus draco*, the Greater Weever. [WEEVER.]

(2) *Anarrhichas lupus.* [SEA-WOLF.]

(3) *Chimæra monstrosa.* [CHIMÆRA.]

sea-caterpillar, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Polynoë.

sea-catgut, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in Orkney to a common sea-weed, *Chorda filum*; sea-lace (q.v.).

sea-centipedes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Nereidæ (q.v.).

* **sea-change,** *s.* A change produced by the sea.

"Doth suffer a *sea-change*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

sea-chart, *s.* A chart (q.v.).

"The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *sea-chart*, than reading the description."—*Watts.*

sea-chickweed, *s.*

Bot.: Arenaria peploides.

sea-cliff, *s.* A cliff produced by the action of the sea, and if that action be recent, constituting its boundary at some place. If it be of old date, upheaval may have located the sea-cliff far inland.

sea-coal, *s.* An old name for coal. It was given because that mineral was generally brought by sea, whereas charcoal came by land to the consumer.

"Coal in particular was never seen except in the districts where it was produced, or in the districts to which it could be carried by sea, and was indeed always known in the south of England by the name of *sea-coal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

sea-coast, *s.* The coast of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea.

"Upon the *sea-coast* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sea-cob, *s.* A sea-gull (q.v.).

sea-cock, *s.*

† 1. A sea-rover, a viking.

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name for several species of the genus Trigla (q.v.).

3. *Marine steam-eng.:* A cock or valve in the injection water-pipe leading from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the usual cock at the condenser, and is used in the event of injury to the latter.

sea-cocoanut, *s.*

Bot.: The double cocoanut, *Lodoicea seychellarum.*

sea-colander, *s.*

Bot.: Agarum Turneri. (*Amer.*)

sea-colewort, *s.* The same as SEA-KALE (q.v.).

* **sea-compass,** *s.* The mariner's compass.

"The needle in the *sea-compass* still moving but to the north point only, with *moveor immotus*, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only."—*Camden: Remains.*

sea-coot, *s.*

Ornith.: The coot (q.v.).

sea-cormorant, *s.* [SEA-CROW.]

sea-cow, *s.*

Zoology:

1. Any individual of the Sirenia (q.v.).

"The only existing Sirenia are the Manatees (Manatus), the Dugongs (Halicore), often spoken of collectively as '*sea-cows*,' and forming the family of the Manatidæ."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 653.

2. (From the Dut. *zeekoe*): The Hippopotamus (q.v.).

sea-crab, *s.* A crab which inhabits the sea, as contradistinguished from land crabs and river crabs.

sea-craft, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Also called Clamp.

sea-crawfish, *s.* The Rock Lobster.

sea-crow, sea-cormorant, sea-drake, *s.* Local names for the Mire-crow or Pewit gull.

sea-cucumbers, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Holothuridea (q.v.).

sea-dace, *s.* A local name for the Sea-perch (q.v.).

sea-daffodil, *s.*

Bot.: Ismene calathina.

sea-deity, *s.* [SEA-GOD.]

sea-devil, *s.*

Ichthy: (1) The Angler-fish (q.v.). (2) The Ox-ray, *Dicerobatis giornæ.*

sea-dog, *s.*

1. *Zool.: Phoca vitulina.*

2. *Ichthy.:* The dog-fish (q.v.).

3. A sailor who has been long at sea; an old sailor.

¶ The name was specially applied to the English privateers of the time of Elizabeth.

"The Channel swarmed with '*sea-dogs*,' as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé."—*Green: Short History*, p. 406.

sea-dottrel, *s.*

Ornith.: Strepsilas interpres, the Turnstone (q.v.).

sea-dragon, *s.*

Ichthy.: Pegasus draconis, common in the Indian Ocean. The popular name has reference to the resemblance of this fish to the mythical dragon.

sea-drake, *s.* [SEA-CROW.]

† **sea-ducks,** *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The Fuligulinæ. (*Swainson.*)

sea-dust, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Trichodesmium (q.v.).

sea-dyke, *s.* A dyke, wall, or embankment formed to keep out the sea.

sea-eagle, *s.*

1. *Ornith.:* [HALIAËTUS].

2. *Ichthy.: Raia aquila.*

sea-ear, *s.* Any individual of the genus Haliotis (q.v.).

sea-eel, *s.* An eel caught in salt water; the conger.

sea-eggs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Echinoidea (q.v.). Called also Sea-hedgehogs and Sea-urchins.

sea-elephant, *s.*

Zool.: Macrorhinus elephantinus (or *proboscideus*), the largest of the Phocidæ, probably owing its popular name as much to its immense size as to the short dilatable proboscis with which the male is furnished. [MACRORHINUS.]

sea-endive, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Halyseris.

sea-fan, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Gorgonia (q.v.), and espec. *Gorgonia flabellum.*

sea-farer, *s.* One who derives his support from the sea; one who follows the sea; a sailor; a seaman or other person employed on board ship.

"Which ever as the *sea-farer* undid;
They rose or scantled, as his sails would drive,
To the same port whereas he would arrive."
Drayton: The Moon Calf.

sea-faring, *a.* Faring or deriving his support from the sea.

"Such gifts had those *sea-faring* men."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

sea-fennel, *s.* The same as SAMPHIRE (q.v.).

sea-fern, *s.* A popular name for a variety of coral resembling a fern.

sea-fight, *s.* A fight or battle at sea; a naval engagement.

"Of grim Vikings, and their rapture.
In the *sea-fight*, and the capture."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, ii.

sea-fire, *s.* A phosphorescence on the sea.

"We found the loch all phosphorescent; never before had we seen the '*sea-fire*' so beautiful."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

sea-firs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Cœlenterate order Sertularida (q.v.).

sea-fish, *s.* Any fish living in salt water.

sea-flower, *s.* A flower growing in or by the sea.

"Fair as the *sea-flower* close to thee growing."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

sea-foam, *s.*

1. The foam or froth of the sea.

"Fast from his breast the blood is bubbling,
The whiteness of the *sea-foam* troubling."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 25.

2. A popular name for meerschaum (q.v.).

sea-fowl, *s.* A fowl or bird which seeks its food upon or near the sea.

"But the *sea-fowl* is gone to her nest."
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

sea-fox, *s.* [SEA-APE.]

† **sea-froth,** *s.* [SEA-FOAM, 2.]

sea-furbelows, *s. pl.* [SEA-HANGERS.]

sea-gage, sea-gauge, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A self-registering apparatus for ascertaining depths beyond ordinary deep-sea soundings. A body of air is condensed by a column of quicksilver on which the water acts, and a viscid material floats on the quicksilver and leaves its high-pressure mark in the tube.

2. A tide-gauge (q.v.).

3. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; draught.

sea-gates, *s. pl.*

Hydr.-eng.: A pair of dock or tidal-basin gates, opening outward, to resist the action of waves when the entrance is exposed thereto during storms.

sea-gilliflower, *s.*

Bot.: Armeria maritima.

sea-gipsies, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: A roaming tribe of fishermen of Malayan type, to be met with in all parts of the Archipelago. (*Wallace: Malay Archipelago*, p. 607.)

"Where the *sea-gipsies*, who live for ever on the water, enjoy a perpetual summer in wandering from isle to isle."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

sea-girdles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Laminaria digitata.

sea-girt, *a.* Girt, girded, or surrounded by the sea; pertaining to an island.

"The *sea-girt* isles."
Milton: Comus, 21.

sea-god, sea-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A god or deity supposed to preside over the sea. (Cf. *Herod.* iv. 76 with *Cic., de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 20.)

"Among barbaric races we thus find two conceptions current, the personal divine Sea, and the anthropomorphic *Sea-god*. These represent two stages of development of one idea, the view of the natural object as itself an animated being, and the separation of its animated fetish-soul as a distinct spiritual deity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 276.

sea-going, *a.* Going or travelling on the sea; specif. applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel.

"The construction of rigged *sea-going* turret ships."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), lvii. 104.

sea-gown, *s.* A gown with short sleeves, designed to be worn at sea.

"My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

sea-grape, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the eggs of the cuttle-fish, which are comparatively large, oval in form, attennated at the ends, clustered together, and attached by a pedicle to some foreign body. (*Owen.*)

sea-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Zostera marina.

sea-green, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of a colour resembling the green hue often seen on the sea; glaucous (q.v.).

"His *sea-green* mantle waving to the wind."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 350.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A colour resembling the green often witnessed on the sea, especially on parts where it is shallow and has a sandy bottom.

2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-gromwell, *s.* [SEA-BUGLOSS.]

sea-gudgeon, *s.* Any fish of the genus Gobius or the family Gobiidæ.

sea-gull, *s.* Any of the large genus or sub-family of Gulls. The name is given because they chiefly fly over the sea.

"Men shall speak of your achievements,
Calling you Kayoshk, the *sea-gulls*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, viii.

sea-hangers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: An algal, *Laminaria bulbosa.*

sea-hare, *s.* [APLYSIA.]

sea-heath, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Frankenia (q.v.), so called from their heath-like aspect and from their growing near the sea.

sea-hedgehogs, *s. pl.*

1. *Zool.:* [SEA-EGGS].

2. *Ichthy.:* The Globe-fishes (q.v.), because when the body is inflated the spines protrude, and form a more or less formidable defensive armour, as in a hedgehog. (*Günther.*)

sea-hen, *s.* The Guillemot (q.v.).

† **sea-hog,** *s.*

Zool.: Phocæna communis. [PORPOISE.]

sea-holly, sea-holm (1), *s.*

Bot.: Eryngium maritimum.

sea-holm (1), *s.* [SEA-HOLLY.]

sea-holm (2), *s.* A small uninhabited island.

sea-horse, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* (1) The Hippopotamus (q.v.); (2) the Walrus (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.* (*Pl.*): The family Hippocampidæ (q.v.).

3. A fabulous animal, represented with fore-parts like those of a horse, and with hinder-parts like a fish. Neptune employed them to draw his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry, a scalloped fin runs down the back.

"Though the *sea-horse* in the ocean
Own no dear domestic cave."
Wordsworth: Wandering Jew.

sea-jelly, *s.* The Jelly-fish (q.v.).

sea-kale, *s.*

Bot.: Crambe maritima and the genus Crambe.

"Leaves of the brown *sea-kale.*"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xxi.

sea-king, *s.* [Icel. *seakonungr* = a sea-king, a viking.] A king of the sea; specif., one of the piratical Northmen who infested the coasts of Western Europe, in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking (q.v.).

sea-laces, sea-points, *s. pl.*

Bot.: An algal, *Chorda filum.*

sea-lamprey, *s.* [Lamprey.]

sea-language, *s.* Language used by seamen.

sea-lark, *s.*

Ornith.: Anthus obscurus. The English name appears to have been given by Walcott (*Synops. Brit. Birds,* ii. 192).

sea-lavender, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Statice (q.v.).

"The *sea-lavender* that lacks perfume."
Crabbe: The Borough.

sea-lawyer, *s.* A seaman who possesses or fancies that he possesses a knowledge of marine law, and is probably therefore difficult to govern. (*Naut. slang.*)

sea-leech, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Pontobdella (q.v.).

sea-legs, *s. pl.* The ability to stand or walk on the deck of a vessel out at sea on a stormy day. It is acquired when one has become accustomed to the roll of the vessel and keeps time with it.

"It was Martin's turn . . . to hear poor Mark Tapley in his wandering fancy . . . making love-remonstrances to Mrs. Lupin, getting his *sea-legs* on the 'Screw' . . . and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xxxiii.

sea-lemons, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Doridæ (q.v.).

"Specimens of the . . *sea-lemons* may at any time be found creeping about on sea-weeds, or attached to the under surface of stones at low-water."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 395.

sea-leopard, *s.*

Zool.: Stenorhynchus leptonyx, a seal from Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Southern Pacific. An old male, now preserved in the Sydney Museum, measured twelve feet in length, light silvery-gray with yellowish-white in patches, back and sides darker, and belly lighter. The nails on the hind feet are almost obsolete. The False Sea-leopard, or Weddell's Seal, is the *Leptonyx weddellii,* of Gray.

sea-letter, *s.* A document from the Custom-house, carried by every neutral ship on a foreign voyage. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes, and its destination. Called also a Sea-brief.

sea-lettuce, *s.*

Bot.: A modern book name for *Ulva Lactuca.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

sea-level, *s.* The level of the surface of the sea.

sea-lily, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the Encrinidæ (q.v.).

sea-lion, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* A popular name for the genus Otaria (q.v.); specif., *Otaria* (*Eumetopias,* Gray) *stelleri,* the Hair Seal of the Pribyloffs, or Steller's Sea-lion. The male attains a length of eleven or twelve feet, and a weight of about 1,000 lbs. Colour golden rufous, darker behind, limbs approaching black. It is destitute of fur, and its skin therefore is of little value, but the hide, fat, flesh, sinews, and intestines are all useful to the Aleutian islanders. The hides yield excellent leather, oil-vessels are made from the stomachs, the sinews are used for threads for binding skin-canoes, and the flesh is considered a delicacy. Sea-lions are found round Kamstchatka and the Asiatic coast to the Kurile Islands, and there is a colony of them at San Francisco protected by the American government.

2. *Her.:* A monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

* **sea-lizards,** *s. pl.*

Palæont.: The Enaliosauria (q.v.).

sea-loach, *s.*

Ichthy.: Motella vulgaris.

sea long-worm, *s.* [Lineus.]

sea-louse, *s.*

1. A Crustacean, *Pediculus marinus.*

2. Various isopod Crustacea; as, Cymothoë, parasitic on marine animals.

sea-magpie, *s.* The Sea-pie (q.v.).

sea-maid, *s.*

1. A mermaid.

2. A sea-nymph.

"The *sea-maid* rides the waves."
Cowper: On the Queen's Visit to London.

sea-mantis, *s.*

Zool.: Squilla mantis.

sea-mark, *s.* An elevated object or mark of some description on the land visible at sea, and used to direct ships, and serving as a guide to vessels entering a harbour; as a beacon, a lighthouse, &c.

"They were executed at divers places upon the sea-coast, for *sea-marks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

sea-mat, *s.* [Flustra.]

Sea mat-grass:

Bot.: Psamma arenaria.

sea-membrane, *s.*

Bot.: Rhodomenia palmata.

sea-mew, sea-maw, *s.* Any sea-gull. [Larus.]

"I saw a white object dart frae the tap o' the cliff like a *sea-maw.*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxxiv.

sea-mile, *s.* A nautical or geographical mile; it is the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or of a great circle of the globe.

sea-milkwort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Glaux, specif. *Glaux maritima.* (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

sea-monster, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A monster or monstrous animal inhabiting the sea; a huge or hideous marine animal.

2. *Ichthy.: Chimæra monstrosa.*

sea-moss, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Corallina officinalis.*

"Some scurvigrass do bring . . .
From Sheppey *sea-moss* some, to cool his boyling blood."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The Bryozoa (q.v.).

sea-mouse, *s.* [Aphrodite.]

sea-mud, *s.* Ooze; a rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is used as a manure.

sea-mule, *s.* The sea-mew or sea-gull.

sea-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Mytilus, and especially *Mytilus edulis.*

sea-navel, *s.* A popular name for a small shell-fish resembling a navel.

sea-needle, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Belone, and especially *Belone vulgaris.*

sea-nettles, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The class Acalephæ or Medusas. The term Fixed Sea-nettles has occasionally been applied to the Actiniadæ. The resemblance to nettles is in their stinging properties.

sea-nymph, *s.*

Class Mythol.: A nymph or goddess supposed to inhabit and have a certain measure of power over the sea; one of the Oceanides.

sea-oak, *s.*

1. The same as Sea-wrack (q.v.).

2. The genus Halidrys.

Sea-oak Coralline:

Zool.: Sertularia pumila, found on the fronds and stems of sea-weeds on the British coasts.

sea-onion, *s.*

Bot.: Scilla maritima.

sea-ooze, *s.* [Ooze.]

sea-orb, *s.* The Globe-fish (q.v.).

sea-otter, *s.*

Zool.: Enhydra marina, from Behring's Straits and Kamstchatka. It is closely allied to, but larger than the common Otter, being about four feet long inclusive of tail. The hinder legs are short and thick, somewhat resembling the hind limbs of the seal. It is covered with a very fine chestnut-brown fur, which is an article of considerable traffic between Russia and China.

Sea-otter's Cabbage:

Bot.: Nereocystis Lutkeana.

sea-owl, *s.*

Ichthy: Cyclopterus lumpus, the Lump Fish (q.v.).

sea-pad, *s.* The Star-fish (q.v.).

sea-parrot, *s.* A name sometimes given to the puffin, from the shape of its bill.

sea-parsnip, *s.*

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant, the Sea-side Prickly Samphire, *Echinophora spinosa.* It formerly existed in England, but is now extinct there, though still found on European shores.

sea-pass, *s.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to prove their nationality and protect them from molestation.

sea-pea, *s.*

Bot.: Lathyrus maritimus, the *Pisum maritimum* of Linnæus.

sea-pen, sea-rod, *s.* [Pennatula.]

sea-perch, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. The genus Serranus (q.v.). The majority of the species are not more than two feet long, but some grow to double that length; and instances are on record of bathers having been attacked by a gigantic species not uncommon at the Seychelles and at Aden, and persons have died from the injuries so received.

2. The genus Labrax (q.v.).

sea-pheasant, *s.* The pintail-duck.

sea-pie (1), **sea-pye,** *s.*

Ornith.: The Oyster-catcher (q.v.), *Hæmatopus ostralegus;* so called from its black and white plumage. [Magpie.]

sea-pie (2), *s.* A dish composed of paste and meat in alternate layers, boiled together.

sea-piece, *s.* A piece or picture representing the sea or some scene connected with it.

sea-pike, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any fish of the genus Belone, and especially the gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris.*

sea-pincushion, *s.* The egg-case of the Skate.

sea-pink, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Armeria (q.v.). *Armeria maritima* is Thrift, Common Sea-pink, or Sea-gilliflower.

sea-plant, *s.* A plant naturally inhabiting the sea.

* **sea-plash,** *s.* The waves of the sea.

"Through *sea-plash* stormye we marched."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 161.

sea-poacher, *s.* [Aspidophorus.]

sea-points, *s. pl.* [Sea-laces.]

sea-pool, *s.* A pool of salt-water left by the sea.

"I heard it wished that all that land were a *sea-pool.*"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

sea-porcupine, *s.*

Ichthy.: A common popular name for any plectognathous fish, from the spines with which the body is studded.

sea-puddings, *s. pl.* The same as Sea-cucumbers (q.v.).

sea-purse, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* The leathery envelope in which the ova of most of the Chondropterygii are deposited.

"The young are deposited in a similar manner to the sharks, in their horny cases of a square form, with four projecting horns giving them the form of a hutcher's tray. These cases are very frequently picked up on the sea-shore, and are sometimes called *sea-purses.* In Cumberland they are called skate-barrows, on account of their form."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), iv. 530.

2. *Bot.: Codium bursa.*

sea-purslane, *s.*

Bot.: Atriplex portulacoides. It has axillary spikes of small yellowish flowers.

sea-pye, *s.* [SEA-PIE (1).]

sea-quake, *s.* A tremor or agitation of the sea produced by volcanic or similar action from beneath.

"Many of the marine disturbances, which might be called *sea-quakes*, have been observed in places which are close to, or in the line of, volcanic vents."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 164.

sea-radish, *s.*

Bot.: Raphanus maritimus.

sea-ragwort, *s.*

Bot.: Cineraria maritima.

* **sea-rat,** *s.* A pirate. (*Massinger.*) [WATER-RAT.]

sea-raven, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any individual of the Scorpænoid genus Hemitripterus, from the Western Atlantic. (See extract.)

"The typical species is the common *sea-raven* . . . it attains a length of two feet and a weight of four or five pounds . . . Like the land raven, it is omnivorous and voracious, acting the part of a useful scavenger in removing decaying matters."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xiv. 739.

sea-reach, *s.* The straight course or reach of a winding river, which stretches out to seaward.

sea-reed, *s.*

Bot.: Psamma arenaria.

* **sea-reeve,** *s.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime places to protect the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

sea-risk, * **sea-risque,** *s.* The risk of destruction or injury to goods or persons crossing the sea; hazard or risk at or by sea.

"He charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter."—*Arbuthnot.*

sea-robber, *s.* A pirate.

"Across the dark *sea-robber's* way."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

sea-robin, *s.*

Ichthy.: Prionotus lineatus, the Banded Gurnard.

sea-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: Cakile maritima and the genus Cakile.

sea-room, *s.* Room wherein a ship may be put through all needful evolutions without danger of being brought into collision with another vessel, with a rock at sea, or with the shore; open sea.

sea-rosemary, *s.*

Bot.: Schoberia fruticosa.

sea-rover, *s.*

1. A person who roves up and down the sea for plunder; a pirate.

2. A piratical vessel.

sea-roving, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Roving over the sea.

B. *As subst.:* The act of roving over the sea; the acts or practices of a pirate: piracy.

sea-ruff, *s.* A marine fish belonging to the genus Orphus.

sea-salt, *s.*

Chem.: Chloride of sodium mixed with small proportions of other salts, and obtained by evaporation of sea-water. It is extensively employed in the preparation of artificial sea-water baths.

sea-sandwort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Honkenya.

sea-scorpion, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. Any fish of the genus Scorpæna. The term is applied because their heads are covered with spines, angular projections, lobes, and filaments, so as to give them a formidable appearance.

2. *Cottus scorpius.*

sea-scurf, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Lepralia (q.v.).

sea-serpent, *s.*

1. A sea-snake (q.v.).

2. An animal of immense size, and serpentine form, said to inhabit the ocean, but concerning which nothing definite is known. The first detailed accounts come from Norway. Pontoppidan (*Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1755) ii. 195) figures the Sea-serpent raising itself from the water and spouting, but the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th), xxi. 609, matches the figure with that of a squid. In more recent times several appearances of the "sea-serpent" have been recorded; notably by Captain M'Quhæ, of H.M.S. *Dædalus* (*Times*, Oct. 9, 1848, figured in *Illus. Lond. News*, Oct. 28, 1848), by Capt. A. Hassel (*Graphic*, Aug. 17, 1872), by the master and crew of the *Pauline*, of London (*Illus. Lond. News*, Nov. 20, 1875), by Lieut. Haynes, of the Royal yacht *Osborne* (see illustration, and *Graphic*, June 30, 1877), by Major Senior, from the *City of Baltimore* (*Graphic*, April 19, 1879), and by a clergyman at Busselton, West Australia (*Nature*, June 24, 1879). In these cases the observers testify to

SEA-SERPENT.

having seen a monstrous serpentiform animal, and their good faith is beyond question. Prof. Owen, in a letter to the *Times* (see *Illus. Lond. News*, Nov. 25, 1848, where Capt. M'Quhæ's reply is also printed), maintained that the animal seen by Capt. M'Quhæ was a gigantic seal, *Macrorhinus elephantinus*; but whilst many Sea-serpent stories may be, and some certainly have been, satisfactorily explained away by deceptive appearance of well-known natural objects at a distance, and "Sea-serpent" remains cast on British and American shores have been proved to belong to well-known species, there is a growing tendency at least to suspend judgment in the matter. Agassiz says that if the Sea-serpent exist it must be closely allied to the Plesiosaur (*Geological Sketches*, i. 16), and P. H. Gosse (*Romance of Nat. Hist.* (1st ser.), p. 358) claims that it is a surviving Enaliosaur.

"It would thus appear that, while, with very few exceptions, all the so-called '*sea-serpents*' can be explained by reference to some well known animal or other natural object, there is still a residuum sufficient to prevent modern zoologists from denying the possibility that some such creature may after all exist."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 610.

sea-service, *s.* Service rendered on board a ship, and especially a ship of war; naval service.

"You were pressed for the *sea-service*, and got off with much ado."—*Swift: Direction to Servants.*

* **sea-shark,** *s.*

Ichthy.: Squalus carcharias (Linn.).

sea-shell, *s.* A shell from the sea; the shell of a mollusc inhabiting the sea; a marine shell.

"*Sea-shells* are great improvers of sour or cold land."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sea-shore, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The shore, coast, or margin of the sea; the land lying adjacent to the sea.

"The barren waste of the *sea-shore*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, ix.

II. *Law:* The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

sea-shrub, *s.*

Zool. (Pl.): The family Gorgonidæ (q.v.).

sea-sick, *a.*

1. Suffering from or affected with sea-sickness (q.v.).

"She began to be much *sea-sick*, extremity of weather continuing."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* 2. Tired of the sea; weary of travelling by sea.

sea-sickness, *s.*

Pathol.: A peculiar functional disturbance of the nervous system, produced by shock resulting from the motion of a ship. The most prominent symptoms are a state of general depression, giddiness, vomiting and derangement of the bowels, and urinary secretions. In some cases the symptoms are so severe as to threaten life.

"Innumerable preventatives and remedies have been proposed, but most of them fall short of the success claimed for them. No means have yet been discovered which can altogether prevent the occurrence of *sea-sickness*, nor is it likely that any will be found, since it is largely due to the pitching movements of the vessel, which cannot be averted."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 610.

sea-side, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A district or place situated close to the sea; country adjacent to or situated on the sea-shore. (*Judges* vii. 12.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or situated on the sea-shore; as, a *sea-side* residence.

¶ *Sea-side Balsam* is *Croton Eleuteria*; *Sea-side Grape*, *Coccoloba uvifera* [COCCOLOBA]; *Sea-side Laurel*, *Xylophylla latifolia*; *Sea-side Oat*, the genus Uniola.

sea-slater, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Lygia. The Great Sea-Slater is *Lygia oceanica*, common all round the English coast.

sea-sleeve, *s.* [CALAMARY.]

sea-slug, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the Opisthobranchiata (q.v.). The name is sometimes confined to the Nudibranchiates.

"The molluscs of this order may be termed *sea-slugs*, since the shell, when it exists, is usually small and thin, and wholly or partially concealed by the animal."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 311.

sea-snail, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.: Liparis vulgaris.*

2. *Zool. (Pl.):* The family Naticidæ (q.v.).

sea-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the family Hydrophidæ (q.v.). They have depressed heads, dilated behind and covered with shields. Their bodies are covered with square plates; their tails are very much compressed, and raised vertically, so as to aid them in swimming. They are very venomous; but rarely, if ever, exceed four feet in length. They are found off the coast of India, in the salt water channels of the Sunderbunds, in the seas around the Indian Islands, and in the Pacific, but at no great distance from land. They are eaten in Tahiti.

"Where the wind is a stranger,
And the *sea-snake* hath life."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

sea-snipe, *s.*

1. The popular name of a fish, *Centriscus scolopax.* [CENTRISCUS.]

2. The Dunlin.

* **sea-soldier,** *s.* A marine.

sea-spider, *s.*

Zoology:

1. Any individual of the family Maiadæ.

† 2. (*Pl.*) The order Pantopoda (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 160.)

sea-squid, *s.* [SQUID.]

sea-squirt, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ascidium (q.v.).

† **sea-stars,** *s. pl.* [STAR-FISHES.]

sea-starwort, *s.*

Bot.: Aster Tripolium.

sea-stick, *s.* A herring caught and cured at sea.

sea-stock, *s.*

Bot.: Matthiola sinuata.

sea-storm, *s.* A storm at or on the sea (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

sea sun-flower, *s.*

Zool.: The sea-anemone (q.v.).

sea-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the sub-family Sterninæ (q.v.).

sea-swine, *s.* A popular name for the porpoise (q.v.).

sea-tang, *s.* Tang, tangle.

"Their nests of sedge and *sea-tang*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ii.

sea-tangle, *s.*

Bot.: Laminaria digitata and the genus Laminaria.

¶ *Sea-tangle tent:*

Therapeut.: A stretcher made of sea-tangle.

sea-term, *s.* A word or phrase appropriate to and used by seamen; a word or term of navigation.

"I agree with you in your censures of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's 'Virgil,' because no terms of art or cant words suit the majesty of epick poetry."—*Pope.*

* **sea-thief,** *s.* A pirate.

sea-thong, *s.*

Bot.: A British sea-weed, *Himanthalia lorea.*

sea-thrift, *s.* [SEA-PINK.]

sea-titling, *s.* [SHORE-PIPIT.]

sea-toad, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.: Lophius piscatorius*, the Fishing-frog (q.v.).

2. *Zool.: Hyas araneus*, the Harper Crab or Great Spider Crab. (*Wood.*)

sea-tossed, † **sea-tost,** *a.* Tossed by the sea. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. Chorus.)

sea-tortoise, *s.* [TURTLE.]

sea-trumpet, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Laminaria digitata;* (2) *Ecklonia buccinalis.*

sea-turn, *s.* A gale, mist, or breeze from the sea.

sea-turtle, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A marine turtle.

2. *Ornith.:* The black Guillemot, *Uria grylle.*

sea-unicorn, *s.* [NARWHAL.]

sea-urchin, *s.* Any animal of the genus Echinus, or of the order Echinida.

sea-view, *s.* A view of the sea; a place which has the advantage of presenting a view of the sea.

sea-voyage, *s.* A voyage by or over the sea.

sea-wall, *s.* A wall or embankment constructed to defend some portions of the land against the inroads of the sea; to form a breakwater, &c.

* **sea-walled,** *a.* Defended against hostile intrusions by the sea, as by a wall.

sea-wand, *s.* The same as SEA-GIRDLES (q.v.).

sea-ware, *s.* A name applied in many places to the weeds thrown up by the sea, which are collected and used as manure and for other purposes.

"Having the usual common rights of hill pasture, *sea-ware*, and grazing over the arable land when the crop is not in the ground."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

sea-water, *s.* The water of any sea or of the ocean. An analysis of sea-water taken from the English Channel gave the following result: water 964·745, sodium chloride 27·059, potassium chloride 0·766, magnesium chloride 3·666, magnesium bromide 0·029, magnesium sulphate 2·296, calcium sulphate 1·406, calcium carbonate 0·033 = 1,000, with traces of iodine and ammoniacal salt.

sea-wax, *s.* The same as MALTHA (q.v.).

sea-way, *s.*

1. The progress made by a ship through the water.

2. An open space in which a vessel lies with the sea rolling heavily.

sea-weed, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A popular name for any of the higher Algals.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*)*:* Fucaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

sea-whipcord, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Chordaria.

sea whip-lash, *s.*

Bot.: Chorda filum.

sea-whistle, *s.*

Bot.: Fucus nodosus.

sea-wife, *s.*

Ichthy.: Acantholabrus yarrelli. In the proportions of the body and in its parts it is intermediate between the Ballan Wrasse and the Cook Wrasse. (*Yarrell: British Fishes*, i. 516). The name is sometimes applied to *Labrus vetula.*

sea-willow, *s.*

Zool.: Gorgonia anceps.

sea-wing, *s.*

* 1. *Zool.:* A popular name for a bivalve mollusc akin to Mytilus.

2. *Fig.:* A sail.

"Claps on his *sea-wing*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 10.

sea-withwind, *s.*

Bot.: A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella.*

* **sea-wold,** *s.* Vegetation under the sea, more or less resembling a forest; a sea wood or forest.

"We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad *sea-wolds*, in the crimson shells."
Tennyson: Mermaid, iii.

sea-wolf, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name applied to a sea-king. [VIKING.]

"Sullenly answered Ulf,
The old *sea-wolf*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xix.

2. *Ichthy.:* A fish, *Anarrhicas lupus*, about seven or eight feet in length; gray or brown,

SEA-WOLF.

with transverse black or brown stripes. Its formidable aspect and sharp, effective teeth constitute its chief resemblance to a wolf.

† **sea-woman,** *s.* Fata Morgana (q.v.).

sea-worm, *s.* A popular name for various Nereids.

sea-wormwood, *s.*

Bot.: Artemisia maritima.

sea-worn, *a.* Worn by the sea. [WATER-WORN.]

sea-worthiness, *s.* The quality or state of being sea-worthy.

sea-worthy, *a.* Fit to be sent to sea. Used of a vessel sufficiently strong and sound to be entrusted with a cargo and with the lives of crew and passengers.

sea-wrack, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sea weeds piled in long lines on the beach and carted away for manure.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Sea-wrack grass, *Zostera marina.*

(2) (*Pl.*)*:* The Zosteraceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

Sea-wrack grass: [SEA-WRACK, 2. (1)].

sē-a-fōrth'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Francis Lord Seaforth, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Areceæ. Elegant palms, with pinnate fronds, polygamous or monœcious flowers, sessile on a branched spadix, with several incomplete spathes; calyx and corolla trifid; males with many stamens and the rudiments of a pistil; style very short; stigmas three; berry small, oval, one-seeded. Some have dwarf, reed-like stems, others rise thirty or forty feet high. Known species about twenty-five, from the Indian Archipelago and Australia. Type, *Seaforthia elegans*, from the latter region.

sēal (1), * **sele** (1), *s.* [A.S. *seolh;* cogn. with Icel. *selr;* Dan. *sæl, sælhund;* Sw. *själ, själhund;* O. H. Ger. *selah.*]

Zool.: The English name for any individual of a group of Marine Carnivora, with resemblances in cranial characters to the True Bears on the one hand and the Otters on the other (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1869, p. 34). They fall naturally into two families: the Phocidæ, or True Seals, and the Otariidæ, or Eared Seals. The body in the former is elongated and somewhat pisciform, covered with a short, thick fur, or harsh hairs, and terminated behind by a short, conical tail. The limbs are developed into flippers, and adapted for swimming organs, whilst they are practically useless on land (a modification foreshadowed in the hind-limbs of the Sea Otter), so that, when they leave the water, the True Seals can only drag themselves laboriously along, chiefly by contractions of the abdominal muscles. They especially abound in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, passing the greater part of the year in the sea, not far from the shore, to which, however, they invariably resort in the breeding season and to bring forth their young. The Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) occurs on the Atlantic coast as far south as New Jersey. It is abundant farther north. It is from three to five feet long, yellowish-gray in color, intelligent, and capable of attachment. The Eared Seals, almost exclusively confined to the southern hemisphere, are more closely allied to Land Carnivora than the True Seals, as they possess small external ears, and are able to use the hind limbs for progression on shore. The male Eared Seal is much larger than the female, which looks ridiculously small beside her lord. It is from one of this group that most of the seal-skins of commerce are obtained. [NORTHERN FUR-SEAL.] Seals are largely hunted for the sake of their blubber, which yields a transparent, inodorous oil; and the skins of those species which have no close under-fur [SEAL-SKIN], when tanned, are employed in making boots, and, when dressed with the hair on, serve to cover trunks, &c. The species of True and Eared Seals are numerous.

seal-fishery, *s.* The most important fishing-ground for hair-seals is off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. The annual catch is about 500,000. There are others in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Nova Zembla, in the White and Caspian Seas, and elsewhere. The Prybiloff Islands are the seat of the most important fisheries for fur-seals, the catch there being restricted to 100,000 skins. The other fisheries, which are principally in the southern hemisphere, are in great measure exhausted. Within recent years the reckless destruction of the Bering Sea fur seals by Canadian fishermen, has been a subject of dispute between Great Britain and the United States. This question has been settled by international arbitration.

seal-skin, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The skin of the seal, which, when dressed with the hair on, is made into caps and other articles of dress, and, when tanned, into shoes, &c. The skin of the sea-bear or fur-seal, after the long coarse hairs, which cover a beautifully fine and silky fur, are removed, is dyed, and made into ladies' cloaks, muffs, &c. Only immature and female specimens of the fur-seal yield the seal-skin of commerce.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin of the seal: as, a *seal-skin* jacket, &c.

seal-toothed whales, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Zeuglodontia (q.v.).

sēal (2), * **seale,** * **seel,** * **sele** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *seel* (Fr. *sceau*), from Lat. *sigillum* = a seal, a mark; prop. dimin. from *signum* = a sign, a mark; A.S. *sigle* = an ornament; Sp. *sello, sigilo;* Ital. *sigillo* = a seal; Ger. *siegel;* Goth. *siglio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A species of die, of stone, metal, or other hard substance, having a device or motto cut in intaglio on its face, for the purpose of stamping a device or motto in relief on clay, wax, or other material, while in a plastic state, or upon paper, as upon legal documents in token of performance or of authenticity. Seals are of great antiquity (in ancient times the ring usually served as a seal); they were of gold, iron, ivory, &c.

"That *seal* you ask with such a violence."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) The wax or other substance impressed or stamped with a device, and attached to letters and other documents in token of authenticity.

"The use of *seals*, as a mark of authenticity to letters and other instruments in writing, is extremely ancient. We read of it among the Jews and Persians in the earliest and most sacred records of history."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

(3) The wax, wafer, or other fastening of a letter or other paper.

"That dared to break the holy *seal*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which authenticates, confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance, pledge, token, proof, testimony.

"They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,043.

(2) That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast: as, the *seal* of confession. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. *Technically:*

Gas-works: A water-trap joint, where the gas is drawn or forced beneath a plate, whose lower edge is beneath the level of the water in the tar-well.

¶ 1. *The Great Seal:* The seal used for the Kingdom of Great Britain, and sometimes for Ireland, in sealing public papers of great moment; as, writs to summon Parliament,

treaties with other countries, &c. The Great Seal is in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper (as he was formerly called), whose office is conferred by its delivery into his hands. Hence often used, as in the example, for the Chancellorship.

"It was immediately notified to Jeffreys that he might expect the *great seal* as the reward of faithful and vigorous service."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Privy Seal:*

(1) The same as PRIVY-SEAL (1). [PRIVY.]

(2) The principal Secretary of State, or person intrusted with the Privy-seal. His proper title is Lord Privy Seal; he is the fifth great officer of state in England, and applies the privy-seal to all charters, grants, pardons, &c., before they come to the Great Seal.

3. *To set one's seal to:* To give one's authority or sanction to; to give one's assurance of.

seal-engraver, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to engrave or cut seals.

seal-lock, *s.* A lock provided with a seal which must be broken in the act of unfastening, thus indicating the fact of the lock having been tampered with.

seal-paper, *s.*

Law: A document issued by the Lord Chancellor, previous to the commencement of the sittings, detailing the business in his court or division and in those of the Lords Justices and Vice-Chancellors. The Master of the Rolls issues a similar paper for his division of the court. (*English.*)

seal-pipe, *s.* A dip-pipe (q.v.).

seal-press, *s.* A press for imprinting an inscription or device on paper or plastic material.

seal-ring, *s.* A signet-ring.

"I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's worth forty mark."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

* **seal-wax,** *s.* Sealing-wax.

"He saw his monkey picking the *seal-wax* from a letter."—*Arbuthnot.*

sēal, * **seēl,** * **sele,** *v.t. & i.* [SEAL (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To set or affix a seal to; to stamp or impress with a seal, as a mark of authenticity or execution.

"And yet the more, if he strake hondes, if he gene his hand writing, and *seal* it."—*Tyndall: Workes:* p. 142.

(2) To fasten or secure with some material stamped with a seal; to fasten securely, as with wax, a wafer, or the like.

"Her letter now is *sealed.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,331.

(3) To stamp or mark with some official stamp or mark as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.

"She brought stone jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Ind. ii.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To confirm, to ratify, to sanction, to attest, to establish.

"*Seal* the title with a lovely kiss."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

(2) To attest, to bear witness to.

"One in fire, and two in field,
Their belief with blood have *seal'd.*"
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, v. 1.

(3) To shut or close up.

"Pleasing sleep had *sealed* each mortal eye."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 1.

*(4) To confine, to shut up; to imprison.

"Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chained,
And *seal* thee so.' *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 966.

(5) To shut or keep close or secret. (Frequently with *up.*)

"*Seal up* your lips, and give no words, but—mum."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

(6) Among the Mormons and some other polygamous sects, to take to one's self, or to assign to another, as a second or additional wife.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* To fix or secure in a wall or other surface, by means of mortar, cement, plaster, or the like.

2. *Hydraul.:* To prevent the flow or reflux, as of air or gas, as in a pipe, by means of carrying the end of the inlet or exit pipe below the level of the liquid.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To affix one's seal.

"I'll *seal* to such a bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice. i 3.

sēaled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEAL, *v.*]

* **sealed-earth,** *s.* *Terra sigillata*, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up in cakes and stamped or sealed.

"Wormwood, bole armoniac, *sealed-earth*, cinquefoil."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 427.

sēal'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *seal* (1), s.; *-er.*] One who is engaged in seal-fishing.

* **sēal'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *seal*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who seals; one who attaches seals to documents.

"He [Chaffwax] forms part of a homogeneous combination of *Sealer*, Deputy-*Sealer*, and the Lord Chancellor's Purse Bearer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

2. *Spec.:* An officer appointed to examine and try weights and measures, leather, &c., and affixes a stamp upon such as are according to the legal standard; an inspector of weights and measures.

3. One who closes or seals up.

"Season of my purest pleasure,
Sealer of observing eyes!"
Cowper: Watching unto God, No. 2.

sēalgh, sēlch (*gh, ch* guttural), *s.* [A.S. *seolh.*] A seal; sea-calf.

"I saw him to-day engaged in an animated contest with a phoca, or seal (*sealgh*, our people more properly call them . . . retaining the Gothic guttural *gh*)."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

sēal'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *seal* (1), s.; *-ing.*] The act, operation, or occupation of catching seals, and obtaining their oil.

sēal'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, or *a.* [SEAL, *v.*]

* **sealing-day,** *s.* A day or time of ratification or confirmation.

"The *sealing-day* betwixt my love and me."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

sealing-wax, *s.* A composition for sealing or securely fastening letters or packets. Sealing-wax made of resin, and coloured with vermilion, lamp-black, white lead, or orpiment, was made in the sixteenth century. It was long known as Spanish-wax, and probably reached the Portuguese from India, and the rest of Europe through Spain. (See extract.)

"*Sealing-wax* has a resin for its basis, and has no wax in its composition; but as it took the place of wax as a material for sealing documents, the old name was retained. The best is made of shellac and Venice turpentine, coloured by vermilion or ivory black."—*Knight: Dict. Mechan.*, s. v. *Sealing Wax.*

sēam (1), * **seame,** * **seem,** * **seeme,** * **seme,** *s.* [A.S. *seám;* cogn. with Dut. *zoom;* Icel. *saumr;* Dan. & Sw. *söm;* Ger. *saum.* From the same root as Lat. *suo;* A.S. *siwian;* Eng. *sew.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The junction of two widths of fabric joined together by sewing or stitching; a suture.

"And every *seam* the nymphs shall sew."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 3.

2. A piece of needlework. (*Amer.*)

"He asked her to put down her *seam*, and come for a walk."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 117.

* 3. A cicatrix or scar.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Any thin layer separating two strata of greater magnitude. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Shipbuilding:* The space between two planks of a ship's skin, filled with oakum by calking.

"With boiling pitch the *seams* instops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

seam-blast, *s.* A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices previously made by a drill-blast.

seam-lace, *s.*

Fabric: A narrow stuff used by carriage-makers to cover seams and edges.

seam-presser, *s.*

1. *Agric.:* A heavy roller to flatten newly-ploughed land.

2. *Tailoring:* A goose, to flatten seams.

* **seam-rent,** *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A rent along a seam.

B. *As adj.:* Having the clothes rent or torn along the seams; hence, ragged, low, poor, mean.

"Such poor *seam-rent* fellows."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour*, ii. 2.

seam-roller, *s.*

Boot-making: A burnisher, or rubber, for flattening down the edges of leather where two thicknesses are sewn together.

seam-set, *s.*

1. *Tin-working:* A punch used by tinmen for closing the seams prepared on a hatchet stake. The face has a groove which shuts down the edges, usually upon a wire.

2. *Shoemaking:* A tool for flattening the seams of boots, shoes, or harness.

sēam (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *somme, some, saume, sume* = a pack, a burden, from Low Lat. *salma*, a corrupt. of Gr. σάγμα (*sagma*) = a pack saddle; Ger. *saum* = a sack of eight bushels.] A measure of eight bushels of corn, or the vessel containing it; a horse-load.

* **sēam** (3), * **saim,** * **sayme,** * **seame,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *sain*, from Lat. *sagina* = a fatting, fatness; Sp. *sayn;* Ital. *saime* = grease, lard.] Tallow, fat, grease, lard.

"Seath it with good old *seame* or grease."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. vi.

* **sēam,** *v.t.* [SEAM (1), *s.*]

1. To join together with, or as with a seam; to form a seam on.

2. To mark with a scar or cicatrix; to scar.

"His naked arms and legs, *seamed* o'er,
The scars of frantic penance bore."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 4.

sēa'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *sea*, and *man.*]

1. A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships; a mariner, a sailor. The term includes officers as well as men, but is technically restricted to the latter. [ABLE-BODIED, 2; ORDINARY-SEAMAN.]

* 2. A merman. (*Locke.*)

sēa'-mạn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *seaman; -ship.*] The skill of a good seaman; skill in or knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship.

sēamed, *pa. par. & a.* [SEAM, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Joined with a seam; scarred.

2. *Falconry:* Out of condition; not in good condition. (Applied to a falcon.)

sēa'-mĕn, *s. pl.* [SEAMAN.]

* **sēam'-ĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *seámere.*] One who or that which seams; a seamster.

sēam'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SEAM, *v.*]

seaming-lace, *s.* Seam-lace (q.v.).

seaming-machine, *s.* A machine for forming the joints at the edges of sheet-metal plates.

seaming-tool, *s.* A tool for joining or working the edges of sheets of metal.

sēam'-lĕss, * **seam-les,** * **seame-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *seam* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no seams; of a single piece.

"Christ's *seamless* coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

* **sēam'-stĕr,** * **sĕam'-stĕr,** * **sĕmp'-stĕr** (*p* silent), * **sĕm'-stĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *seámestre*, from *seám* = a seam (q.v.).] One who sews well; one whose occupation is to sew.

"To paint shops of barbers, shomakers, cobiers, taylers and *semsters.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. x.

sēam'-strĕss, sĕam'-strĕss, sĕmp'-strĕss (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *seamster; -ess.*] A woman whose occupation is to sew.

* **sēam'-strĕs-sy,** *s.* [Eng. *seamstress; -y.*] The business or calling of a seamstress.

"As an appendage to *seamstressy.*"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 49.

sēam'-y, *a.* [Eng. *seam* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Having or containing a seam or seams; showing the seams. (Hence applied figuratively to the worse part of anything.)

"Plainly to be seen by all who do not deliberately turn away from the *seamy* side of our civilization."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1883.

2. Like seams or scars.

"Though still his crimson *seamy* scars reveal
The sure-aim'd vengeance of the Lusian steel."
Mickle: Lusiad, iv.

sean, *s.* [SEINE.]

sê-ăńçe', *s.* [Fr., from Lat., *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo* = to sit.] A sitting; a session, as of some public body; specific., applied by spiritualists to a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations, or of holding communication with spirits.

sĕan'-na-chie, *s.* [Gaul. *seannachaid* = one learned in old or remote history; a reciter of tales, from *seannacher* = sagacious; *sean* = old.] A Highland antiquary, genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

"Fermenting in the brains of some mad Highland *seannachie*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vi

sēa'-pōrt, *s.* [Eng. *sea*, and *port*.]

1. A harbour or port on the sea.

2. A city or town situated on a harbour, or on or near the sea; also used adjectively: as, a *seaport* town.

Sēa'-pŏy, *s.* [SEPOY.]

sēar, * seer-en, * ser-en, *v.t.* [A.S. *seárian* = to dry up, to wither or pine away, from *seár* = sear (q.v.); O. H. Ger. *sôrên*; Low Ger. *sören, soren*; O. Dut. *sóren*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To dry up; to wither.

2. To burn the surface of to dryness and hardness; to cauterize; to burn, to scorch.

"Red-hot steel to *sear* me to the brain." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 1.

3. To parch. (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 30.)

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To brand.

"Calumny will *sear* virtue itself." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. To make callous or insensible.

"Hast thou with heart perverse and conscience *seared*, Despising all rebuke, still persevered?" *Cowper: Expostulation*, 399.

sēar, * sere, * seer, * seere, *a.* [A.S. *seár*; cogn. with O. Dut. *sore, zoor* = dry, withered; Low Ger. *soor*.] Dry, dried up, withered; no longer green and fresh.

"Old age like *sear* trees is seldom seen affected." *Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money*, iii. 1.

*** sēar** (1), *s. & v.* [CERE, *s. & v.*]

sēar (2), *s.* [Fr. *serre* = a bar, a lock, from Lat. *sera* = a bar, a bolt.]

Fire-arms: The pivoted piece in a gun-lock, which enters the notches of the tumbler to hold the hammer at full or half-cock, and is released therefrom by pulling the trigger in the act of firing. The half-cock notch is made so deep that the sear cannot be withdrawn by the trigger.

sear-spring, *s.* The spring which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler.

sēarçe, * sēarse, * sērçe, *v.t.* [Fr. *sarser*.] [SEARCE, *s.*] To sift, to bolt; to separate the fine particles of, as of meal, from the coarse. (*Prov.*)

sēarçe, * serce, *s.* [Fr. *sas*.] A sieve, a bolter. (*Prov.*)

"My next difficulty was to make a sieve, or *searce*, to dress my meal. . . . This was a most difficult thing, even but to think on; for I had nothing like the necessary thing to make it; I mean fine thin canvas or stuff, to searce the meal through."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe.*

sēarçh, * serche, * cerche, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cercher* (Fr. *chercher*), from Lat. *circo* = to go round . . . to explore; *circus* = a circle, a ring; *circum* = round, about; Ital. *cercare* = to search; Sp. *cercar* = to encircle, to surround.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go over and examine; to explore; to look over or around for the purpose of inspection or of finding something.

"He *serchis* alle the coste where were best comying." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 268.

2. To look through or into; to examine into; to scrutinize: as, To *search* a house, to *search* a book.

3. To inquire after; to seek after or for.

"Now clear I understand What oft my steadiest thoughts have *searched* in vain." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 377.

4. To examine or try with an instrument; to probe: as, To *search* a wound.

* 5. To examine, to try; to put to the test.

"Thou hast *searched* me out and known me."—*Psalm* cxxxix. 1.

* 6. To penetrate to.

"Mirth doth *search* the bottom of annoy." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,109.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make search, to seek, to look, to examine. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.)

2. To inquire; to make inquiry.

"To ask or *search* I blame thee not." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 66.

¶ *To search out:* To find out by seeking or inquiring; to seek till found. (*Deut.* i. 33.)

sēarçh, * serche, *s.* [SEARCH, *v.*] The act of searching for or after anything; the act of seeking, looking, or inquiring for something; pursuit for finding; exploration, inquiry, quest, pursuit, examination.

"He was in *search* of plants."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *Right of search:*

Mar. Law: The right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to board private merchant vessels of other nations met with on the high seas, for the purpose of examining their papers and cargo, and of searching for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c. [CONTRABAND, *a.*, ¶.]

(2) *Search of encumbrances:*

Law: The inquiry made in the special legal registers by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe.

search-light, *s.* A powerful electric arc-light, having a lens or reflector, and so mounted on shipboard or on land that the beam into which its rays are concentrated may be made to travel in a horizontal path, and thus throw light, at night, on merchant ships, difficult channels, &c.

search-warrant, *s.*

Law: A warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover and seize the goods if found. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offences are committed, as base coin, coiners' tools, arms, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, liquors, &c., kept contrary to law.

*** sēarçh'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *search*, v.; *-able*.] Capable of being searched or explored. (*Cotgrave.*)

*** sēarçh'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *searchable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being searchable.

sēarçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *search*, v.; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which searches, examines, explores, or inquires for the purpose of finding something, obtaining information, or the like; a seeker, an inquirer, an explorer, an examiner.

"The unerring *searcher* of our hearts."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

2. *Specifically:*

* (1) A person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the causes of their deaths.

"The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corpse lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corpse died."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

(2) An officer of the customs, whose office is to search or rummage ships, baggage, goods, &c., to ascertain if they contain anything liable to duty.

(3) A prison official who searches the clothing of persons newly arrested, and takes possession for the time of the articles found on them.

* (4) A civil officer appointed in some Scotch towns to apprehend idlers on the streets during church hours on the Sabbath.

(5) An inspector of leather. (*Prov.*)

(6) A probe for examining a horse's hoof.

(7) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordn.:* An instrument used for examining the bore of a gun. It is attached to a staff, and has steel points pressed outward by springs, so as to enter cavities, if any exist, when pushed in and drawn out and turned around in the bore.

2. *Surg.:* A Lithotomy-sound (q.v.).

*** sēarçh'-ĕr-ĕss, * sēarçh'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *searcher*; *-ess*.] A female searcher. (*Stanyhurst.*)

sēarçh'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SEARCH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Looking or seeking into; examining, exploring, inquiring, investigating; making search or inquiry.

2. Penetrating, sharp, trying, keen.

"When the *searching* eye of heaven is hid." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

3. Minute, close: as, a *searching* inquiry.

sēarçh'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *searching*; *-ly*.] In a searching manner; closely, minutely.

sēarçh'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *searching*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being searching; closeness, minuteness, keenness.

*** sēarçh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *search*; *-less*.] Eluding search or investigation; unsearchable, inscrutable. (*Thomson: Spring*, 992.)

sēared, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEAR, *v.*]

sēar'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seared*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being seared or hardened; hardness, insensibility, callousness.

"He wonders at my extreme prodigality of credit, and *searedness* of conscience."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 261.

*** sēar'-mĕnt,** *s.* [CEREMENT.]

*** sēarse,** *s.* [SEARCE.]

sēa'-scāpe, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *sea* in imitation of land*scape* (q.v.).] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-picture.

"Sketching a land or a *seascape*."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. v.

sēa'-ṣon, * ses-on, * seys-on, *s.* [O. Fr. *seson, seison, saison* (Fr. *saison*), from Low. Lat. *sationem*, accus. of *satio* = a sowing . . . a season, a time of year, from *satus*, pa. par. of *sero* = to sow. Originally it meant the time of sowing crops, as the most important *season*; Sp. *sazon*; Port. *sazão, sezão*.]

I. *Lit. & Astron.:* The alternations in the relative length of day and night, heat and cold, &c., which take place each year. In England there are four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The Anglo-Saxons reckoned only three, spring, summer, and winter, the words for which are all from Anglo-Saxon, autumn (q.v.) was borrowed from the Romans. In India there are but three well-marked seasons of four months each, the hot (February–May), the rainy (June–September), and the cold (October–January). The essential astronomical fact on which the recurrence of the successive seasons depends is that the axis of the earth always points in the same direction, whatever portion of the orbit the earth may at the time be traversing. The inclination of the equator to the ecliptic is 23° 27′. On June 21, when the sun is at the highest point of the ecliptic, the north pole necessarily inclines towards the sun, and is as much irradiated as it ever can be by his beams, whilst the south pole, on the contrary, is as little. It is therefore midsummer in the

DIAGRAM
Showing the Earth's position with respect to the Sun at the different seasons.

northern and midwinter in the southern hemisphere. Six months later, Dec. 21, the southern pole points towards the sun. It is therefore now midwinter in the northern and midsummer in the southern hemisphere. At the intermediate periods (March 21 and September 21), the axis of the earth is at right angles to the direction of the sun; hence, in both hemispheres it is the equinox, the vernal at the former date in the northern, and at the latter in the southern hemisphere.

"Still sing the God of *seasons*, as they roll." *Thomson: A Hymn.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A period of time, especially as regards fitness or suitableness for anything contemplated or done; a convenient, proper, or suitable time; a proper conjuncture; the right time. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.)

2. The proper or suitable period of the year during which any particular edible is fit for consumption: as, Oysters are in *season*.

* 3. A certain period of time not very long, a while, a time. (*Acts* xiii. 11.)

4. That period of time during which most bustle or activity occurs in any particular place, profession, business, pursuit, or sport; the time of the year during which a place is most frequented, or a profession, business, pursuit, &c., is in the greatest state of activity: as, the Brighton *season*, the publishing *season*, the cricketing *season*, &c.

* 5. That which seasons; that which keeps fresh and tasteful; seasoning.

"The *season* of all natures, sleep." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

season-ticket, *s.* A ticket which entitles the holder to certain privileges for a certain time, as to travel on a railway, steamboat, or other conveyance for a certain specified time, or to admission to a place of amusement. Such tickets are issued at reduced rates, in consideration of the charges being paid in advance.

sēaṣ'-ŏn, *v.t.* & *i.* [SEASON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To fit or bring to the best state for use by time or habit; to habituate, to accustom, to mature, to inure.

"A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives."—*Addison.*

* 2. To fit for any use by any process.

"His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send." *Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.*

* 3. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare, to fit.

"How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection." *Shakesp: Merchant of Venice*, v.

4. To fit or accommodate to the taste; to render palatable; to give a higher relish to, by the mixture or addition of some substance more pungent or pleasant; to make savoury.

"Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt."—*Leviticus* ii. 13.

* 5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a zest or relish to; to enliven.

"The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men."—*Tillotson.* (*Todd.*)

* 6. To render less rigorous or severe; to temper, to qualify, to moderate.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

* 7. To gratify, to tickle.

"Let their palate be *seasoned* with such viands." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

* 8. To imbue, to tinge, to taint.

"Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles."—*Taylor.*

* 9. To copulate with; to impregnate. (*Holland.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become mature or fit for use by time; to become acclimatized or inured.

2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural sap, or by being penetrated with other substance.

"Carpenters rough-plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

* 3. To give token; to savour, to smack.

"It *seasons* of a fool." *Beaum. & Fletcher.* (*Webster.*)

sēaṣ'-ŏn-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *season*; *-able.*] Suitable or fit for the time or season; occurring, happening, or done at the fit or proper time or due season; opportune.

"This . . . came at a very *seasonable* time."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seasonable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being seasonable; opportuneness; fitness for the time or season.

"And when they expire, the trade-wind . . . returns with the customary *seasonableness* of weather."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol ii., pt. iii., ch. v.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seasonab(le)*; *-ly.*] In due time; in the proper season; sufficiently early.

* **sēaṣ'-ŏn-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *season*; *-age.*] Seasoning, sauce. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

* **sēaṣ'-ŏn-al,** *a.* [Eng. *season*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

"The association of animals not now found together in pleistocene deposits, is due to *seasonal* migrations."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vii.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *season*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which seasons; that which gives a relish or season; a seasoning.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *season*; *-ing.*]

1. The act or process by which anything is seasoned or rendered fit for use or palatable.

2. That by which anything is rendered palatable; that which is added to any species of food to make it palatable or more agreeable, as salt, spices, &c.

"Sharp hunger was their *seasoning*, or they took
Such salt as issued from the native rock." *King: Art of Cookery.*

3. Anything added to or mixed with something else to increase the pleasure or enjoyment.

seasoning-tub, *s.* The trough in which the dough is set apart to rise.

* **sēaṣ'-ŏn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *season*; *-less.*]

1. Having no seasons; without succession of seasons.

2. Tasteless, insipid. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinvile.*)

sēat, * seate, * seet, * sete, *s.* [Icel. *sæti* = a seat; Sw. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*; A.S. *set*, *sett*; O. Dut. *saet*, *sate*; M. H. Ger. *sâze*; Low Ger. *sitt*; Ger. *sitz.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The place or thing on which a person sits; specifically:

(1) A chair, bench, stool, or other similar thing made to be sat in or upon. (*Matthew* xxi. 12.)

(2) The part of a chair, bench, stool, &c., on which a person sits: as, the *seat* of a chair or sofa, the *seat* of a pair of trousers, &c.

(3) The lower part of the body; the sitting part; the fundament.

(4) A chair of state, office, or authority.

"To browbeat, from the *seat* of judgment, the unfortunate Roman Catholics who were arraigned before him for their lives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(5) A regular or appropriated place of sitting; hence, a right to sit, a sitting: as, a *seat* in a church, a theatre, &c.

(6) The right to sit in a legislative body.

2. The place occupied by anything; the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established, or on which anything rests, resides, or abides; a station, an abode, a post.

"Rich Mexico, the *seat* of Montezume." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 407.

* 3. A site, a position, a situation.

"This castle hath a pleasant *seat*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 6.

4. A place of abode; residence, mansion.

"I woot where thou dwellist, where the *seate* of Satanas is."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* ii.

¶ Now always with a sense of grandeur, and specially of a country residence. [COUNTRY-SEAT, TOWN-HOUSE.]

"Lady friends
From neighbours' *seats*." *Tennyson: Princess.* (Prol.)

5. Posture, mode, or manner of sitting, as of a person on horseback: as, He has a firm *seat*.

6. The lower or fixed plate of a pair of bellows.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The part on which another thing rests: as, a valve-*seat*.

2. *Ordn.:* That part of the bore of a chambered piece of ordnance at which the shell rests when rammed home.

3. *Saddlery:*

(1) The broad part of a saddle, on which the rider sits.

(2) The top piece on a gig saddle.

sēat, *v.t.* & *i.* [SEAT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place or set on a seat; to cause to sit down.

2. To assign seats to; to accommodate or provide with seats or sittings; to provide sitting accommodation for: as, The church will *seat* eight hundred.

3. To fit up seats in: as, To *seat* a church.

4. To repair by providing with a new seat: as, To *seat* a pair of trousers.

5. To set or place in a post or position of authority, office, or distinction.

"Thus high, by thy advice,
And thy assistance, is King Richard *seated*." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

6. To settle or locate in any particular place or country; to situate.

"Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had *seated* themselves in Nova Guiana?"—*Raleigh.*

* 7. To settle, to colonise; to plant with inhabitants.

* 8. To fix; to set firm.

"From their foundations loos'ning to and fro
They pluckt the *seated* hills." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 644.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rest; to lie down. (*Spenser.*)

sēat'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SEAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of placing or setting on a seat; the act of providing with a seat or seats.

2. The fitting up with seats: as, The *seating* of the church was very commodious.

3. The material for making seats, or the covering of seats, as horse-hair, leather, and the like.

sēave, *s.* [Icel. *sef* = sedge; Dan. *siv* = a rush.] A rush; a wick made of rush.

sēav'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *seav(e)*; *-y.*] Overgrown with rushes. (*Prov.*)

sēa'-ward, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *sea*; *-ward.*]

A. *As adj.:* Directed or situated toward or on the side of the sea.

"The *seaward* ramparts of St. Michael's."—*Porter: Hist. Knights of Malta*, ch. xviii.

B. *As adv.:* Toward or in the direction of the sea.

"The rock rushed *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulfed, and to the abyss the boaster bore." *Pope.* (*Todd.*)

* **seax,** *s.* [A.S.] A crooked sword. [SAXON.]

sĕ-bā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Low Lat. *sebaceus*, from Lat. *sebum* = tallow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or contained in tallow; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.

"The skin is further provided with *sebaceous* and sudoriferous glands."—*Marshall: Outlines of Physiol.*, p. 449.

2. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of wax, tallow, or grease.

sebaceous-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands having small ducts which open within the mouth of hair follicles and supply them with sebaceous matter. Sometimes there are several to one hair. The largest are on the sides of the nose, and often become unduly charged with pent up secretion.

sebaceous-humour, *s.*

Anat.: The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

sĕ-băç'-ĭc, *a.* [SEBACEOUS.] Pertaining to or derived from fat.

sebacic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}<^{COHO}_{COHO}$. Pyroleic acid. Sebic acid. An acid of the oxalic series, obtained from fats containing oleic acid by dry distillation or the action of nitric acid, and from castor oil by heating with potash. It crystallizes in white very light needles, has an acid taste, melts at 127°, and dissolves easily in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It forms acid and neutral salts, which are mostly soluble in water, and crystallizable.

sebacic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Methylic sebate, $C_8H_{16}<^{CO(CH_3)O}_{CO(CH_3)O}$. Obtained by gradually adding methylic alcohol to sebacic acid in strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in fine needles, which melt at 25·5°, has a faint odour, and boils at 285°. Ethylic sebate, $C_8H_{16}<^{CO(C_2H_5)O}_{CO(C_2H_5)O}$, is liquid above −9°, has an agreeable odour, is lighter than water, and boils at 308°.

sĕb'-a-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sebac(ic)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of calcic sebate with excess of lime. It is purified by solution in oil of vitriol and precipitation by water, and crystallizes in colourless laminæ which melt at 55°. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether and is without taste or smell.

sĕ-băm′-ĭc, *c.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing sebacic-acid and ammonia.

sebamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}NO_3 = (C_{10}H_{16}O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_2 \\ H \end{matrix} \right. N \left. O \right.$. Obtained by digesting for several weeks a mixture of aqueous ammonia and sebacic ether. The liquid portion containing the sebamic acid is precipitated with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallized from water. It forms a white crystalline pulverulent mass, easily soluble in warm water and alcohol, and gives a precipitate with nitrate of silver soluble in ammonia.

sĕ-băm′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}N_2O_2 = (C_{10}H_{16}O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{matrix} H \\ H_4 \end{matrix} \right. N_2$. A crystalline body obtained by acting on ethyl-sebacic ether with ammonia. It is neutral, and forms microscopic needles, insoluble in cold water and in ammonia, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. Water gradually converts it into ammonium sebate.

sĕ-băs′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. σεβαστός (*sebastos*) = august.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ (q.v.), with about twenty species, widely distributed in temperate seas. Head and body compressed; body covered with scales of moderate or small size, without appendages, villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones. They range from one to four pounds in weight, in general appearance resemble the Sea-perches (q.v.), and are esteemed as food.

† **sĕ-băs-tō-mā′-nĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. σεβαστός (*sebastos*) = revereneed, reverend, and Eng. *mania.*] Religious insanity. (*Wharton.*)

sē′-bāte, *s.* [Eng. *seb(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of sebacic acid.

sē′-bĕs-īte, *s.* [After Sebes, Transylvania, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as TREMOLITE (q.v.).

sĕ-bĕs′-tĕn, sĕ-bĕs′-tąn, *s.* [Ital. & Sp. *sebesten*, from Pers. *sapistân.*]

1. *Botany (Pl.):*

(1) The nuts of *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*, believed to be the Persea of Dioscorides, and the trees themselves. The nuts are sweet, and when cut have a heavy smell. They are eaten in India.

(2) The Cordiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Pharm.:* Sebestens are very mucilaginous, and the mucilage is given in diseases of the chest and urethra, and as an astringent gargle; the kernel is considered good for ringworm, and the bark a mild tonic. (*Lindley, Ainslie, &c.*)

sē′-bĭc, *a.* [Lat. *seb(um)* = fat; Eng. *-ic.*] Sebacic (q.v.).

sĕ-bĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = tallow, and *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing fat or fatty matter.

2. *Bot.:* Producing vegetable wax.

sĕ-bĭl′-ą, *s.* [Sp.]

Masonry: A wooden bowl, to hold the sand and water used in sawing or grinding marble.

sē′-bĭn, *s.* [Eng. *seb(acic); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{30}O_8 = (C_{10}H_{16}O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{matrix} (C_3H_5)_2 \\ H_4 \end{matrix} \right. O_6$. Diglycerylic sebate. Produced by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on a mixture of sebacic acid and glycerin heated to 100°. It is liquid at first, but solidifies partially after a few days, and completely at −40°. When heated it gives off acrolein.

sĕ-bĭp′-ar-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = tallow, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing tallow or fatty matter; sebaceous.

sĕ-bŭn′-dy, sĕ-bŭn′-deĕ, *s.* [Hind.] An irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police. (*E. Indies.*)

* **sē-cą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *secabilis* = possible to be cut; *seco* = to cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts. (*Graham: Chemistry*, l. 133.)

sĕ-cā′-lĕ, *s.* [Lat. = rye or black spelt, from *seco* = to cut.]

Bot. & Agric.: Rye; a genus of Hordeæ, akin to Triticum, but with the inflorescence in spikes, the spikelets with two flowers and a long-stalked rudiment of a third; glumes subulate. *Secale cereale* is Rye (q.v.); *S. cornutum*, Spurred Rye (q.v.). *S. montanum* is found in the mountains of Sicily, and *S. villosum* in France, &c.

sĕc-ą-mō′-nĕ, *s.* [Arab. *sakmoinga.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Secamoneæ (q.v.). Erect or climbing smooth shrubs, with opposite leaves, a cymose inflorescence and small flowers, with a five-leaved stamineous crown, and twenty pollen masses. The root of *Secamone emetica*, a climbing shrub common in India, acts as an emetic.

sĕc-ą-mō′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *secamon(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

* **sē′-cąn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *secan(t); -cy.*] A cutting or intersection: as, the *secancy* of one line with another.

sē′-cąnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *secans*, pr. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

A. *As adj.:* Cutting or dividing into two parts.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. If a secant line be revolved about one of its points of secancy until the other point of secancy coincides with it, the secant becomes a tangent. If it be still further revolved, it again becomes a secant on the other side; hence, a tangent to a curve, at any point, is a limit of all secants through that point. A secant plane is one which intersects a surface or solid.

2. *Trig.:* A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle through the second extremity of an arc, and terminating in a tangent to the first extremity of the arc.

sĕc′-cō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *siccus* = dry.]

Paint.: A term applied to that kind of fresco painting which absorbs the colours into the plaster and gives them a dry, sunken appearance.

sĕ-çēde′, *v.i.* [Lat. *secedo* = to go away, to withdraw: *se-* = apart, and *cedo* = to go.] To withdraw from fellowship, association, or communion; to separate one's self, to draw off, to retire; specif., to withdraw or separate one's self from a political or religious organization.

"The *seceding* members had again resumed their seats in the House of Commons."—*Smollet: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1739).

sĕ-çēd′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *seced(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who secedes.

2. *Scotch Eccles. Hist.:* The name taken, in preference to that of Dissenter, by those who seceded from the Scottish Church in 1733. They believed that dissenter would imply a difference in doctrine, whereas they meant only to protest against the method of discipline. Used specially by and of the Secession. [SECESSION, II.]

sĕ-çērn′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *secerno*; from *se-* = apart, and *cerno* = to separate.] [SECRET.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To separate, to distinguish.

2. *Physiol.:* To excrete.

"The pituite, or mucus, *secerned* in the nose, mouth, palate." —*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become divided or separated; to be excreted.

"Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerneth* more subtilly."—*Bacon.*

sĕ-çērn′-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *secernens*, pr. par. of *secerno* = to secern (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Physiol.: Having the power or quality of separating or excreting; secreting, secretory.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* A vessel which separates matters from the blood.

2. *Med.:* That which promotes secretion.

* **sĕ-çērn′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *secern; -ment.*] The act of secreting; secretion.

* **sĕ-çēsh′,** *s.* [See def.] A cant term in the United States for a Secessionist, of which it is an abbreviation.

* **sĕ-çēss′,** *s.* [Lat. *secessus* = a withdrawing, prop., pa. par. of *secedo* = to secede (q.v.).] A withdrawing, a secession; retirement, retreat.

"Silent *secess*, waste solitude."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. iv. (Pref.).

sĕ-çēss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *secessio*, from *secessus*, pa. par. of *secedo* = to secede (q.v.); Fr. *sécession*; Sp. *secesion*; Ital. *secessione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of departing; departure.

2. The act of seceding or withdrawing one's self from fellowship, association, or communion; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization.

"The cells and cloysters of retired votaries, whose very *secession* proclaimes their contempt of sinfull seculars."—*Bp. Hall: Peace Makers*, § 3.

* 3. Retirement, seclusion.

"In that sweet *secession*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 152.

II. *Amer. Hist.:* The Civil War of the United States began in the secession of South Carolina from the Union of States. This action was taken on December 20, 1860, and was quickly followed by the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Virginia followed in April, 1861, Arkansas and North Carolina in May, and Tennessee in June. The remaining slave-holding states failed to pass ordinances of secession, and declared themselves neutral, a declaration to which the national government paid little attention, in view of the fact that the majority of their people were loyal. The secession movement failed, and all the seceding states were re-admitted to the Union by 1870.

III. *Scotch Eccles. Hist.:* A religious body which broke off from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733. In 1730 the General Assembly had put an end to the practice of recording the protests occasionally taken by individual members against the decision of the church courts. Several protesting ministers soon after gave in their "secession" from the prevailing party in the Church, whence arose the name, "the Secession." On Dec. 6, 1733, they constituted themselves into an Associated Presbytery. Four more joined in 1737, and a first "Act and Testimony" was published. In 1747 an ensnaring burgess oath divided them into Burghers and Anti-burghers. In 1806 the voluntary question [VOLUNTARYISM] led to another schism. In 1820 they were reunited as the Associated Synod, and in 1847, joining with the Relief (q.v.), constituted the United Presbyterian Church (q.v.).

sĕ-çēss′-ĭŏn-ĭsm (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *secession; -ism.*] The principles of secessionists, or of those who affirm the right of any state to secede at pleasure from a federal union.

sĕ-çēss′-ĭŏn-ĭst (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *secession; -ist.*]

1. One who secedes from a party or association; a seceder.

"If, therefore, the breach seems wide and the feelings left by the contest bitter, the fault lies with the *Secessionists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1886.

2. One who upholds or maintains the principle of secessionism; specif., in the United States, one who took part or sympathised with the Southern States, in the struggle, begun in 1861, to break away from Union with the Northern States.

* **seche,** *v.t.* [SEEK.]

sē′-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σηκάζω (*sēkazō*) = to drive to a pen and shut up in it, with reference to its being used to fatten pigs.]

Bot.: A genus of Sicææ. *Sechium edule* is a climber with tendrils and yellow flowers, and bears a prickly edible fruit four inches long. Cultivated chiefly in the West Indies.

† **sĕck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sec* = lean, spare.]

A. *As adj.:* Barren, profitless, as a rent seck: that is, a barren rent without any power of distress.

B. *As subst.:* A warrant of remedy by distress.

sĕck′-ęl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small, pulpy variety of pear of delicious flavour. It ripens about the end of October, but keeps good only for a few days.

***sĕc'-le** (le as ęl), *s.* [Fr. *siècle*, from Lat. *seculum* = an age, a century.] A century.

"Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years in the genealogies."—*Hammond: Pract. Catech.*

sē-clūde', *v.t.* [Lat. *secludo*, from *se-* = apart, and *claudo* = to shut.]

1. To shut up apart or away from society or company; to keep apart or alone for some length of time; to withdraw into solitude.

"He is *secluded* by the infinite sacredness of his own Majesty from all immediate converse and intercourse with us."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

*2. To shut out; to keep out; to prevent from entering; to exclude, to preclude.

"Enclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

sē-clūd'-ĕd, *a.* [SECLUDE.] Kept or withdrawn apart from others; living in retirement; retired; away from public notice: as, a *secluded* spot, a *secluded* life.

***sē-clūd'-ĕd-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *secluded*; *-ly.*] In a secluded or retired manner; in retirement.

***sē-clūse'**, *s.* [Lat. *seclusus*, pa. par. of *secludo* = to seclude (q.v.).] Seclusion.

"Some cotes of sad *secluse*." *Hall: Satires*, II. ii. 4.

***sē-clūse'-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *secluse*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being secluded; seclusion.

sē-clū'-ẓion, *s.* [Lat. *seclusus*, pa. par. of *secludo* = to seclude (q.v.).] The act of secluding; the state of being secluded; a separation, withdrawal, or exclusion from society or association; retirement, privacy.

"In that great cloister's stillness and *seclusion*."
Longfellow: Resignation.

***sē-clū'-sĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *seclus(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to seclude or to shut out from society or association; keeping in retirement or seclusion.

sĕc'-ŏnd, ***sec-onde**, ***sec-ounde**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *second* (fem. *seconde*), from Lat. *secundus* = following, second (as following the first), from *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *segundo*; Ital. *secondo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Immediately following the first in time or place; coming next after the first in order of time or place.

2. Hence, used for occurring again; other.

"He slept and dreamed the *second* time."—*Genesis* xli. 5.

3. Secondary; not primary; subordinate.

"While the mind of man looketh upon *second* causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them and go no farther."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Atheism.*

4. Next to the first in value, excellence, dignity, rank, or position; inferior or subordinate only to one.

"That face,
Which once the *second* in the world was named."
Beaumont: Juvenal, sat. x.

5. Inferior, subordinate.

"I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian world."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

*6. Helping, aiding, assisting, lending assistance.

"Good, my lords, be *second* to me."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The one next after the first; the one next to the first in order of time, place, value, importance, dignity, rank, or the like.

"Each *second* stood heir to the first."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

2. One who supports, assists, or backs up another; specif., one who attends on the principal in a duel, to mark out the ground, &c., and see that everything is carried out fairly; the principal supporter of a boxer in a prize fight.

"Now prove good *seconds*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

*3. Aid, help, assistance.

"Give *second*, and my love is everlasting thine."
J. Fletcher. (*Webster.*)

4. (*Pl.*): A coarse and inferior kind of flour; hence, used for any baser matter.

"My oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mixed with *seconds*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 125.

5. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a minute of a degree. The hour and degree are each divided into sixty minutes (marked thus, 60′), and each minute is subdivided into sixty seconds (marked thus, 60″). In old treatises minutes are designated as *minutæ primæ* or first small divisions, and seconds as *minutæ secundæ* (whence the name) or second small divisions.

II. *Music:*

1. The interval of a second is the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. There are three kinds: the minor second or semitone, the major second, and the extreme sharp second. [INTERVAL.]

2. A lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments.

¶ *To play second fiddle:* To take a subordinate part or position.

second-advent, second-coming, *s.*

Theol.: The expected second coming of Christ.

¶ *Second Advent Brethren:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A small sect, giving special prominence to the doctrine of the Second Advent, for which they wait.

second-best, *a.* Next to the best; of second kind or quality.

¶ *To come off second best:* To get the worst of it; to be worsted.

second-class mail matter, *phr.* Periodicals, as newspapers, &c., allowed to be mailed at pound rates, subject to certain formalities and regulations. (*U. S.*)

second-coming, *s.* [SECOND-ADVENT.]

second-cousin, *s.* The son or daughter of a cousin-german.

second-cut file, *s.* A file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the bastard and the smooth.

second-distance, *s.*

Paint.: That part of a picture between the foreground and the background.

second-hand, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Possession received from the first possessor.

2. A hand for marking seconds on a watch or clock.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Received from another; not primary or original; secondary.

"Strange abuse made of quotations and *second-hand* representations."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 111.

2. Not new; having been used or worn: as, *second-hand* books.

¶ (1) *At second-hand:* Not in the first place; not originally or primarily; by transmission from the first source or owner.

"In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery."—*Tatler.*

(2) *Second-hand bookseller:* A dealer in second-hand books.

second-rate, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The second order in size, quality, value, dignity, or the like.

2. A vessel of war of the second rate. [RATE, *s.*]

"These so-called *second-rates* are more powerful than the best ironclads the French have afloat."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), lvii. 113.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of the second order in size, quality, value, dignity, or the like; of inferior quality.

2. Applied to a vessel of war of the second rate.

***second-scent,** *s.* An expression framed on the model of second-sight (q.v.), meaning a presage, by means of the sense of smell, that a death is near at hand.

"That keen, *second-scent* of death,
By which the vulture snuffs his food."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

second-sight, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The power of seeing prophetic visions, claimed by some people of Gaelic extraction in the Highlands of Scotland. The faculty is called in their native tongue *taishitaraugh*, from *taish* = an unreal or shadowy appearance; and those who possess it, *taishatrim* = visionaries. When an appearance presents itself, the seer stares with erected eyelids at vacancy, and afterwards describes what he has seen. If he has beheld a shroud, this is deemed a sure prognostic of the death of him around whom it is wrapped; and if a woman is seen standing at a man's left hand, it is thought to presage that she will one day be his wife.

"If force of evidence could authorize us to believe facts inconsistent with the general laws of nature, enough might be produced in favour of the existence of the *second-sight*."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 23. (Note.)

2. *Fig.:* Power of insight; the capacity for discerning truth where others are unable to see it.

"Suppose that Fabius Pictor and some of his successors were gifted with historical *second-sight*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. xii.

second-sighted, *a.* Having the power of second-sight.

second-wind, *s.*

Athletics: A regular state of respiration which succeeds to the breathlessness arising in early stages of violent and continued muscular exertion. It is due to the increased arterialization of the blood which has been rendered somewhat venous by the violent breathing.

sĕc'-ŏnd, *v.t.* [Fr. *seconder*; Lat. *secondo.*] [SECOND, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To follow in the next or second place to; to follow up; to attend closely.

"You some permit
To *second* ills with ills."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 1.

2. To support, to back up, to encourage; to lend countenance or aid to; to promote, to forward.

"Thy slight now *seconds* not thy will."
Cowper: To Mary.

3. *In legislative and other assemblies, or public meetings:* To support by one's voice or vote; to join with a person, or act as his second, in proposing some measure or resolution.

"An amendment was proposed and *seconded*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 13, 1886.

II. *Mil.:* In the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to retire temporarily, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the Crown. After six months of such employment, he is seconded, that is, he loses his military pay, but retains his rank, &c., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether.

"A military officer, on the active list, *seconded* for colonial service, forfeits his pay."—*Times* (Weekly ed.), Nov. 27, 1885.

sĕc'-ŏnd-a-rĭ-lȳ, ***sec-ond-a-ry-ly**, ***sec-und-a-rĭ-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *secondary*; *-ly.*]

1. In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

"The so-called French accents have but *secondarily* to do with the accentuation of the language."—*Earle: Philology*, § 625.

*2. Secondly; in the second place.

"First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers."—*1 Corinthians* xii. 28.

sĕc'-ŏnd-a-rĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *secondary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being secondary.

"That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception."—*Norris.*

sĕc'-ŏnd-a-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *secundarius*, from *secundus* = second (q.v.); Fr. *secondaire*; Sp. & Port. *secondario*, *segundario*; Ital. *secondario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; second in place, origin, rank, value, importance, or the like; not primary, not original; derived. *Specif.:* Pertaining to that grade of instruction which is intermediate between the primary grade and the college or university standard.

*2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; subordinate.

"That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son?" *Milton: P. L.*, v. 854.

II. *Pathology:*

1. Following on a disease and produced by it: as, *secondary* fever (q.v.).

2. Succeeding the first local symptoms, and generally constitutional: as, *secondary* syphilis.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts by deputation or delegated authority; one who acts in subordination to another.

"Old Escalus,
Though first in question, is thy *secondary*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* 2. (See extract.)

"He [Barclay] sometimes has a stroke of humour; as in the following stanza, where he wishes to take on board the eight *secondaries*, or minor canons, of his college."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 242.

3. An officer of the City of London whose duties arise ont of those devolving npon the sheriffs in connection with the administration of justice, and the election of corporate officers and members of Parliament. The Secondary presides in his own court for the hearing of compensation cases, assessment of damages in breach of promise actions, and the like, where judgment has gone by defanlt, &c.

4. One of the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

5. A secondary circle (q.v.).

6. A secondary planet (q.v.).

¶ *Secondary qualities of bodies:*

Physics: Those qualities which are not inseparable from bodies; as, colour, taste, &c.

secondary-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydroxyl, is combined with only one atom of hydrogen.

secondary-amides and **amines,** *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds derived from a single or multiple molecnle of ammonia by replacing two-thirds of the typical hydrogen by acid and basylous radicals respectively.

secondary-amputation, *s.*

Surg.; Amputation of a limb, &c., deferred till the immediate effects of the injury npon the constitution have passed away.

secondary-battery, *s.* [STORAGE-BATTERY.]

secondary-circle, *s.*

Geom. & Astron.: A great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane.

secondary-coil, *s.*

Elect.: The outer portion of an induction coil (q.v.) in which the secondary currents are induced. It is usually of fine wire, and of great length.

secondary-colours, *s. pl.* Colours produced by the union in equal proportions of primary colours; thus, blue and yellow produce green, blue and red violet, &c.

secondary-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law.: Derivative conveyances (q.v.)

secondary-cortex, *s.*

Bot.: The portions of the cortex which are formed fresh in any particular year.

secondary-creditor, *s.*

Scots Law: A term used in contradistinction to catholic creditor, or one whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over the whole subjects belonging to his debtor.

secondary-crystal, *s.* A crystal derived from one of the primary forms.

secondary-current, *s.*

Elect.: An induced current. The current from a secondary-battery.

secondary embryo-sacs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A few cells of larger growth than the rest in the endosperm of an embryo sac.

secondary-evidence, *s.*

Law: Indirect evidence (q.v.).

secondary-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A term used specially of the fever which follows the first attack of small-pox, particularly of the confluent kind. It generally begins about the eleventh day of the disease, the eighth of the eruption, and is often fatal, or leaves permanent consequences, as blindness, deafness, or lameness.

secondary-formation, *s.* [SECONDARY-ROCKS.]

secondary-group, *s.*

Geol.: A term for the Secondary rocks recommended by the International Geologists' Congress, held at Bologna, in 1881.

secondary-plane, *s.*

Crystall.: Any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.

secondary-planet, *s.* [PLANET.]

secondary-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geology:

* 1. All sedimentary and fossiliferous rocks, as distinguished from the primary rocks below [PRIMARY] and the Tertiary alluviums and diluviums above.

2. An extensive series of stratified rocks, having certain characters in common distinguishing them from the primary rocks beneath and the Tertiary above them. Lyell divides the Secondary rocks into the Trias, the Lias, the Oolite, and the Cretaceous; Seeley into the Trias, the Lias, the Pelolithic, the Psammolithic, and the Cretaceous; and Etheridge into the Triassic, the Jurassic, and the Cretaceous. In many places the palæozoic strata had been fractured, contorted, and even thrown into a vertical position before the Secondary rocks began to be deposited. There is a break between the end of the Primary [PALÆOZOIC] rocks and the commencement of the Secondary strata. Though most of the latter seem conformable to each other, yet the considerable alterations ever and anon occurring in the character of the fossil remains suggest the existence of breaks not stratigraphically visible. Thus there is no visible unconformability in the Lias, yet only five per cent. of the fossils pass from the Middle to the Upper Lias. During the deposition of the Secondary rocks the geographical features of the northern hemisphere were again and again modified. From the Lias to the Chalk there seems to have been a series of large tropical islands, drained by considerable rivers, with a vegetation of Cycads, Reeds, and Conifers. Giant reptiles were the dominant vertebrates. Specially in the time of the Wealden was there in the S.E. of England a river draining a large area. A great break occurs between the Secondary and the Tertiary. Murchison says that gold is generally absent from Secondary rocks. [MESOZOIC.]

secondary-roots, *s. pl.* [LATERAL-ROOTS.]

secondary-stems, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The ramifications of a stem; branches.

secondary-strata, *s. pl.* [SECONDARY-ROCKS.]

secondary-tints, *s. pl.*

Paint.: Tints of a subdued kind. such as grays, &c.

secondary-tone, *s.*

Music.: The same as HARMONIC (q.v.).

secondary-use, *s.* [USE, *s.*]

sẹ-cŏnde′, *s.* [Fr.] A thrust and parry in fencing, and a corresponding position of the body.

sĕc′-ŏnd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *second*, v.; *-er.*] One who seconds; one who supports what another does, affirms, or proposes.

"His proposer and *seconder* will conduct him to the chair."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

sĕc′-ŏnd-īne, *s.* [SECUNDINE.]

sĕc′-ŏnd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *second*, a.; *-ly.*] In the second place.

"First, because God has promised it; *secondly*, because he is able to perform it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

sĕc′-ŏndṣ, *s. pl.* [SECOND, *a.* B. I. 4.]

seconds-pendulum, *s.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second.

* **sẹ-coŏn′,** * **sẹ-goŏn′,** *s.* [Sp. *segundo.*] The same as SECONDE (q.v.).

"A thrust in *segoon* quite through his left side."—*Sheridan: School for Scandal*, v. 2.

* **secre,** *s.* [SECRET.]

sē′-crē-çȳ, * **se-cre-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *secre(t); -cy.*]

1. A state of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation or notice of others not concerned; a secret manner or mode of proceeding.

"Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* 2. Solitude, retirement, seclusion.

"Thou in thy *secrecy* . . . seek'st not
Social communication." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 427.

3. The quality or state of being secretive; the habit of keeping secrets; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; discretion.

"All the officers of his mint were sworn to *secrecy*."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

* 4. A secret. (*Shakesp.: Lucrece.* 101.)

* **secrenesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *secre; -ness.*] Secrecy. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,192.)

sē′-crĕt, * **se-crete,** * **se-crette,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *secret*, from Lat. *secretus* = secret, prop. pa. par. of *secerno* = to separate, to set apart [SECERN]; Sp. & Port. *secreto;* Ital. *secreto, segreto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Concealed from the knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private, hidden.

"I have towards heaven breathed a *secret* vow."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

2. Kept back from general knowledge or observation; not revealed; hidden.

"The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God."
—*Deut.* xxix. 29.

* 3. Being in retirement or seclusion; secluded, private, retired.

"There *secret* in her sapphire cell
He with the Nais wont to dwell."
Fenton. (*Todd.*)

4. Occult, mysterious; not apparent; not seen.

"Whereon the stars in *secret* influence comment."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 15.

* 5. Keeping secrets; secretive, discreet; not apt or given to blab or betray confidence; reserved, silent.

"I can be *secret* as a dumb man."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

* 6. Affording privacy; retired, secluded, private. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 7.)

7. Privy; not proper or fit to be seen; private. (1 *Samuel*, v. 9.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something carefully or studiously kept back, hidden, or concealed; a thing kept back from general knowledge, and not to be revealed.

"*Secrets* with girls, like loaded guns with boys,
Are never valued till they make a noise."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, xi.

2. Something not revealed, discovered, known, or explained; a mystery.

"All blest *secrets*,
All your unpublish'd virtues of the earth."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

* 3. Secrecy.

4. (*Pl.*): The secret or private parts; the parts of the body which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.

II. *Roman Ritual:* A prayer or prayers recited by the celebrant in a low tone of voice, audible only to himself, immediately after the *Orate, Fratres.*

"These words [Per omnia sæcula sæculorum] form the conclusion of the *Secret*. The priest here elevates his voice at Low Mass, and at High Mass employs a chant in their recitation in order to fix the attention of the people, and to invite them to unite their prayers with his."—*Rock: Hierurgia*, p. 50.

¶ (1) *Discipline of the secret:* [DISCIPLINE, *s.* ¶ (1)].

(2) *In secret:* Secretly; in secrecy or privacy; privately. (*Prov.* ix. 17.)

* **secret-false,** *a.* Faithless in secret; secretly false; treacherous.

secret-society, *s.* A society, probably for illegal purposes, whose operations are conducted in secret, those initiated into it being bound down by solemn oath not to reveal what takes place, and feeling their lives in danger if they do. Example, the Assassins. [ASSASSIN. I. 1.]

¶ In the United States the Fraternal or Beneficial Societies, equivalent to the friendly societies of Great Britain, usually conduct their meetings secretly, and have secret passwords, grips, &c., which they are bound by oath not to reveal; hence, they are often known as secret-societies.

* **sē′-crĕt-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *secre(t); -age.*]

Furriery: The act or process of secreting (q.v.).

sĕc-rē-tär′-ĭ-ạl, * **sĕc-rē-tär′-ĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *secretary; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a secretary; befitting a secretary.

sĕc-rē-tär′-ĭ-ạt, sĕc-rē-tär′-ĭ-ạte, *s.* [Fr. *secrétariat.*]

1. The office of a secretary; secretaryship.

2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, keeps his papers, &c.

* **sĕc'-rĕ-tar-ĭ-ship,** *s.* [SECRETARYSHIP.]

sĕc'-rĕ-tar-ȳ, * sec-re-tar-ye, *s.* [Fr. *secrétaire*, from Low Lat. *secretarius* = a confidential officer, from Lat. *secretus* = secret (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *secretario*; Ital. *secretario, segretario.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. One who is entrusted with or who keeps secrets; a confidant.

"A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles."—*Raleigh.* (*Webster.*)

2. A person employed by a public company, an association, or public body, or an individual to attend to correspondence, draw up reports, &c.; one who transacts another's business, correspondence, or other matters requiring writing.

"Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

3. A piece of furniture fitted with conveniences for writing and for keeping papers. (In this sense a corrupt. of escritoire.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.:* An officer of state, to whom is entrusted the superintendence and management of a particular department of the government; as Secretary of State. The Cabinet of the United States contains six Secretaries, the advisers of the President, and each at the head of some great department of the Government. These are: The Secretary of State, who is in control of the Department of Foreign Affairs; the Secretary of War, having supervision over all military matters; the Secretary of the Navy, similarly controlling naval affairs; the Secretary of the Treasury, the chief of the Department of Finance; the Secretary of the Interior, in control of all matters relating to public lands, pensions, education, railroads, surveys, census, and similar interior affairs; and the Secretary of Agriculture, organized in 1889, for the purpose of controlling and developing the extended agricultural interests of the country. There are two cabinet officials, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, not designated as Secretaries. In the British Government there are five Secretaries of State, viz., those for the Home, Foreign, Indian, Colonial, and War Departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department is responsible for the management of the internal affairs of the kingdom, as the administration of justice, the maintenance of peace and order in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, the inspection of schools, factories, mines, &c. The duties of the other Secretaries of State are indicated by their official titles. There are also several Under-Secretaries. All Secretaries of State are members of the Cabinet.

2. *Print.:* A kind of script type, in imitation of engrossing hand, not unlike Ronde (q.v.).

3. *Ornith.:* The Secretary-bird (q.v.).

¶ *Secretary of an embassy* or *legation:* The principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

secretary-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Serpentarius secretarius, from South Africa, a bird protected by the native and English authorities for the service it renders in destroying venomous serpents, which it kills by blows from its powerful feet and bill, though occasionally the serpent succeeds in inflicting mortal injury on his foe. Layard asserts (*Birds of South Africa*) that although this bird can inflict severe wounds with its feet, the legs are so brittle that they will snap if it is suddenly started into a quick run. The Secretary-bird stands about four feet high; upper surface grayish-blue, shaded with reddish-brown on wing-coverts; throat white, thighs black, tail feathers very long, black at base paling into gray, tipped with white; two long central feathers bluish-gray tipped with black and white. Crest of ten feathers black or gray, tipped with black, arranged in pairs, and erectile at will. From the fancied resemblance of this crest to a pen behind a clerk's ear, the bird derived its specific Latin and popular English name.

SECRETARY-BIRD.

sĕc'-rĕ-tar-ȳ-ship, *s.* [Eng. *secretary*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or position of a secretary.

"Mr. Wotton gave his *secretaryship*, and Mr. Cecil got it of him."—*Burnet: Records; King Edward's Journal* (1549).

sĕ-crēte', *v.t.* [Lat. *secretus*, pa. par. of *secerno* = to separate, to secern (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To conceal, to hide; to remove or keep from the knowledge or observation of others.

"A secondary sense which hides and *secretes* it."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 3.

2. *Physiol.:* To separate from the blood, from the sap, &c.; to secern. Used sometimes so as to exclude, at others so as to include, excretion. [SECRETION.]

* **sĕ-crēte',** *a.* [SECRETE, *v.*] Separate, distinct.

"They suppose two other divine hypostases superiour thereunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

sĕ-crēt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SECRETE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Performing the process of secretion; secretory: as, *secreting* glands.

C. *As subst.:* A process by which the hairs of hare and rabbit skins are rendered fit for felting. The skin is laid upon a table, and the hair side brushed with a solution of mercury, 32; aquafortis, 500; water, 300. The skins are then stoved, causing the retraction and curling of the hairs.

secreting-apparatus, *s.*

Anat.: A simple membrane, supporting a layer of secreting cells on one of the surfaces while freely ramified blood-vessels are spread over the other. To increase the secreting surface the membrane may rise into a fold, fringes, or other projection, or, retiring, may form a recess.

secreting-glands, *s. pl.* [GLAND, *s.* ¶ (4).]

secreting-organs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Reservoirs or receptacles for secretions. These are glands, laticiferous tissue, receptacles, or reservoirs, as the turpentine reservoirs in the Coniferæ.

sĕ-crē'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *secretus*, pa. par. of *secerno.*] [SECRETE, *v.*]

1. *Physiol.:* A process in an organized body by which various matters derived from the organism are collected and discharged at particular parts that they may be further employed for special purpose in the system, as the saliva and the gastric-juice, or to be simply eliminated as redundant material or waste product, as perspiration and urine. The latter are generally called excretions (q.v.). The chief agents in secretion are the blood and nucleated cells.

2. *Bot. & Vegetable Physiol.:* Any organic but unorganized substance produced in the interior of plants. They are chiefly amylaceous or saccharine, and are deposited in cellular tissue.

3. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

† **sĕ-crē'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *secretional.*] Of, belonging to, or connected with secretion (q.v.).

secretional diseases, *s. pl.*

Vegetable Pathol.: The name sometimes given to the transformation of cellulose into gum, resin, manna, &c. This is not really a morbid process, but in some cases is an evidence of vigorous growth.

* **sē'-crĕt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *secret*; *-ist.*] A dealer in secrets. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 315.)

* **sē-crĕ-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [SECRETE, *v.*] Parted by secretion.

"They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

sĕ-crē'-tive, *a.* [Eng. *secret(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Given to secrecy; apt or given to keep secrets.

"Somewhat sullen and *secretive* in their ways."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.

2. Promoting or causing secretion; pertaining to secretion; secretary.

sĕ-crē'-tive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *secretive*; *-ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being secretive; disposition to conceal.

2. *Phrenol.:* In the system of Spurzheim, and latterly also of Combe, the seventh in order of those Affective Faculties called Propensities. It is the organ which produces the tendency to secrecy in thoughts, words, intentions, &c. It is an essential element in prudence, on the one hand, and in deceit, cunning, and hypocrisy on the other.

sē'-crĕt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *secret*; *-ly.*]

1. In a secret manner; privately, privily, not openly; without the knowledge of others.

"An Englishman will do you a piece of service *secretly*, and be distressed with the expressions of your gratitude."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 44.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or openly; in one's heart.

"Yet *secretly* their hoste did on them lowre." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 19.

sē'-crĕt-nĕss, * se-cret-nes, * se-cret-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *secret*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being secret, hidden, or concealed; secrecy, privacy.

"That I haue shewed you in *secretnes*, preach it on the tope of the house."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 291.

* 2. The quality of being secretive; secretiveness.

"I could muster up
My giants and my witches to,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*."
Donne. (*Todd.*)

* 3. A secret.

"Thre or foure that knewe the *secretness* of his mynde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xxix.

sĕ-crē'-tōr-ȳ, * se-cre-tor-ie, *a.* [Eng. *secret(e)*; *-ory.*] Performing the office of secretion; secreting.

"They give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

sĕct (1), **secte,** *s.* [Fr. *secte* = a sect or faction, a rout or troup, a company of one (most commonly bad) opinion (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *secta* = a set of people, a suite . . . a suit of clothes, a suit at law, from Lat. *secta* = a party, a faction, a sect, lit. = a follower, from *sequor* (pa. par. *secutus*) = to follow; Sp. *secta*; Port. *secta, seita*; Ital. *setta.* Not connected in any way with Lat. *seco* = to cut.]

1. A body or number of persons following some particular teacher or leader, or united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different to those of a school; a denomination; especially applied to a religious denomination.

"This newe *secte* of Lollardie." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

¶ The number of religious sects or denominations having registered places of worship in England and Wales in 1885 was nominally 223; but some are not really separate sects, and some are registered more than once under distinct names.

* 2. A section of the community; a party, a faction.

"When *sects* and factions were newly born." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 5

* 3. A class, an order, a rank.

"Him lacked nought that longeth to a king,
As of the *secte* of which that he was borne."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,386.

* 4. A profession. (*Burton.*)

* **sect-master,** *s.* The leader of a sect.

"A blind company will follow a blind *sect-master*."—*S. Ward: Sermons*, p. 76.

* **sĕct** (2), *s.* [Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.] A cutting, a scion.

"Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

* **sĕct** (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of sex (q.v.). (*Vulgar.*)

"So is all her *sect*: an they be once in a calm they are sick."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

sĕc-tär'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [SECT (1), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; strongly or bigotedly devoted to the tenets and interests of a particular sect or religious denomination; characterized by bigoted devotion to a particular sect or religious denomination; peculiar to a sect. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 739.)

B. *As subst.:* A member or adherent of a particular sect, school, or religious denomination.

sĕc-tär′-ĭ-ăn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sectarian; -ism.*] The quality or state of being a sectarian; the principles of sectarians; devoted adherence to a particular sect, school, or religious denomination; bigoted or partisan zeal for a particular sect.

* **sĕc-tär′-ĭ-ăn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sectarian; -ize.*] To make sectarian; to imbue with sectarian feelings or principles.

"His feeling was to widen and nationalise the Church rather than narrow and *sectarianize* it."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 25, 1885.

* **sĕc′-tăr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sectar(y); -ism.*] The same as SECTARIANISM (q.v.).

"Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **sĕc′-tăr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sectar(y); -ist.*] A sectary, a sectarian.

"Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle on which all *sectarists* agree."—*Warton: Milton,* son. xiv. (Note.)

* **sĕc′-tăr-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *sectaire,* from *secte* = a sect.] [SECT (1).]

1. A follower, a pupil.

"How long have you been a *sectary* astronomical?" —*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

2. One who belongs to a sect or religious denomination, especially one who separates from an established church or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; a sectarian.

"The anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries* . . . whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy."—*Bacon.*

* **sĕc-tā′-tŏr,** * **sec-ta-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *sectator.*] A follower, a disciple, an adherent.

"Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators.*" —*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. i., ch. i.

sĕc′-tile, *a.* [Lat. *sectilis,* from *sectus,* pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.] Capable of being cut.

"Talc, mica, and steatite yield quietly to the knife, and are thence said to be *sectile.*"—*Page: Handbook of Geol. Terms,* p. 401.

† **sĕc-tĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sectil(e); -ity.*] The property of being easily cut. (*Rossiter.*)

sĕc-tĭ-ō- (t as sh), *pref.* [SECTION.] Sectional.

sectio-planography, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A method of laying down the sections of engineering, as railways, &c. It is prepared by using the line of direction laid down on the plan as a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

sĕc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sectionem,* accus. of *sectio* = a cutting, from *sectus,* pa. par. of *seco* = to cut; Sp. *seccion;* Ital. *sezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting.

2. That which is cut off or separated from the rest; a part, a division, a portion: specif.,

(1) A distinct part or portion; a division, a class.

(2) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing; a division or sub-division of a chapter; a paragraph; a division of a statute or other writing. Hence often applied to the sign §, used to denote such a division or subdivision.

"Through which I shall run in as many several chapters or *sections.*"—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 74.

(3) A distinct part or portion of a country, people, community, class, or the like; a class, a division.

"Having alienated one great *section of* Christendom by persecuting the Huguenots, he alienated another by insulting the Holy See."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

(4) In the United States, one of the portions of a square of 640 acres, or one square mile each, into which the public lands are divided. Each section is divided by east and west and by north and south lines, one mile distant from each other, into squares of a mile on each side. The sections in each township are numbered. Sections are sometimes sub-divided into half-sections, quarter-sections, and even into eighths of a section.

3. A vertical plan of the interior of a building, of a piece of country, of a mine, or of any structure, natural or artificial, showing it as it would appear upon an upright plane cutting through it. In buildings, sections show the thicknesses of the walls, ceilings, floors, the heights of rooms and of doors and windows, and the forms of the ceilings, whether flat, coved, or vaulted. Sections are longitudinal, transverse, vertical, horizontal, oblique, central, lateral, &c., according to position and direction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The representation of an imaginary cutting, generally vertical, through a certain number of beds. Sections are so essential to a right comprehension of the dip, the strike, and the mutual relations of strata, that they abound in geological books.

2. *Mach.:* A detachable portion of a machine or instrument when made up of a number of parts. (*Amer.*)

3. *Microscopy:* A thin slice of any organic or inorganic substance cut off for microscopic examination. Sections are named according to the direction in which they are taken, as longitudinal, transverse, &c. They are also described specifically, as anatomical, or mineralogical sections.

4. *Mil.:* Half a platoon of infantry.

5. *Music:* A part of a movement, consisting of one or more phrases.

6. *Surveying:* A view showing the inequalities of the ground in reference to a base-line or line of construction.

¶ *Conic sections:* [CONIC].

section-beam, *s.*

Warping, &c.: A roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. [WARPING.]

sĕc′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *section; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a section or distinct part or division of a larger body or territory.

2. Composed of or made up in sections or independent parts.

sectional-boat, *s.* A boat made up in several independent sections, or, in fact, several boats jointed together at their ends, so as to conform to sudden bends in the channel, or disconnected, so that each may be separately conveyed over a portage.

sectional-dock, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: The sectional dock is intended to lift a vessel above the surface of the water, in order that its bottom may be cleaned. It consists of a series of caissons, connected with a platform, which is introduced below the vessel, and, the water being pumped from these caissons by means of steam-engines, the vessel is raised by their flotation. The apparatus is towed to any place where necessary.

sectional steam-boiler, *s.*

Steam: A boiler built up of portions secured together in such a way that the size may be increased by addition of sections, the working capacity being the sum of the whole, and the individual parts being separately removable for repair or substitution of new pieces.

sĕc′-tion-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sectional; -ism.*] The having regard to the interests of a section of a country or the community rather than those of the nation at large.

"Let a statesman propose to the people a remedy for one of the evils of their present constitution or condition, such as *sectionalism* or over-government."—*Scribner's Magazine,* August, 1880, p. 566.

sĕc-tion-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *sectional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being sectional; sectionalism.

sĕc′-tion-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sectional; -ly.*] In a sectional manner.

* **sĕc′-tion-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *section; -ize.*] To divide or lay out in sections. (*Amer.*)

* **sĕct′-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sect* (1); *-ism.*] Devotion to a sect; sectarianism.

* **sĕct′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sect* (1); *-ist.*] One devoted to a particular sect; a sectarian.

* **sĕc-tĭ-ŭn′-cle (t as sh),** *s.* [A dimin. from *sect* (1).] A petty sect. (*J. Martineau.*)

sĕc′-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *sectus,* pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.] The same as SECTILE (q.v.).

sĕc′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. = a cutter, from *sectus,* pa. par. of *seco* = to cut; Fr. *secteur;* Sp. *sector;* Ital. *settore.*]

1. *Astron.:* [DIP-SECTOR, ZENITH-SECTOR].

2. *Gearing:* A sector-wheel (q.v.).

3. *Geom.:* That portion of the area of a circle included between two radii and an arc. The area of a sector is equal to the product of the arc of the sector by half of the radius. If the angle at the centre is given, the length of the arc of the sector may be found, since it is equal to π multiplied by the radius into the ratio of 180° to the number of degrees of the sector. A spherical sector or the sector of a sphere is a volume or solid that may be generated by revolving a sector of a circle about a straight line drawn through the vertex of the sector as an axis, or it is the conic solid whose vertex coincides with the centre of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere.

4. *Math. & Survey.:* A mathematical instrument used for laying down plans, measuring angles, &c. It has two legs, united by a rule-joint, and graduated. The scales put upon sectors are divided into single and double; the former has a line with inches divided into eighths or tenths; a second, into decimals containing one hundred parts; a third, into chords; the fourth has sines; the fifth, tangents; the sixth, rhombs; the seventh and eighth have latitudes, hours, &c. The double scale contains a line of lines; a line of chords; third, a line of sines; fourth, tangents to 45°; fifth, secants; sixth, tangents above 45°; seventh, polygons. In surveying, the instrument is mounted on a leg or tripod, and the bob depending from the axis of the rule-joint indicates the station exactly.

¶ *Dip-sector:* [DIP, *s.*].

sector-cylinder steam-engine, *s.*

Steam: An engine whose working-chamber is a sector of a cylinder, in which a rectangular piston oscillates to and fro like a door on its hinge. The axle of oscillation is a rocking-shaft to which the piston is fixed; and by means of an arm projecting from one of the outer ends of that shaft and a connecting-rod, motion is communicated to the crank.

sector-wheel, *s.*

Gearing:

1. A wheel, or rolling lever, which has the shape of a sector of a circle. It is used as a gear-wheel in machines when an impulse of moderate length is required, and has a reciprocating rotary motion.

2. A cog-wheel whose perimeter is formed of sectors of varying radii, imparting a variable motion to a wheel of counterpart form; a variable wheel.

sĕc′-tŏr-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *sector; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a sector.

sectoral-barometer, *s.* An instrument in which the height of the mercurial column is found by the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube, in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

sĕc-tŏr′-ĭ-ăl, *a. & s.* [SECTOR. (See extract.)]

A. *As adj.:* Cutting.

"In most Carnivora one molar tooth on each side of both jaws has its crown modified either wholly or in part, for reacting upon the opposite tooth, like the blades of scissors, in express relation to the division of flesh; whence Cuvier has applied to this tooth the name of *dent carnassière,* which I have rendered *dens sectorius, sectorial,* or scissor-tooth."—*Owen: Odontography,* i. 475.

B. *As subst.:* A sectorial tooth.

"The third molar displaces the deciduous *sectorial.*" —*Owen: Odontography,* i. 481.

sĕc′-trŏĭd, *s.* [Eng. *sector; -oid.*]

Arch.: A term applied to the surface of two adjacent groins in a vault.

sĕc′-ū-lar, * **sec-u-ler,** * **sec-u-lere,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *seculier* (Fr. *séculaire*), from Lat. *sæcularis* = secular, worldly, belonging to the age; *sæculum* = a generation, an age; Sp. & Port. *secular;* Ital. *secolare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to the present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; pertaining or relating to things connected with the present life only; dissociated from religion or religious teaching; not devoted to religious or sacred use or purposes; worldly, temporal, profane.

"Men of a *secular* life and conversation are generally so engaged in the business and affairs of this world, that they very rarely acquire skill enough in religion to conduct themselves safely to heaven."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. i., ch. iv., p. 95.

*2. Occurring or observed once in an age or century, or at long intervals: as, *secular* games (q.v.).

3. Extending over, occurring in, or accomplished during a very long period of time: as the *secular* inequality in the motion of a heavenly body, the *secular* refrigeration of the globe.

*4. Living for an age or ages. (*Milton.*)

II. *Eccles.*: Not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of any religious community; not regular: as, *secular* clergy.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. One who is not in holy orders; a layman.

"Frederick II. explicitly adopts the exemption of clerks from criminal as well as civil jurisdiction of *seculars*."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

2. A secular priest; an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows or rules.

3. A church official, whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

secular-games, *s. pl.*

Roman Antiq.: Games celebrated for the safety of the empire. Horace wrote his *Carmen Seculare* when they were about to be held in the reign of Augustus, A.D. 17.

secular-poem, *s.* A poem recited at the secular games (q.v.).

"The famous *secular-poem* of Horace was composed for this last day."—*Kennett: Antiq. Rome*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. vii.

sĕc′-u̧-lar-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ism.*]

Hist.: The name given, about 1846, by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake to an ethical system founded on natural morality.

"*Secularism* is that which seeks the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual nature of man to the highest possible point, as the immediate duty of life—which inculcates the practical sufficiency of natural morality apart from Atheism, Theism, or the Bible—which selects as its method of procedure the promotion of human improvement by material means, and proposes these positive agreements as the common bond of union, to all who would regulate life by reason and ennoble it by service."—*G. J. Holyoake: Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1859), p. 17.

Moreover Secularism claims for its adherents four distinct rights:

1. The right to think for one's self, which most Christians now admit, at least in theory.
2. The right to differ, without which the right to think is nothing worth.
3. The right to assert difference of opinion, without which the right to differ is of no practical use.
4. The right to debate all vital opinion, without which there is no intellectual equality—no defence against the errors of the State or the pulpit.

On this basis the National Secular Society was founded in 1866, and had on Dec. 31, 1886, a membership of 14,830.

sĕc′-u̧-lar-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Secularism (q.v.).

"*Secularist* union implies the concerted action of all who believe it right to promote the secular good of this life."—*G. J. Holyoake: Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1859), p. 20.

B. *As subst.*: An adherent of Secularism; one who accepts a system of ethics based on natural morality.

sĕc-u-lăr′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ity.*] Supreme attention to the affairs of this life; worldliness, secularism.

"*Secularity*, for many reasons, the weakness of our church."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, i. 186.

sĕc-u-lar-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *seculariz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of secularizing; the act of rendering secular; the state of being rendered secular; the act of converting from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purposes; as, the *secularization* of church property.

sĕc′-u̧-lar-īze, sĕc′-u̧-lar-īşe, *v.t.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ize.*]

1. To make or render worldly or unspiritual.

"But let the younger clergy, more especially, beware how they become *secularized* in the general cast and fashion of their lives."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

2. To make secular; to convert from regular or monastic to secular: as, To *secularize* a monk.

3. To convert from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purpose.

"The work of *secularizing* the hospitals had been accomplished in accordance with public opinion on the subject."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

***sĕc′-u̧-lar-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ly.*] In a secular or worldly manner.

sĕc′-u̧-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being secular; secularity, worldly-mindedness.

"Thei abasshe not a whit the *secularness*."—*Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Husbandman*, p. 143.

***sĕc′-u̧-lẽr,** *a.* & *s.* [SECULAR.]

sē′-cŭnd, *a.* [Lat. *secundus* = following in time or order.]

Bot. (*Of flowers*, &c.): Arranged all on one side of the rachis; unilateral.

***sē-cŭn′-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *secundatus*, pa. par. of *secundo*, from *secundus* = second . . . prosperous.] To make prosperous; to prosper.

***sē-cŭn-dā′-tion,** *s.* [SECUNDATE.] Prosperity.

Sĕ-cŭn′-dĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect in the second century, founded by Secundus, one of the principal followers of Valentinus. He is believed to have maintained that there were two antagonistic first causes, light and darkness, or a prince of good and a prince of evil. These views were probably derived from Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

sĕ-cŭn′-dīne, *s.* [Fr. *secundine*, from Lat. *secundæ* (*partes*), inferior parts, *secundus* = second.]

1. *Anat.*: The several coats or membranes in which the fœtus is wrapped up: the afterbirth. (Often in the plural.)

"Now for the use of the young during its enclosure in the womb there are several parts formed as the membranes inveloping it, called the *secundines*, the umbilical vessels."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 343.

2. *Bot.* (*Of an embryo*): The interior membrane immediately surrounding the nucleus.

sĕ-cŭn-dō-, *pref.* [Lat. *secundo* = in the second place.] (See compound.)

secundo-geniture, *s.* The right of inheritance belonging to a second son; the possessions so inherited.

sĕ-cŭn′-dŭm ar′-tĕm, *phr.* [Lat.] According to art or rule; scientifically.

sĕ-cür′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *secur(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being secured.

***sĕ-cür′-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *secur(e)*; *-ance.*] Assurance; making certain.

"For the *securance* of Thy Resurrection."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, viii. 342.

sĕ-cüre′, *a.* [Lat. *securus* = free from care, from *se-* = free from, and *cura* = care; Sp. & Port. *seguro*; Ital. *securo*, *sicuro*; O. Fr. *seür*; Fr. *sûr.*]

1. Originally subjective; that is, not implying that a man was really secure, or the reverse, but only that he was without care in the matter, feeling himself secure; free from fear or apprehension; undisturbed by fear, easy in mind.

"We care not to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be safe, but to be *secure*."—*J. Taylor: Of Slander & Flattery.*

*2. Careless; over-confident.

"They were *secure* where they ought to have been wary, and timorous where they might well have been *secure*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Confident, relying, depending. (Followed by *of.*)

"In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

4. Certain, sure. (Followed by *of.*)

"*Secure of* nothing—but to lose the race."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 563.

5. Free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety or security; safe. (Followed by *against* or *from*, and formerly also by *of.*)

6. Such as may or can be depended on; capable of resisting assault or attack; safe, secured: as, The house is *secure.*

7. In safe custody.

"In iron walls they deemed me not *secure*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

8. Resolved, determined. (*Dryden.*)

sĕ-cüre′, *v.t.* [SECURE, *a.*]

1. To make safe or secure; to put into a state of safety or security against danger; to guard effectually, to protect.

"Thy father's angel and thy father join,
To keep possession, and *secure* the line."
Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 46.

2. To make fast or secure; to fasten: as, To *secure* a door.

3. To make sure or certain; to put beyond doubt or hazard; to assure, to insure.

"He *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend."—*Broome.*

4. To shut up, inclose, or confine effectually; to guard effectually against escape; to seize and confine: as, To *secure* a prisoner.

5. To make certain of payment (as by a bond, surety, &c.); to warrant or insure against loss: as, To *secure* a debt, to *secure* a creditor.

6. To obtain; to gain possession of; to make one's self master of.

"My sire *secured* them on that fated day."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

¶ *To secure arms*: To hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle downwards, and the lock well up under the arm, so as effectually to protect the weapon against the weather.

***sĕ-cüre′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *secure*; *-ful(l).*] Protecting.

"My *secureful* targe."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad vii. 209.

sĕ-cüre′-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *secure*; *-ly.*]

1. In a secure manner; in security or safety; safely, without danger: as, To travel *securely.*

2. So as to be secure against danger or violence: as, To fasten a door *securely.*

3. Without fear or apprehension; in confidence of safety.

"*Securely*, though by steps but rarely trod,
Mounts from inferior beings up to God."
Cowper: Retirement, 118.

*4. With confidence; confidently.

"Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader."—*Atterbury.* (*Todd.*)

***sĕ-cüre′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *secure*; *-ment.*] Security, protection.

"They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained *securement* from it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***sĕ-cüre′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *secure*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being free from fear or apprehension; a feeling of security or confidence.

2. Security, safety.

"To any least *secureness* in your ill."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother, ii. 4.

***sĕ-cür′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *secur(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which secures.

sĕ-cür′-ĭ-fẽr, *s.* [SECURIFERA.] Any individual of the Securifera (q.v.).

sĕc-u-rĭf′-ẽr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *fero* = to bear.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of Terebrantia. The thorax is affixed to the abdomen by its whole base, not simply by a narrow point. He divided them into Tenthredineta and Urocerata.

sĕ-cür′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of an axe or hatchet.

sĕ-cür-ĭ-nē′-ga, *s.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *nego* = to deny, to refuse, in allusion to the hardness of the wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Buxeæ. The fruit of *Securinega Leucopyrus*, a large shrub or small tree growing on the sub-Himalayas is eaten. The wood of *S. obovata* is made into agricultural implements.

sĕ-cür′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *sécurité*, from Lat. *securitatem*, accus. of *securitas*, from *securus* = secure (q.v.); Sp. *seguridad*; Ital. *securità.*]

1. A feeling of safety, whether founded on fact or delusion; freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, carelessness, over-confidence, want of caution; heedlessness.

"He means, my lord, that we are too remiss,
While Bolingbroke, through our *security*,
Grows strong and great in substance and in friends."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. Freedom from danger or risk; safety.

"For your *security* from any treachery (having no hostage to countervail you) take my word."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

3. Certainty, assurance, confidence, assuredness.

"Prosperity and *security* often encourage them to separate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which guards or secures; a defence, a guard; hence, specifically—

(1) Something given or deposited to secure or assure the fulfilment of a promise or

obligation; the observance of a provision; the repayment of a debt or the like; surety, pledge.

"In our time, to invest such a surplus, at something more than three per cent., on the best *security* that has ever been known in the world, is the work of a few minutes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ Security for costs must be given by a plaintiff residing abroad; security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace may be required of those whose previous conduct or present threats show that such a restraint is needful.

(2) One who engages himself as surety for the obligations of another; one who becomes surety for another.

5. An evidence of debt or of property: as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like.

sĕ-dăn′, *s.* [Named from Sedan, a town in France, N.E. of Paris.] An upright conveyance for one person, much in vogue during

SEDAN CHAIR.

the last century. Sedans were first seen in England in 1581, and regularly used in London in 1634. It was usually carried by two men, by means of a pole on each side.

"Ye who, borne about
In chariots and *sedans*, know no fatigue."
Cowper: Task, i. 755.

sedan-chair, *s.* A sedan.

sĕ-dāte′, *s.* [Lat. *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedo* = to settle, causal from *sedeo* = to sit; Ital. *sedato.*] Composed, calm, quiet, serene, tranquil; unruffled by passion; staid.

"A youngster at school, more *sedate* than the rest,
Had once his integrity put to the test."
Cowper: Pity Poor Africans.

sĕ-dāte′-lĭ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *sedate; -ly.*] In a sedate, calm, or composed manner; calmly.

"And Lara gazed on these *sedately* glad,
His brow belied him, if his soul was sad."
Byron: Lara, i. 21.

sĕ-dāte′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sedate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sedate; calmness of mind or manner; composure, tranquillity; freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind.

"To preserve the coolness and *sedateness* proper to religious or learned inquiries."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 499.

* **sĕ-dā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sedatio*, from *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedo* = to settle.] [SEDATE.] The act of calming; the state of being calmed or settled.

"It is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 85.

sĕd′-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sédatif*, from Lat. *sedatus*; Sp. & Ital. *sedativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to compose, calm, or tranquillize; soothing; specif., in medicine, tending to allay irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain.

¶ Sedatives are divided, according to the parts on which they act, into External or Local (as hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, and opium), Spinal (hemlock, bromide of potassium), Stomachic (dilute hydrocyanic acid and nitrate of silver), and Vascular (ammonia, alcohol).

* **sede**, *v.* [SEED, *v.*]

sē dē-fĕn-dĕn′-dō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: In defending himself; the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defence; the plea of self-defence.

* **sē′-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo* = to sit.] Sitting, inactive, quiet.

* **sĕd-ĕn-tär′-ĭ-ą**, *s. pl.* [Nent. pl. of Lat. *sedentarius* = sedentary.] [SEDENTARY-ANNELIDS.]

sĕd-ĕn-tär′-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *sedentarius* = sedentary.]

Zool.: A sub-tribe of Dipnenmones. Spiders, with the ocelli in two rows. They construct webs for the capture of prey, remaining in the centre or at the side. There are four families: Thomisidæ, Tegenariidæ, Theridiidæ, and Epeiridæ.

sĕd′-ęn-tąr-ĭ-lĭ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *sedentary; -ly.*] In a sedentary manner.

sĕd′-ęn-tąr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sedentary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sedentary; inaction.

"Paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion."—*L. Addison: West Barbary* (1671), p. 113.

sĕd′-ęn-tąr-ĭ̆, * **sed-en-tar-ie**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sédentaire*, from Lat. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. & Ital. *sedentario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in sitting.

"The most *sedentary* and least enterprising of any."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 462.

2. Requiring much sitting: as, a *sedentary* occupation.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting.

"A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

* 4. Caused by sitting much.

"Length of years
And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 571.

* 5. Motionless, inactive; not moving.

"The *sedentary* earth . . . attains
Her end without least motion."
Milton: P. L., viii. 33.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: Any spider of the Sedentariæ (q.v.).

* **sedentary-annelids**, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Sedentaria of Latreille. [TUBICOLOUS-ANNELIDS.]

sĕ-dĕr′-ŭnt, *s.* [Prop. the third pers. pl. perf. indic. of *sedeo* = to sit, and lit. = they sat.] A term employed chiefly in minutes of the sittings of courts, to indicate that such and such members were present at the sitting. Thus, sederunt A, B, C, D, &c., signifies that A, B, C, D, &c., were present, and composed the meeting. Hence, it is extended to mean a sitting or meeting of a court, and in a still more extended sense, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, company, or body of men.

"An association met at the Baron d'Holbach's; there had its blue light *sederunts*, and published transactions."—*Carlyle: Essays; Diderot.*

¶ *Acts of sederunt:* [ACT, *s.*, B. (b), 3. (3)].

sĕdge, * **segge**, *s.* [A.S. *secg*; Low. Ger. *segge*; Sw. & Gael. *siesg*; Wel. *hesg.* Skeat considers it to be from the Teutonic base, *seg* = to cut.] [SEG.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Generally in the sense II. 2, but sometimes more vaguely.

"Their horse at chariots fed,
On greatest parsly, and on *sedge*, that in the fens is bred."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii.

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Carex (q.v.); also Cladium.

2. (*Pl.*): The Cyperaceæ (q.v.).

† **sedge-bird**, *s.*

Ornith.: The Sedge-warbler (q.v.).

"Worms, slugs, and various aquatic insects form the chief food of the *Sedge-bird*, but Naumann states that in autumn it will eat elder-berries."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 379.

sedge-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Acrocephalus schœnobœnus*, a summer visitor to England, arriving in April and departing in September. Its total length is rather less than five inches; tail comparatively short; upper surface rufous-brown, clouded with a darker shade; breast, belly, and lower tail-coverts pale buff. The eggs are five or six in number, pale yellowish-brown, generally clouded with a darker shade, and the young are hatched about the end of May.

"The cock *Sedge-warbler* may be heard throughout the day, and frequently during a summer's night, imitating the notes of various birds in a somewhat confused and hurried manner."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 377.

* **sĕdged**, *a.* [Eng. *sedg(e); -ed.*] Made or composed of sedges.

"With your *sedged* crowns and ever-harmless looks."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

sĕdg′-ĭ̆, * **sedg-ie**, * **siedg-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *sedg(e); -y.*] Overgrown with sedges.

"On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

* **sĕ-dĭg′-ĭ-tāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *sedigitus*, from *sex* = six, and *digitus* = a finger.] Having six fingers on one or both hands.

sĕ-dĭl′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *sedile* = a seat; *sedeo* = to sit.]

Arch.: Originally the rows of seats in a Roman amphitheatre. Now applied to the stone seats on the south side of the altar in Catholic churches; used by the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon in the intervals of the church service. In cathedrals a row of such seats is provided for the clergy, and they are occasionally canopied and enriched with sculpture.

SEDILIA.
(*Chesterton, Oxon.*)

sĕd′-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sedimentum* = a settling, subsidence, from *sedeo* = to sit, to settle; Sp. & Ital. *sedimento.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The matter which subsides or settles to the bottom of water or any other liquor; lees, dregs, settlings.

"A sort of water . . . with a yellow *sediment* at the bottom."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

2. *Geol.:* Earthy or other matter which, after having for a time been suspended or held in solution in water, is deposited at the bottom. It is produced wherever there is water in motion, and the strata which it calls into existence may consequently be lacustrine, fluviatile, or marine. It often alters its area of deposition: thus, if a lake which intercepted it be filled up, it may pass along a river traversing that lake, and be deposited many miles away in the sea. Volcanic movements altering the levels of a country affect it greatly. It is of the same colour as the materials from which it was derived, if these are homogeneous. It is perpetually deposited through the globe on a colossal scale, and has in process of ages created the sedimentary rocks. The International Geological Congress (1881) recommended the following terms for describing sedimentary strata: a *group* requiring an *era*, a *system* requiring a *period*, a *series* requiring an *epoch*, and a *stage* requiring an *age* for its deposition. A stage is divided into beds, for which a corresponding chronological term has not yet been fixed. On this plan one would speak of the Secondary or Mezozoic group and era, the Oolitic system and period, the Upper Oolite series and epoch, and the Middle Purbeck stage and age.

sĕd-ĭ-mĕnt′-ar-ĭ̆, *a.* [Fr. *sédimentaire.*] Containing or consisting of sediment; formed by sediment.

sedimentary rocks, strata, formations, or series, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks, strata, or formations laid down as sediments from water, Aqueous rocks (q.v.). Some are argillaceous, some arenaceous, and some calcareous. [FOSSILIFEROUS.]

† **sĕd-ĭ-mĕn-tā′-tion**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sedimentatio.*] [SEDIMENT.]

Geol.: Deposition of sediment.

"Upon this view a formation like the Lias is one formed by a process of very slow and intermittent *sedimentation*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 38.

sĕ-dĭ′-tion, * **se-di-ci-oun**, * **se-du-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *sédition*, from Lat. *seditionem*, accus. of *seditio* = dissension, sedition; lit. = a going apart, from *se-, sed-* = apart, and *itum*, sup. of *eo* = to go.] A factious rising or commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; the stirring up or fomenting of such a commotion; the stirring up or fomenting of discontent against government, and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings; acts or language exciting to a breach of the public peace; excitement of resistance to lawful authority.

Sedition comprises such offences of this class as do not amount to treason, being without the overt acts which are essential to the latter. Thus there are seditious meetings, seditious libels, &c., as well as direct and indirect acts amounting to sedition; all of which are misdemeanours, and punishable as such by fine and imprisonment.

"And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison."—*Luke* xxiii. 25.

* **sĕ-dĭ′-tion-ar-ȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *sedition; -ary.*] An inciter or promoter of sedition.

"Barabbas was a thief, murderer, *seditionary*."—*Bishop Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 49.

sĕ-dĭ′-tious, * se-du-ci-ous, *a.* [Fr. *séditieux*, from Lat. *seditiosus*, from *seditio* = sedition (q.v.); Sp. *sedicioso;* Ital. *sedizioso.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition.

"I shall now move . . . that a Bill be brought in to suppress *seditious* societies and *seditious* practices."—*Pitt: Speech*, April 19, 1799.

2. Exciting or promoting sedition; guilty of sedition.

"The funeral oration, in which he classed a *seditious* monk among the martyrs."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

sĕ-dĭ′-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seditious; -ly.*] In a seditious manner; with factious or tumultuous opposition to government or law.

"If anything pass in a religious meeting *seditiously*, and contrary to the public peace, it is to be punished."—*Locke: On Toleration.*

sĕ-dĭ′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seditious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being seditious.

sĕd-rāt′, *s.* [Arab.]

Muhammadan Mythol.: The lotus tree, standing on the righthand side of the invisible throne of All, with two rivers running from its roots. Its boughs extend further than the distance between heaven and earth, numberless birds singing among them, and countless angels resting beneath their shade, and a houri being enclosed in each seed of the fruit. (Cf. Rev. xxii.)

sĕ-dūçe′, *v.t.* [Lat. *seduco* = to lead or draw apart: *se-* = apart, and *duco* = to lead.]

1. To draw aside or entice away from the paths of rectitude and duty, as by bribes, promises, or the like; to lead astray; to corrupt; to tempt and lead to wrong.

"He no longer despaired of being able to *seduce* Monmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Specif.*: To entice to a surrender of chastity.

***sĕ-dūçe′-a-ble, * sĕ-dūç′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *seduce; -able.*] Capable of being seduced or led astray; corruptible; liable to seduction.

"Affording a hint of sin unto *seduceable* spirits."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

* **sĕ-dūçe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *seduce; -ment.*]

1. The act of seducing; seduction.

"'Tis true, 'twas a weak part in Eve to yield to the *seducement* of Satan."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 24.

2. The act or means used in order to seduce, as flattery, falsehood, bribes, or the like.

"Her hero's dangers touched the pitying power, The nymph's *seducements*, and the magic bower." *Pope.* (*Todd.*)

sĕ-dūç′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *seduc(e); -er.*]

1. One who seduces; one who entices or draws another aside from the path of rectitude or duty; specif., one who by flattery, promises, bribes, or other means, persuades a female to surrender her chastity.

"Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

2. That which seduces, leads astray, or entices to wrong.

"Our thoughts too, as well as our passions and appetites, are great *seducers*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 21.

* **se-dūç′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [SEDUCEABLE.]

sĕ-dūç′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SEDUCE.] Seductive.

"What heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet *seducing* charms?"
Cowper: Task, ii. 482.

sĕ-dūç′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seducing; -ly.*] In a seductive manner; seductively.

* **sĕ-dūç′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *seduc(e); -ive.*] Seductive.

sĕ-dŭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seductionem*, accus. of *seductio* = a leading aside, from *seductus*, pa. par. of *seduco* = to seduce (q.v.); Sp. *seduccion;* Ital. *seduzione.*]

1. The act of seducing or leading away from the path of rectitude and duty by means of flattery, bribes, promises, or the like; enticement to evil or wrong.

"Not a direction, but a *seduction* to a simple man."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 313.

2. *Specif.*: The act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery, bribes, or other means, to surrender her chastity.

¶ If a girl too old to be protected by the Criminal Law be seduced, a parent or employer can bring an action really for seduction, though by a legal fiction what he claims is damages for the loss of the girl's services in household duties.

sĕ-dŭc′-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *seduct(us)*, pa. par. of *seduco* = to seduce (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing or seducing to evil or wrong; attracting by flattering appearances.

"Go, splendid sycophant! no more
Display thy soft *seductive* arts."
Langhorne: Sun Flower & the Ivy.

sĕ-dŭc′-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seductive; -ly.*] In a seductive manner.

† **sĕ-dŭc′-trĕss,** *s.* [Lat. *seductor* = a seducer; Eng. suff. *-ress.*] A female seducer; a female who seduces.

sĕ-dū′-lĭ-tȳ, * se-du-li-tie, *s.* [Fr. *sedulité*, from Lat. *sedulitatem*, accus. of *sedulitas*, from *sedulus* = sedulous (q.v.); Ital. *sedulità.*] The quality or state of being sedulous; diligent and assiduous application; industry; constant attention; diligent assiduity.

"Terms implying great *sedulity* and contention of soul."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

sĕd′-u-lous, *a.* [Lat. *sedulus*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. connected with *sedeo* = to sit.] Assiduous and diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business or in endeavours to effect an object; industrious, diligent, laborious.

"The Britons squeeze the works
Of *sedulous* bees." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

sĕd′-u-lous-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sedulous; -ly.*] In a sedulous manner; with sedulity or assiduity; with constant and steady application; assiduously, industriously, painfully.

"*Sedulously* taught and propagated it."—*Warburton: Occas. Reflections*, § 5.

* **sĕd′-u-lous-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sedulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sedulous; assiduity, sedulity; constant and steady application; industry; steady diligence.

"Her prospered *sedulousness* gave her an understanding much above her age and sex."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 316.

sē′-dŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *sedes* = a seat, or *sedeo* = to sit, from the sort of places where the species grow.]

Bot.: Stonecrop or Orpine; a genus of Crassuleæ. Succulent herbs, generally with cymose flowers. Calyx four- to six-lobed; petals four to six, generally five, patent; stamens eight to ten, usually ten; follicles with many, more rarely with few seeds. Known species 120, chiefly from the North Temperate and Arctic Zones, especially in the old world. Among them are, *Sedum Rhodiola*, formerly *Rhodiola rosea*, the Rosewort, *S. Telephium*, the Orpine or Live-long, *S. villosum*, the Hairy Stonecrop, *S. album*, the White Stonecrop, *S. acre*, the Biting Stonecrop or Wallpepper, and *S. rupestre*, St. Vincent's Rock Stonecrop, *S. dasyphyllum*, *S. sexangulare*, *S. reflexum*, *S. tectorum*, *S. Cepæa*, and *S. stellatum*. The most common of the wild species is *S. acre*, which has golden yellow flowers, and is found on rocks, walls, and sandy places near the sea, and even on the thatched roofs of cottages. It is acrid, rubefacient, emetic, and purgative. *S. ochroleucum*, described by Dioscorides, is a refrigerant, *S. Telephium*, a refrigerant and an astringent.

* **seē** (1), *s.* [SEA.]

seē (2), *** se, * sea,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sed*, *se* = a seat, a see, from Lat. *sedem*, accus. of *sedes* = a seat, from *sedeo* = to sit.] [SEAT, *s.*]

* 1. A seat.

"And smalle harpers with her glees
Sate under hem in divers *sees*."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii.

* 2. The seat of regal authority; a throne.

"Nor that, which that wise king of Jurie framed
With endlesse cost to be th' Almighties *see*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 30.

3. The authority of the pope; the papal court: as, To appeal to the *See* of Rome.

4. The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop.

"You my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

seē, * se, * seen, * sen (pa. t. ** saugh, * sauh, saw, * say, * seigh, * sey, * sigh*, pa. par. ** seie, * seghen, * seien, * sein, * sen, seen*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *seón, sión* (pa. t. *seah*, pl. *sáwon, ségon*, pa. par. *gesegen, gesewen*); cogn. with Dut. *zien* (pa. t. *zag*, pa. par. *gezien*); Icel. *sjá* (pa. t. *sá*, pa. par. *senn*); Dan. *see;* Sw. *se;* Goth. *saihwan* (pa. t. *sahw*, pl. *sehwum*, pa. par. *saihwans*); O. H. Ger. *sehan, sehen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive or observe by the eye; to have knowledge or perception of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to behold.

"I *see* before me man nor here nor here."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

* 2. To regard, to look after, to watch over.

"Quod Pandarus, 'Madame, God you *see!*'"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida.

3. To regard, to look at, to take care of, to attend to, to give attention to.

"*See* my gelding in the stable."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

4. To perceive mentally; to form a conception or idea of: to observe, to distinguish, to comprehend, to understand.

"Now I *see* you'll be a courtier."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

5. To witness, to experience, to become acquainted with.

"When I have *seen* such interchange of state."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 64.

6. To suffer, to feel, to experience.

"If a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death."—*John* viii. 51.

7. To call on; to visit; to pay a visit to.

"Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
See Brutus at his house."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

* 8. To have intercourse or communication with; to meet or associate with.

"The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence, by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs."—*Locke.*

9. To escort, to attend: as, To *see* a lady home. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs; to have the power or faculty of sight.

"Neither eyes nor ears to hear nor *see*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 437.

2. To perceive mentally; to have intellectual sight or apprehension; to discern, to understand. (Frequently followed by *into* or *through*: as, To *see through* a plan or trick.)

"The evidence of reason is called *seeing*, not feeling, smelling, or tasting. Yea, we are wont to express the manner of the divine knowledge by *seeing*, as that kind of knowledge which is most perfect in us."—*Reid: Inquiry*, ch. vi., § 1.

3. To be attentive; to pay attention; to attend; to take heed; to observe.

"Let's *see* further." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. To look out; to inquire. (With *for.*)

"Let's *see for* means."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

5. To examine, to inquire, to consider, to take care.

"*See* now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

6. To beware.

"*See* thou do it not."—*Revelation* xix. 10.

¶ 1. *Let me see, Let us see*: Phrases used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.

2. *See to it*: Look well to it; take care, beware.

"*See to 't* well, protect yourself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. *To see about a thing*: To pay attention to a thing; to consider a thing; to take steps for the accomplishment or execution of a thing.

4. *To see to:*

* (1) To look at, to behold.

"An altar by Jordan, a great altar *to see to*."—*Joshua* xxii. 10.

(2) To attend to; to look after; to take care of.

"*See to* my house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

seē, *interj.* [SEE, *v.*] An interjection used to

call the attention to an object or a subject; lo! behold!

"Is there any thing whereof it may be said, *See*, this is new?"—*Eccles.* i. 10.

***seē'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *see*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being seen. (*Southey.*)

seē'-băch-īte, *s.* [After Mr. Seebach; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral originally described as herschelite (q.v.), but made a new species by Bauer. Crystals like those of herschelite. Compos.: a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Found in cavities in basalt at Richmond, near Melbourne, Australia.

seē'-brīght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *see*, v., and *bright.* Named from its supposed effect upon the eyes.]

Bot.: *Salvia Sclarea.*

seēd, *sede, *s.* [A.S. *sǽd;* cogn. with Dut. *zaad;* Icel. *sæðhi, sáth;* Dan. *sæd:* Sw. *säd;* Ger. *saat.* From the same root as *sow* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The fecundating fluid of male animals; semen, sperm. (In this sense the word has no plural.)

(2) That from which anything springs; original; first principle.

"To sow the *seeds* of a revolution in the Peninsula."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

(3) Principle of production.

"Praise of great acts he scatters, as a *seed*
Which may the like in coming ages breed."
Waller. (*Todd.*)

(4) Progeny, offspring, descendants. (Rare except in Scripture and religious writings.)

"His *seed* shall inherit the earth."—*Psalms* xxv. 13.

* (5) Race, generation, birth, descent.

"Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd."
Waller: To Zelinda, 29.

II. *Bot. & Veg. Physiol.:* A mature ovule. As a rule, it remains modelled on the same plan, though minor changes may be produced by the suppression, addition, or modification of certain parts. The side of a seed most nearly parallel with the axis of a compound fruit, or with the ventral suture or sutural line of a simple fruit, is called its face; the opposite side, its back. When a seed is flattened lengthwise, it is said to be compressed; when vertically, it is depressed. It is attached to the placenta by the hilum (q.v.) or umbilicus. The opposite point is its apex (q.v.). The integuments of a seed are called its testa; the rudiments of the future plant, its embryo, and a substance often interposed between them, albumen (q.v.). [CHALAZA, RAPHE, ARIL COTYLEDON.] Except in the Gymnosperms, the seeds are enclosed in a pericarp, often strong, which defends them from cold or from injury. Within a country, a balloon-like pappus, hooks, &c., can disperse seeds. Most of them, however, even when defended by their pericarps, cannot be long in salt water without being injured; still, Darwin calculated that one-tenth the plants of a flora might be floated across 900 miles of sea, and after all germinate. They could be taken yet farther in the gizzards of birds, in particles of earth adhering to their feet, or among soil floated on icebergs. On shore, melon seeds have been known to grow when forty-one years old, maize when thirty, rye when forty, the sensitive plant when sixty, and the kidney bean when 100. The old story about seeds taken from a mummy-case germinating is not now believed. [MUMMY-WHEAT.] In some countries laws have been passed against the adulteration of seeds.

"He gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their *seeds.*"
Cowper: Task, iii. 650.

¶ *To run to seed:* [RUN, *v.*, ¶ 31.]

seed-basket, seed-carrier, *s.* A basket in which the seed to be sown is carried by the sower.

seed-bed, *s.* A plot where the seed is originally grown, and from which the young plants are pricked out.

seed-box, *s.*

Bot.: *Ludwigia alternifolia* and *L. hirtella.*

seed-bud, *s.*

Bot.: An ovule.

seed-cake, *s.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

"Remember, wife,
The *seed-cake*, the pasties, and furmenty pot."
Tusser.

† seed-coat, *s.*

Bot.: The integument or covering of a seed. Used chiefly of the testa, but sometimes of the aril.

seed-cod, *s.* A seed-basket. (*Prov.*)

seed-cone, *s.* A cone containing seed. (Not a botanical term.)

"Gathered *seed-cones* of the pine-tree."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xviii.

seed-corn, seed-grain, *s.* Corn or grain for sowing.

seed-crusher, *s.* An instrument for crushing seed for the purpose of expressing oil.

seed-down, *s.* The down on vegetable seeds.

seed-drill, *s.* A machine for sowing seed in rows.

***seed-field,** *s.* A field for raising seed.

seed-garden, *s.* A garden for raising seed.

seed-grain, *s.* [SEED-CORN.]

seed-lac, *s.* [LAC.]

seed-leaf, seminal-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A cotyledon. Called also seed-lobe.

seed-leap, seed-lip, seed-lop, *s.* [A.S. *sǽd-leap*, from *sǽd* = seed, and *leap* = a basket.] The same as SEED-BASKET (q.v.)

seed-lobe, *s.* [SEED-LEAF.]

seed-oil, *s.* Oil expressed from various kinds of seeds.

seed-pearl, *s.* A small pearl, resembling, or of the size of a grain or seed.

"The dissolution of *seed-pearl* in some acid menstruum."—*Boyle.*

seed-plat, seed-plot, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A plot or piece of ground on which seeds are sown to raise plants, to be afterwards transplanted; a seed-bed.

2. *Fig.:* The place where the seed, or origin of anything, is sown; the starting-place; the hot-bed.

"Thou *seed-plot* of the warre."
Ben Jonson: Execrations upon Vulcan.

***seed-sheet,** *s.* The sheet containing the seed carried by the sower.

seed-time, *s.* The proper time or season for sowing seed.

"While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest shall not cease."—*Genesis* viii. 22.

seed-vessel, *s.*

Bot.: The vessel, case, hollow box, pericarp, or envelope within which a seed is contained. [FRUIT.]

seed-wool, *s.* Cotton-wool not yet cleansed of its seeds. (*Amer.*)

seēd, *v.t. & i.* [SEED, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sow seed.

"In the north-western territories ploughing and *seeding* have commenced."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1884.

2. To grow to maturity, so as to shed seed; to come to seed.

"They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 3. To shed the seed.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To sow, to scatter, as seed.

"There were three different modes of *seeding* grain in use among the Romans in the times of Varro and Columella."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Seed.*

2. *Fig.:* To sprinkle as with seed, to cover or ornament with something thinly scattered or sprinkled over, as seed.

seēd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEED, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bearing seed; hence, matured, full-grown.

"The vernal blades that rise with *seeded* stem
Of hue purpureal."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

2. Sown, sprinkled with seed.

II. *Her.:* Represented with seeds of such and such a colour. (Said of roses, lilies, &c., when bearing seeds of a tincture different to the flower itself.)

***seēd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *seed*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which sows or plants seeds.

***seēd'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; *-full.*] Full of seed; pregnant.

seēd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seedy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being seedy; shabbiness, wretchedness.

"What is called '*seediness*,' after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 74.

***seēd'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small plant reared from seed; a seedling.

"Slender-stalked, capsuled *seedlets*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 439.

seēd'-lĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *seed;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Produced or raised from the seed.

"O that some *seedling* gem . . .
Honoured and blessed in their shadow might grow!"
Scott: Lady of Lake, ii. 20.

B. *As subst.:* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.

"Prepare also matrasses, boxes, cases, pots, &c., for shelter to your tender plants and *seedlings* newly sown, if the weather prove very bitter."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium; Nov.*

***seēd'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *seed; -ness.*] Seed-time.

"Blossoming time
That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyson."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

seēds'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s., and *man.*]

1. One who deals in seeds.

"The ordinary farmer . . . cannot afford to buy seed at first hand from the *seedsman*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. One who sows seeds; a sower.

"As it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

***seēd'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; *-ster.*] A sower.

seēd'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *seed; -y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Abounding with seeds; having run to seed.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having a peculiar flavour, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines. (Applied to French brandy.)

2. Worn out; shabby and poor-looking: as, *seedy* clothes.

3. Dressed in worn-out, shabby clothes.

"A *seedy* raff who has gone twice or thrice into the gazette."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. ix.

4. Feeling or looking wretched and miserable, as after a debauch. (*Slang.*)

"A more *seedy* looking set . . . could scarcely be imagined."—*C. H. Scott: The Baltic*, &c., ch. i.

seedy-toe, *s.* A disease of the feet in horses.

"If it is allowed to get wet and is neglected, it will try any horse with the least tendency to *seedy-toe*, thrush, or any such diseases of the feet."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

seē'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., s., & conj.* [SEE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, state, or power of perceiving by the organs of sight; sight.

D. *As conj.:* Considering, taking into account; since, because, inasmuch as.

"*Seeing* gentle words will not prevail, assail them with the army of the king."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

seēk, seke, (pa. t. *sought* **souht*, pa. par *sought*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sēcan*, *sēcean* (pa. t. *sóhte*, pa. par. *gesóht*); cogn. with Dut. *zoeken;* Icel. *sækja;* Dan. *søge;* Sw. *söka;* O. H. Ger. *suohhan;* M. H. Ger. *suochen;* Ger. *suchen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go in search or quest of; to search for, to try to find, to look for.

"The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren."—*Genesis* xxxvii. 15, 16.

2. To try to obtain, to try for; to inquire for, to solicit.

"Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign."—*Luke* xi. 16.

3. To aim at, to try to gain; to pursue as an object or end, to strive after.

"What win I, if I gain the thing I *sought?*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 211.

*4. To search, to explore.

"Have I *sought* every country far and near?" *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 4.

*5. To go to, to resort to; to have recourse to.

"*Seek* not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal."—*Amos* v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To search; to make search; to endeavour to find.

"Search, *seek*, find out."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. To strive, to aim; to endeavour after.

"The sailors *sought* for safety by our boat." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

3. To use solicitation; to solicit, to ask.

"*Seek* and ye shall find."—*Matthew* vii. 7.

*4. To search, to examine, to try.

5. To endeavour, to try.

"They *sought* to lay hands upon him."—*Matt.* xxi. 46.

*6. To resort; to have recourse; to apply.

"It was your delight
To *seek* to me with more obsequiousness
Than I desired." *Massinger: Picture*, i. 2.

*¶ 1. *To be to seek:*

(1) To be at a loss; to be without knowledge, experience, or resources.

"Unpractised, unprepared, and still *to seek*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 197.

(2) To require to be sought for; to be wanting or desiderated.

2. *To seek after:* To make pursuit; to endeavour to take or gain.

"Violent men have *sought after* my soul."—*Psalm* lxxxvi. 14.

seek'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *seek*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who seeks; an inquirer, a searcher.

"I confess that in philosophy I am a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

*2. One who makes application; one who resorts.

II. *Church Hist.:* (See extract).

"He [Sir Henry Vane] set up a form of religion in a way of his own, yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new or particular opinions or forms; from which he and his party were called *Seekers*, and seemed to wait for new and clearer manifestations. . . . His friends told me he leaned to Origen's notion of an universal salvation of all, both of the devils and the damned, and to the doctrine of pre-existence."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (ed. 1822), i. 279.

***seek'-sŏr-rōw**, *s.* [Eng. *seek*, and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to cause himself sorrow or vexation; a self-tormentor.

"And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among." *Sydney: Arcadia.*

***seel** (1), ***cele**, ***seele**, *v.t.* [Fr. *siller*, from *cil* = the eyelid; Lat. *cilium* = an eyelid, an eyelash.]

1. *Lit.:* To close the eyes of with a thread; a term of falconry, it being a common practice to run a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, so as to keep them together when first taken, to aid in making the bird tame or tractable; to close, to shut.

"The wise gods *seel* our eyes." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

2. *Fig.:* To close, as a person's eyes; to blind, to hoodwink.

"To *seel* her father's eyes up close as oak." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

seel (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Low Ger. *sielen* = to lead off water.] To lean or incline to one side; to roll, as a ship in a storm.

"When a ship *seels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous." —*Raleigh.*

seel (1), ***seele**, *s.* [SEEL (2), *v.*] The rolling of a ship at sea.

"And all aboard at every *seel*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele." *Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms*, p. 181.

***seel** (2), *s.* [A.S. *sæl* = a good time or opportunity, luck, prosperity.] Time, opportunity, season; obsolete except as the second element in provincial compounds; as, hay-*seel* = hay-time, wheat-*seel* = wheat-time, &c.

***seel'-ĭ-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *seely*; *-ly*.] Sillily.

***seel'-ȳ**, *a.* [A.S. *sælig* = lucky, from *sæl* = luck.] [SEEL (2), *s.*]

1. Lucky, happy, fortunate.

"Thy *seely* sheep like well below." *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*

2. Simple, innocent, artless.

"To holden chat
With *seely* shepherd's swayne." *Spenser. Shepheards Calender; July.*

3. Simple, silly, foolish.

seem, ***seeme**, ***seme**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *séman*, *geséman* = to satisfy, to conciliate; cogn. with Icel. *sæma* = to honour, to bear with, to conform to; *sæmr* = becoming, fit; *sóma* = to beseem, to become.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To appear like; to present the appearance of being; to look like; to be in appearance, though not in reality.

"God stood not, though he *seem'd* to stand, aloof." *Cowper: Charity*, 59.

2. To appear; to be seen; to show one's self or itself. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.)

*3. To assume an appearance or air; to pretend.

"Nothing she does or *seems* but smacks of something greater than herself."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

4. To appear to one's opinion or judgment; to be thought. (Generally with a following clause as nominative.)

*5. To beseem, to befit.

"Nought *seemeth* sike strife." *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.*

***B.** *Trans.:* To beseem, to befit.

"[She] did far surpass
The best in honest mirth that *seem'd* her well." *Spenser.* (*Todd.*)

¶ Seem was formerly used impersonally with the dative case of a personal pronoun, as *meseems* = it appears to me; *him seemed* = it appeared to him, &c.

¶ *It seems:* It appears; it would appear. Used parenthetically—

(1) Used sarcastically or ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, and as equivalent to *forsooth*. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

(2) It appears; as the story goes; we are told.

"A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake."—*Addison: Guardian.*

***seem**, *s.* [SEAM.]

***seeme-lesse** (1), *a.* [SEAMLESS.]

***seeme-lesse** (2), *a.* [SEEMLESS.]

***seem'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *seem*, v.; *-er*.] One who seems; one who assumes an appearance or makes a show of anything.

"Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

seem'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [SEEM, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Appearing, apparent; having or presenting an appearance or semblance, whether real or not.

"He entertained a show, so *seeming* just." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,514.

*2. Specious or plausible in appearance.

"That little *seeming* substance." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

*3. Becoming, befitting, proper.

"It wer farr more *seeming* that they shoulde with the by good liuing begin to be men, then thou shouldest with them by the leauing of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to bee a beast."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 12.

***C.** *As adv.:* In a becoming or seemly manner; becomingly.

"Bear your body more *seeming*." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

D. *As substantive:*

1. Appearance, show, semblance, especially when false or deceitful.

"She that, so young, could give out such a *seeming*,
To seel her father's eyes up close as oak." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

*2. Fair appearance.

"These keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

*3. Judgment, opinion, apprehension.

"His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 738.

***seeming-virtuous**, *a.* Virtuous in appearance, not in reality.

"My most *seeming-virtuous* queen." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

seem'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seeming*; *-ly*.] In appearance, apparently, ostensibly; in show or semblance.

"Two *seemingly* inconsistent systems."—*Warburton: Works*, ii. 34.

***seem'-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *seeming*; *-ness*.]

1. Appearance, semblance.

"Under the *seemingness* or appearance of evil."—*Jer. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 91.

2. Fair appearance, plausibility.

"The *seemingness* of these reasons persuades us on the other side."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. vii.

***seem'-lĕss**, ***seeme-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *seem*, v.; *-less*.] Unbecoming, unseemly, unfit, indecorous.

"Artegal himself her *seemelesse* plight did rue." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ii. 26.

***seem'-lĭ-hĕd**, ***seem'-lȳ-hēde**, *s.* [Eng. *seemly*; *-hed*, *-hede* = hood.] Seemliness; seemly or comely appearance.

"A young man full of *seemlyhede*." *Romaunt of the Rose*, 1,130.

***seem'-lĭ-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *seemly*; *-ly*.] In a seemly manner; decently, comelily.

seem'-lĭ-nĕss, ***seeme-li-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *seemly*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being seemly or becoming; comeliness, propriety, decency, decorum.

"The natural *seemliness* of one action and unseemliness of another."—*Bp. Horsely: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xxi.

*2. Fair or specious appearance.

"Strip thou their meretricious *seemliness*." *P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, viii.

seem'-lȳ, ***seem-lie**, ***seme-ly**, ***sem-li**, *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *sæmiligr* = seemly, from *sæmr* = becoming, from *sama* = to beseem, to befit, from *samr* = same (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Becoming, beseeming, befitting; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable, decent, proper.

"The hero is about to offer sacrifice, and he wishes to offer it up in peace, clad in a *seemly* robe of pure white."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythol.*, p. 108.

B. *As adv.* (for *seemlily*): In a becoming or seemly manner; decently, becomingly.

"There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood." *Pope.* (*Todd.*)

***seem'-lȳ-hēde**, *s.* [SEEMLIHED.]

seen, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

***B.** *As adj.:* Versed, skilled. (A Latinism.)

"A schoolmaster
Well *seen* in musick." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

seep, *v.i.* [SEIP, SIPE.]

seep'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *seep*; *-y*.] Oozy; full of moisture; specif. applied to land not properly drained. (*Scotch & Amer.*)

sē'-ẽr, **seer** (1), *s.* [Eng. *see*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who sees; a spectator.

"We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

"Enough! I will not play the *seer*;
I will not longer strive to ope
The mystic volume." *Longfellow: To a Child.*

seer (2), *s.* [*Sēr* in various Hindoo languages.] A weight in India, formerly varying in different parts of the country, but by an Act of the Anglo-Indian Government (Oct. 31, 1871), the seer was adopted as the primary standard of weight, and made = a kilogramme.

seer (3), *s.* [SEIR.]

seer, *a.* [SEAR, *a.*]

seer'-hănd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fine muslin of a grade between nainsook and mull.

sē'-ẽr-shĭp, **seer'-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *seer* (1), and *-ship*.] The office or quality of a seer.

see'-sâw, *s.* & *a.* [A reduplication of *saw*, from the action of two men sawing wood, when the motion is up and down.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A child's game, in which two persons sit, one on each end of a board or plank, which is balanced on some support in the middle, and thus the two move alternately up and down.

2. A board or plank adjusted for such purpose.

3. Motion or action resembling that in the game of seesaw; alternate or reciprocating motion.

II. *Whist:* A double ruff; the playing of two partners, so that each alternately wins the trick.

B. *As adj.:* Moving up and down or to and fro; undulating with reciprocal motion.

"His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this." *Pope: Satires.* (Prol.)

see'-sâw, *v.t.* & *i.* [SEESAW, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to move in a seesaw fashion.

B. *Intrans.:* To move as in the game of seesaw; to move up and down or backwards and forwards.

"Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other."—*Arbuthnot.*

seēthe, * sethe (pa. t. *seethed*, * *sod*, * *soth*, pa. par. *sodden*, * *soden*, * *sothen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *seódhan* (pa. t. *seádh*, pa. par. *soden*); cogn. with Dut. *zieden;* Icel. *sjódha* (pa. t. *saudh*, pl. *saudhu*, pa. par. *sodhinn*); Dan. *syde;* Sw. *sjuda;* O. H. Ger. *siodan;* Ger. *sieden;* cf. also Icel. *svidha* = to burn, to singe.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To boil; to prepare for food in hot liquor.

"Till . . . the contents were sufficiently stewed or *seethed*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

* 2. To soak; to steep and soften in liquor.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil; to be hot.

"As the smoke of a *seething* pot."—*Tyndall: Worker*, p. 7.

seēth'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *seeth(e);* *-er.*] One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

"Like burnished gold the little *seether* shone."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

Sĕ-fā'-tians, *s. pl.* [Arab. *sefat* = qualification, attribute.]

Muhammadanism: A sect of Muhammadans who held that God possessed eternal attributes, and that there was no difference between the "essential attributes" and the "attributes of operation." To these they, in process of time, added a third category, "declarative attributes," by which they understood anthropomorphic expressions, such as God's eyes, his arms, his hands, &c. They were opposed to the Mutazilites (q.v.). They ultimately split into several sects, some of which still exist.

sĕg (1), *s.* [A.S. *secg.*]

1. Sedge.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus.* (*Prov.*)

sĕg (2), **sĕgg,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A castrated bull; a bull castrated when full grown. (*Scotch.*)

sē-gar', *s.* [A common but erroneous spelling of CIGAR (q.v.).]

* **sege,** *s.* [SIEGE.]

sĕg'-gar, săg'-gẽr, *s.* [Said to be a corrupt. of *safeguard.*]

Pottery: An open box of clay, which receives articles of plastic clay or in the biscuit condition, and protects them while being baked in the kiln. [BUNG (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

"As the china cannot be exposed directly to the blaze, it is put in pots or cases of fire-proof clay, called *seggars*, the form and size of which are in accordance with the articles they are to contain."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 658.

sĕ-ghōl', *s.* [Heb.]

Hebrew Gram.: A vowel (◌̣) corresponding in sound to the English *e* in *let*, *wĕt*, &c.

sē'-ghō-lāte, *a.* & *s.* [Heb. *seghol*, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having a seghol: as, a *segholate* verb.

B. *As subst.:* A word with a seghol in it.

"Infinitive *segholates*."—*Moses Stuart: Hebrew Gram.*, p. 154.

sĕg'-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *segmentum*, for *secmentum*, from *seco* = to cut.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A part or portion cut off or marked off as separate from the rest; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section: as, a *segment* of an orange.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Anat.:* One of the divisions or rings in the body of an insect, an annelid, a decapod crustacean, &c.

2. *Geom.:* A part cut off from any figure by a line or plane.

¶ (1) *Segment of a circle:*

Geom.: A part of the area of a circle, included between a chord and the arc which it subtends. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by any two straight lines drawn from any point in the arc and terminating in the extremities of the chord. Similar segments of circles are those which contain equal angles, or whose arcs contain the same number of degrees.

(2) *Spherical segment:*

Geom.: A portion of a sphere bounded by a secant line and a zone of the surface. If a circular segment be revolved about a radius drawn perpendicular to the chord of the segment, the volume generated is a spherical segment.

segment-gear, *s.* [SECTOR-GEAR.]

segment-saw, *s.*

1. *Wood-working:*

(1) A veneer-saw (q.v.).

(2) A chair-back machine (q.v.).

2. *Surg.:* A nearly circular plate of serrated steel, riveted to a wooden handle.

segment-shell, *s.*

Ordn: An elongated projectile invented by Sir W. Armstrong. The iron body is coated with lead, and contains a number of segments of iron in successive rings, leaving a hollow cylinder in the centre for the bursting-charge. The charge bursts on impact or by a time-fuse, and scatters the segments in all directions. It may be used as case-shot by arranging the fuse to explode the shell on leaving the muzzle.

segment-valve, segmental-valve, *s.* A valve having a seating surface consisting of a portion of a cylinder.

segment-wheel, *s.* A wheel a part only of whose periphery is utilized.

† **segment-window,** *s.*

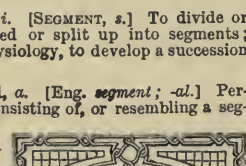
Arch.: A window of segmental shape; a form of dormer or attic window.

sĕg-mĕnt', *v.i.* [SEGMENT, *s.*] To divide or become divided or split up into segments; specif., in physiology, to develop a succession of buds.

sĕg-mĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *segment; -al.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a segment.

segmental-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch described from a centre, and having less or more than 180°, usually less.



SEGMENTAL ARCH.
(*From a private House, Cairo.*)

segmental-organs, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: Certain organs, probably excretory, in the Annelida, consisting of sacs opening upon the abdominal surfaces.

segmental-valve, *s.* [SEGMENT-VALVE.]

sĕg-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *segment; -ation.*] The act of dividing into segments; the state of being divided into segments. [SEGMENTED.]

sĕg-mĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *segment; -ed.*]

Compar. Anat.: Having similar structural elements repeated in a longitudinal series, as vertebræ in the higher animals.

* **sĕg'-nĭ-tūde,** * **sĕg'-nĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *segnitia, segnitas*, from *segnis* = sluggish.] Sluggishness, dulness, inactivity.

segno (as **sĕn'-yō**), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A sign or mark used in notation in connection with repetition; abbreviated :S:. *Al segno* (to the sign), a direction to return to the sign; *dal segno* (from the sign), a direction to repeat from the sign.

sē'-grĕ-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a griffin when standing on its hind legs, with the wings elevated and endorsed.

* **sē'-grĕ-gāte,** *a.* [Lat. *segregatus*, pa. par. of *segrego* = to set apart, to separate: *se-* = apart, and *grex*, genit. *gregis* = a flock.] Separated from others; set apart; select.

"The tone *segregate* from paynims by the sacrament of baptysme, the tother *segregate* fro the laye peple by the sacrament of order."—*More: Works*, p. 423.

† **segregate-polygamy,** *s.*

Bot.: Linnæus's name for a system of inflorescence, in which a number of florets, each with its own perianth, are comprehended within a common calyx.

sē'-grĕ-gāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ségréger;* Sp. & Port. *segregar;* Ital. *segregare.*] [SEGREGATE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To separate from others; to set apart.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To separate or go apart.

2. *Crystall.:* To separate from a mass and collect about centres or lines of fracture.

sē-grĕ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *segregatio*, from *segregatus* = segregate (q.v.); Fr. *ségrégation;* Sp. *segregacion.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of segregating; the state of being segregated; a parting, separating, or dispersing.

"A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. *Crystall.:* Separation from a mass, and gathering about centres through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process.

segue (as **sĕg'-wā**), *s.* [Ital. = it follows; Lat. *sequor* = to follow.]

Music: A word which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is immediately to follow the last note of the preceding movement.

sĕg-uĭ-dĭl'-la (**la** as **yạ**), *s.* [Sp.]

Music: A lively Spanish dance, similar to the country dance; the tune is in ⅜ or ⅝ time.

Sēid, Sēyd, *s.* [Arab. = prince.] One of the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his nephew Ali.

Sĕĭd'-lĭtz, Seĭd'-lĭtz, *s.* [See def.] The name of a village in Bohemia.

Seidlitz-powder, *s.*

Chem.: A mild, cooling aperient, made up in two powders, one, usually in blue paper, consisting of a mixture of Rochelle salt and bicarbonate of soda, and the other, in white paper, of finely powdered tartaric acid. The powders are dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and the mixture taken while effervescing. It is intended to produce the same effect as Seidlitz-water.

Seidlitz-water, *s.*

Chem.: A sparkling mineral water, imported from the village of Seidlitz, in Bohemia. It is purgative, has a bitter and saline taste, and contains a large proportion of the sulphates of magnesia and lime.

* **scie,** * **sey,** *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [SEE, *v.*]

seignette (as **sān-yĕtte'**), *s.* [From Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle, who first made the salt.] (See etym. and compound.)

seignette-salt, *s.*

Chem.: [ROCHELLE-SALT, SODIO-POTASSIC TARTRATE].

* **seigneurial** (as **sēn-yō'-rĭ-ạl**), *a.* [Eng. *seignior; -ial.*]

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

"They were the statesmen, they were the lawyers; from them were often taken the bailiffs of the *seigneurial* courts."—*Burke: Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

seignior, * **seignour** (as **sēn'-yĕr**), *s.* [O. Fr. *seigneur*, from Lat. *seniorem*, accus. of *senior* = elder, hence, an elder, a lord; Sp. *señor;* Port. *senhor;* Ital. *signore.*] [SENIOR.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In the south of Europe a title of honour; signior.

2. *Feudal Law:* A lord of a fee or manor.

¶ (1) *Grand seignior:* [GRAND-SEIGNIOR].

(2) *Seignior in gross:* A lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

seigniorage, seignorage (as **sēn'-yĕr-ĭj**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specif., an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined, or to be exchanged for coin; the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value.

2. A royalty; a share of profit; royalty received by an author on his works.

"The *seignorage* levied on tin in the Duchy of Cornwall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

seigniorial (as **sēn-yŏr′-ĭ-ạl**), *a.* [SEIGNEURIAL.]

***seigniorize, *seignorise** (as **sēn′-yĕr-īze**), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *seignior; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lord it over.

"As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To be a lord or ruler.

***seigniory, *seignory** (as **sēn′-yĕr-ȳ**), *s.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*] A lordship, a territory; power or authority as sovereign lord.

"O'Neil never had any *seignory* over that country."
—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

sēil, *v.t.* [Sw. *sila* = to strain.] To strain through a cloth or sieve.

"The brown four-year-auld's milk is not *seiled* yet."
—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xiv.

***sein,** *pa. par. of v.* [SEE, *v.*]

***seinde,** *pa. par. of v.* [SINGE.]

sêine, sêin, *sāin, *sayne, *sean, *s.* [Fr. *seine*, from Lat. *sagena*; Gr. σαγήνη (*sagēnē*) = a net.] A large fishing net.

"The *sayne* is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes, fastned at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 30.

seine-boat, *s.* A fishing-boat of about fifteen tons burden, used on the west coast of England to carry the seine (q.v.).

"They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine-boats* for taking of pilchards."—*Carew.*

***sêin′-ẽr, *sayn-er,** *s.* [Eng. *sein(e), s.; -er.*] A fisher with a seine or net.

"*Seiners* complain, with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 32.

***seint** (1), *s.* [SAINT.]

***seint** (2), *s.* [CINCTURE.]

***seintuarie,** *s.* [SANCTUARY.]

sēip, *v.i.* [SIPE.] To ooze, to trickle, to leak. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii).

sēir, seēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

seir-fish, seer-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cybium guttatum, one of the Scombridæ, from East Indian seas. In form and size it resembles a salmon, and its flesh, though white, is firm, and very similar to salmon in flavour.

"Of those [fishes] in ordinary use for the table, the finest by far is the *seir-fish*, a species of Scomber, which is called *Tora-malu* by the natives."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 205.

***sēiṣe,** *v.t.* [SEIZE.]

***sēiṣ′-ĭn,** *s.* [SEIZIN.]

***seiṣm,** *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake.]

Physics: (See extract).

"To be consistent with a Greek basis for seismological terminology, some writers have thrown aside the familiar expression 'earthquake,' and substituted the awkward word '*seism*.'"—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 9.

seiṣ′-mĭc, *seiṣ′-mạl, *a.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake; Eng. *-ic, -al.*] Of, belonging to, or produced by an earthquake.

"The coincidence of eruptions from neighbouring volcanos with extraordinary *seismic* convulsions."—*Scrope: Volcanos* (ed. 1872), p. 7.

seismic-centre, seismic-focus, *s.* (See extract.)

"Whatever may be the real origin of the earthquake shock, it is convenient to regard its effects as proceeding from a concussion or sudden blow delivered underground at some definite centre. This centre of impulse is called the *seismic focus*. It must be borne in mind, however, that such a centre . . . is in nature a subterranean region, which in many cases is no doubt of very large dimensions, measuring, perhaps, some miles in diameter."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 609.

seismic-vertical, *s.*

Physics: An imaginary vertical line, joining the earth's surface and the seismic centre.

"Just as the seismic force is in nature, not a single point, but a considerable space, so the *seismic-vertical* is not a single line, but rather a succession of parallel lines drawn vertically from every point of the focal area to the surface."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 610.

seiṣ′-mō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Physics: A seismometer; an instrument for recording the period, extent, and direction of each of the vibrations which constitute an earthquake. For a complete seismograph, three distinct sets of apparatus are required: (1) to record horizontal motion; (2) to record vertical motion; and (3) to record time. The horizontal and vertical motions must be written on the same receiver, and if possible side by side, whilst at the instant at which the time is recorded a mark must be made on the diagram which is being drawn by the seismograph. The first instruments were merely modifications of the seismoscope (q.v.), but successive improvements have been introduced, and the seismograph has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. Some of the best, if not the best forms known are in use in the Imperial Observatory at Tokio, Japan.

"The only approximations to true *seismographs* which have yet been invented, are without doubt those which during the past few years have been used in Japan."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

seiṣ-mō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seismograph; -ic.*] Pertaining to a seismograph or seismography; indicated by a seismograph.

seiṣ-mŏg′-rạ-phȳ, *s.* [Eng. *seismograph; -y.*] A description or account of earthquakes.

seiṣ-mō-lŏg′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *seismolog(y); -ical.*] Of, or pertaining to seismology (q.v.); used in, or devoted to the study of earthquakes.

"It is not impossible that *seismological* investigation may teach us something about the earth's magnetism."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 2.

seiṣ-mŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, † seiṣ′-mō-lŏgue, *s.* [Eng. *seismology* (q.v.); *-ist.*] A student of seismology; one versed in seismology.

"He can only pretend to be a very modest *seismologist*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1884, p. 50.

seiṣ-mŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake; suff. *-ology.*]

Physics: The study of earthquakes. Prof. Milne (*Earthquakes*, Introd.) suggests that in addition to what are generally known as earthquakes, seismology should investigate: (1) Earth-tremors, or minute movements which escape attention by the smallness of their amplitude; (2) Earth-pulsations, or movements which are overlooked on account of the length of their period; and (3) Earth-oscillations, or slow and quiet changes in the relative level of the sea and land, which geologists speak of as elevations or subsidences. Although seismology can scarcely be said to have existed before the early part of the nineteenth century, it has a rapidly-growing bibliography, is accumulating a store of facts and observations on which generalizations may be based, and Prof. Milne is sanguine that earthquake-warnings in countries subject to seismic disturbances will be as common and as trustworthy as the storm-warnings at our seaports. (See also *Brit. Ass. Report*, 1858.)

"Another great impetus which observational *seismology* received was Mr. Mallet's report upon the Neapolitan earthquake of 1857."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 8.

seiṣ-mŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake, and Eng. *meter.*]

Physics: A seismograph (q.v.). The word is sometimes employed to include the seismoscope (q.v.).

"Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motion are called *seismometers* or seismographs."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

seiṣ-mō-mĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seismometer; -ic.*] Pertaining to seismometry (q.v.); indicated by a seismometer.

"The directors . . . who wished to add *seismometric* apparatus to their other equipment."—*Nature*, Aug. 12, 1886, p. 343.

seiṣ-mŏm′-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Eng. *seismometer; -y.*] The act or art of measuring the force and duration of earthquakes by a seismometer.

seiṣ′-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Physics: The earliest and simplest form of earthquake-recorder. The first known was invented by a Chinaman named Choko, in A.D. 136, and shows the occurrence and direction of an earthquake by the fall of a column, a principle which was afterwards independently adopted in the West. Vessels filled with viscid liquids have been used; the height to which the liquid is washed up the side of the vessel being taken to indicate the intensity, and a line joining the points of maximum motion to denote the direction of an earthquake. Palmieri's seismoscope (probably suggested by Mallet) consists of horizontal tubes turned up at the end, partly filled with mercury. To intensify the motion of the mercury, small floats of iron are placed on the surface, attached by threads to a pulley provided with indices moving in front of a scale of degrees, whence the intensity may be read off. The direction is determined by the azimuth of the tube giving the maximum indication, several tubes being placed in different azimuths. Pendulum seismoscopes, both swinging and fixed, have also been employed.

"The clock is started into motion by means of a Palmieri *seismoscope*."—*Nature*, Aug. 12, 1886, p. 344.

seiṣ-mō-scŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seismoscop(e); -ic.*] Of, or pertaining to a seismoscope; indicated by a seismoscope (q.v.).

"The character of the record given by certain instruments is sometimes only *seismoscopic*."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

seī-sur′-ạ, † sī-sur′-ạ (sur as **zhŭr),** *s.* [Gr. σειστός (*seistō*), poet. form of σείω (*seiō*) = to shake, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidæ, with five species, from Australia and Austro-Malaya (including Celebes). The best known is *Seisura inquieta* (*Turdus inquietus, volitans*, or *musicola*, Lath.), the Restless Flycatcher—the Grinder of the colonists; allied to Rhipidura (q.v.). Head and upper surface shining bluish-black; wings dark; lores deep velvety black, under surface silky white, except sides of the chest, which are dull black. It frequently sallies forth into the open glades of the forest, and procures its prey by poising itself in the air with a remarkably quick motion of the wings, precisely after the manner of the English kestrel, every now and then making sudden perpendicular descents to capture any insect that may attract its notice. (*Gould.*)

***sē′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *se* = one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. (*Tatler.*)

sēiz′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *seiz(e); -able.*] Capable of being seized; liable to be seized or taken.

"Wherever a glance was *seizable*."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

sēize, sēiṣe, *sayse, *seyse, *sese, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *saisir, seisir* (Fr. *saisir*) = to put one in possession, from O. H. Ger. *sazzan, sezzan* = to set, to place, to put in possession of; Ger. *setzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and take hold of; to grasp suddenly.

"Whence rushing he might surest *seize* them both,
Both griped in each paw." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 407.

2. To take possession of by force, with or without right.

"Having first *seized* his books."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

3. To take hold of suddenly; to affect or come upon suddenly; to overpower.

"Where is she gone? Haply, despair hath *seized* her."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take possession of, as an estate or goods, by virtue of a warrant or legal authority.

"Thy lands and all things we do *seize* into our hands."
Shakesp.: As You Like It., iii. 1.

*5. To fasten, to fix.

"*Seizing* cruell clawes on trembling hrest."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v.

6. To make possessed; to put in possession of. (With *of* before the thing possessed.)

"All those his lands which he stood *seized of*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

7. To grasp or lay hold of with the mind; to comprehend.

II. *Naut.:* To bind or fasten, as two ropes, together, or two parts of the same rope, by means of smaller stuff.

B. *Intrans.:* To grasp; to take into possession; to fall on or grasp. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"His lands then *seized on* by the conqueror."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

¶ *To seize up:*

Naut.: To tie a man up to receive punishment.

"The man pulled off his clothes, and walked up to the grating. The quarter-masters *seized* him *up*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lvi.

sēiz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who seizes.

sēiz'-ĭn, sēiș'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *saisine*, from *saisir* = to seize.]

Law:

1. Possession. *Seizin* is of two sorts, *seizin in deed* (or *fact*) and *seizin in law*. *Seizin in deed* is when actual or corporal possession is taken; *seizin in law* is when something is done which the law accounts as possession or seizin, as an enrolment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered upon them. In this case the law considers the heir as seized of the estate, and any person wrongfully entering upon the lands is accounted a disseizor (q.v.).

"We will consent, and grant, that he as superiour lord to performe the premisses may haue the *seizine* of all the land and castels of the same, till they that pretend title to the crowne be satisfied in their suit."—*Holinshed: Historie of England* (an. 1291).

2. The act of taking possession.

3. The thing possessed; a possession.

"Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seizin* of their predecessors."—*Hale.*

¶ *Livery of seizin:* [LIVERY].

* **seizin-ox,** *s.* [SASINE-OX.]

sēiz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SEIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of grasping or taking possession of suddenly or by force.

II. *Nautical:*

1. The act of binding two ropes, or the two parts of the same rope, together, by means of smaller stuff.

2. The rope-yarn or stuff used for such seizing.

* **seiz-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [SEISMOMETER.]

sēiz'-or, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e)*; *-or.*]

Law: One who seizes or takes possession.

sēiz'-ụre, * sēiș'-ụre, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e)*; *-ure.*]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold or possession of suddenly or by force; sudden or violent grasp or grip; a taking possession, whether illegally by force, or legally under the authority of a warrant or the like.

"The Indians having perceived, by our *seizure* of the bark the night before, that we were enemies, they immediately fled into the woody part of the island."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* 2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold, possession.

"Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth."
Dryden. (Todd.)

3. That which is seized or taken possession of.

"Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death . . .
Defeated of his *seizure*." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 254.

4. A sudden attack, as of a disease.

"The prevalence of this atrocious crime was considered to be the result of a divine *seizure*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 485.

sē'-jạnt, sē'-jeạnt, *a.* [Norm. Fr. & Fr. *séant*, pr. par. of *seoir* (Lat. *sedeo*) = to sit.]

Her.: Sitting, as a cat, with the forelegs straight. (Applied to a lion, &c.)

¶ (1) *Sejant addorsed:* Sitting back to back. (Said of two animals.) [ADDORSED.]

(2) *Sejant affronté:* Borne in full face, sitting with the forepaws extended sideways, as the lion in crest of Scotland.

(3) *Sejant rampant:* [RAMPANT-SEJANT.]

* **sĕ-jŏin', *se-joyn,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sejungo*, from *se* = apart, and *jungo* = to join.] To separate, to put or set apart.

"There is no reason we should be *sejoyned* in the censure."—*Bp. Hall: The Hypocrite.*

sĕ-jū'-goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sejugis*, from *sex* = six, and *jugum* = a yoke.]

Bot.: Having six pairs of leaflets.

* **sĕ-jŭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sejunctio*, from *sejunctus*, pa. par. of *sejungo* = to sejoin (q.v.).] The act of disjoining or separating; a disuniting; separation.

"The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations in the earth."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 2.

* **sĕ-jŭn'-ġĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *sejungo* = to sejoin (q.v.); Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

"The spawn and egg are *sejungible* from the fish and fowl."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. i.

* **sēke,** *v.t. & i.* [SEEK.]

* **seke,** *a.* [SICK.]

sē'-kŏs, *s.* [Gr. = a pen, an enclosure, a shrine.]

Anc. Arch.: A place in an ancient temple in which the images of deities were placed.

sĕl'-ạ-chē, † sĕl'-ạ-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. σέλαχος (*selachos*) = one of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes. Aristotle derives the name from σέλας (*selas*) = brightness, because most of these fishes are phosphorescent.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Lamnidæ, with one species, *Selache maxima*, the Basking-shark (q.v.). Second dorsal and anal very small; gill-openings extremely wide; teeth very small, numerous, conical; snout short, but longer and more pointed in young specimens than in adults, which has led to individuals of different ages being considered as constituting distinct species.

2. *Palæont.:* Gill-rakers of this shark have been found in the Antwerp Crag. (*Günther.*)

† sĕ-lā'-chĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *selache* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Elasmobranchi (q.v.).

sĕ-lā'-chĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [SELACHIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus Selache, the order Selachia, or the group Selachii.

"It is not certain that the genus is not rather truly *selachian*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 163.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Selache, the order Selachia, or the group Selachii.

"Not met with in any other *selachian*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 328.

† sĕ-lā'-chĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *selache* (q.v.).]

Ichthyology:

1. A synonym of Selachia (q.v.).

2. A group of Owen's Plagiostomi, comprising the Dog-fishes and Sharks.

sĕl-ạ-chŏĭ'-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *selache* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *Ichthy:* Sharks; a group of Plagiostomi, distinguished from the Batoidei, or Rays, by having the body elongate, more or less cylindrical, gradually tapering to a snout, and contracting towards the tail, and the gill-slits lateral. Dr. Günther enumerates nine families: Carchariidæ, Lamnidæ, Rhinodontidæ, Notidanidæ, Scylliidæ, Hybodontidæ, Cestraciontidæ, Spinacidæ, and Rhinidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Devonian onward.

sĕl'-ạ-dŏn-īte, *s.* [CELADONITE.]

sĕ-lā'-ġĭd, *s.* [Lat. *selag(o)*; Eng. suff. *-id.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The Selaginaceæ (q.v.).

sĕ-lā-ġĭ-nā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *selago*, genit. *selagin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Selagids; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. Herbs, or small branched shrubs, with alternate, exstipulate, generally sessile leaves in clusters; calyx spathaceous or tubular, persistent, with several divisions, rarely with two sepals; corolla tubular, irregular, five-lobed; stamens four, usually didynamous, rarely two; anthers one-celled; style one, filiform; stigma nearly capitate; ovary superior; fruit two-celled, each cell one-seeded. From the Cape of Good Hope, Asia, Southern Europe, &c. Genera ten, species 120. (*Lindley.*)

sĕ-lā-ġĭ-nĕl'-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *selago* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Lycopodiaceæ. Known species about 150, chiefly tropical. One, *Selaginella selaginoides* is British. *Selaginella convoluta* is the Rock lily.

sĕl'-ạ-ġīte, *s.* [Gr. σελαγέω (*selageō*) = to shine; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name proposed by Cordier for certain rocks which contained hypersthene.

sĕ-lā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of club-moss, *Lycopodium Selago.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Selaginaceæ (q.v.). More than seventy species are known, all from the Cape of Good Hope.

sē'-lah, *s.* [Heb. סֶלָה (*selah*). (See def.)] A word which occurs seventy-one times in the Psalms and three times in Habbakuk, nearly always at the end of a verse. (See extract.)

"The term . . . has been variously interpreted as indicating (1) a pause; (2) repetition (like *Da Capo*); (3) the end of a strophe; (4) playing with full power (*fortissimo*); (5) a bending of the body, an obeisance; (6) a short recurring symphony (a *ritornello*). Of all these the last seems the most probable. In a lecture on the subject, by Sir F. Ouseley, a psalm was sung into which such *ritornelli*, on string instruments and trumpets, were introduced at every occurrence of the word *Selah*."—*Stainer: Music of the Bible*, p. 69.

sĕ-lăs'-phŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σελασφόρος (*selasphoros*) = light-bringing.]

Ornith.: Flame-bearers; a genus of Trochilidæ, with eight species, ranging from Veragua in Central America to Mexico, thence along western North America to Nootka Sound. The tail is spreading, and the outer tail feathers are pointed. The throat-feathers are elongated at the side, and form a shield of brilliant colouring. The sound produced by their wings when in motion is a loud rattling noise, like the shrill chirrup of a locust.

sĕl'-bīte, *s.* [After Selb, the discoverer; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A silver ore of a grayish colour originally found at the Wenzel mine, Wolfach, Baden. From its composition it was regarded essentially as a carbonate of silver, but though substances of similar composition have since been found elsewhere, it is still considered to be a doubtful species.

* **sĕl'-côuth,** *a.* [A.S. *seldcúdh*, from *seld* = seldom, and *cudh* = known.] Rarely known or seen; rare, strange, unusual.

"A *selcouth* sight they see."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

* **sĕl'-côuth-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *selcouth*; *-ly.*] Rarely, seldom, uncommonly, strangely.

"And how he died here *selcouthly* I fond.
R. Brunne, p. 99.

* **sĕld, * seilde,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *seld.*] [SELDOM.]

A. *As adj.:* Rare, scarce.

B. *As adv.:* Rarely, seldom.

* **seld-shown,** *a.* Rarely exhibited to public view.

"*Seld-shown* flamins
Do press among the popular throngs."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* **sĕld'-ẹn,** *adv.* [SELDOM.]

sĕl'-dŏm, * sel-dome, *adv. & a.* [A.S. *seldan, seldon, seldum*, formed with adverbial suff. *-um* (*-om*), from *seld* = rare; cf. whil*om*; cogn. with Dut. *zelden*; Icel. *sjaldan*; Dan. *sielden*; Sw. *sällan*; O. H. Ger. *seldan*; Ger. *selten.*]

A. *As adv.:* Rarely, not often, not frequently.

"And suffer now, not *seldom*, from the thought."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Rare, infrequent, not common.

"For blunting the fine point of *seldom* pleasure."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 42.

* **sĕl'-dŏm-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *seldom*; *-ness.*] Rareness, infrequency, uncommonness, rarity.

"The king and queen, in whom the *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

* **sele,** *s. & v.* [SEAL, *s. & v.*]

sĕ-lĕct', *v.t.* [SELECT, *a.*] To choose and pick out from a number; to take by preference from amongst others; to pick out; to cull.

"Am I *selected* from the crowd
To witness it alone." *Cowper: Nightingale.*

sĕ-lĕct', *a. & s.* [Lat. *selectus*, pa. par. of *seligo* = to choose: *se-* = apart, and *lego* = to choose.]

A. *As adj.:* Taken from a number by preference; picked out from others by reason of some excellence or superiority; culled out, choice; more valuable or excellent than others; superior: as, a *select* party, *select* troops.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A selection.

"He . . . sets forth a *select* of the Rye Plot papers."—*North: Examen*, p. 308.

sĕ-lĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SELECT, *v.*]

* **sĕ-lĕct'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *selected*; *-ly.*] With care in selection.

"Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed."—*Heywood.*

sĕ-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *selectio*, from *selectus*, pa. par. of *seligo* = to select (q.v.).]

1. The act of selecting, choosing, or picking

out from a number by preference; a taking by preference from a number; choice.

2. That which is selected, chosen, or taken by preference out of a number; a number of things selected or chosen from others by preference.

"While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

¶ (1) *Natural selection:* [NATURAL-SELECTION].

(2) *Sexual selection:* [SEXUAL-SELECTION].

* **sĕ-lĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *select*; *-ive.*] Selecting; tending to select.

"The *selective* providence of the Almighty."—*Bp. Hall.*

¶ A "selective power" has been attributed to plants which take from the ground the precise nutriment that they require.

sĕ-lĕct'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *select*, a., and *man.*] A town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority. (*Amer.*)

sĕ-lĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *select*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being select; choiceness.

sĕ-lĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *select*; *-or.*] One who selects or chooses from a number; one who makes a selection. (*Knox: Essays*, No. 104.)

sĕ-lĕn-, *pref.* [SELENO-.]

selen-sulphur, *s.* [SELENIC-SULPHUR.]

sĕ-lĕn-ăl'-dīne, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *ald(ehydrate)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}NSe_2$. A base produced by the action of selenhydric acid on aldehydrate of ammonium. When the crystals have formed, the selenhydrate of ammonium is removed by de-aerated water, and the crystals dried over oil of vitriol. They are small and colourless, have a disagreeable smell, and are slightly soluble in water, but easily in alcohol. Selenaldine readily decomposes, giving off a fetid gas, and depositing a yellow powder.

sĕ-lĕn-ăr'-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of Selenariadæ (q.v.).

sĕ-lĕn-a̤-rī'-a̤-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *selenari(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Bryozoa, with the free polyzoary consisting of a plano-convex or concave disk, with one layer of cells on the convex surface.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous onward.

sĕ-lĕn'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of selenic acid.

selenate of lead, selenite of lead, *s.*

Min.: Kerstenite.

sĕ-lĕn-ē'-thȳl, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem.: $Se(C_2H_5)_2$. Selenic ethide. A fetid, oily liquid, very inflammable, obtained by distilling potassium selenide with potassium ethylsulphate. It acts as a bivalent radical, uniting with bromine, chlorine, oxygen, &c.

sĕ-lĕn-ĕt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*, and *(ur)etted.*] Combined with selenium.

selenetted-hydrogen, *s.* [SELENHYDRIC-ACID.]

sĕ-lĕn-hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *hydr(ogen)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing selenium and hydrogen.

selenhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2Se. Selenetted hydrogen. Hydrogen selenide. A colourless gas produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on potassium or iron selenide. It is very soluble in water, and, like sulphuretted hydrogen, decomposes metallic solutions, insoluble selenides being precipitated.

sĕ-lē'-nĭ-a̤, *s.* [Lat. *selinon*, from Gr. σέλινον (*selinon*) = a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Selenidæ (q.v.). Only one known species, from Texas.

sĕ-lē'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from selenium.

selenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $SeO_2(HO)_2$. Discovered in 1827 by Mitscherlich, and prepared by fusing an alkaline selenite with nitrate of potassium, converting the selenate formed into a lead or cadmium salt, decomposing the latter with sulphydric acid, filtering and concentrating the filtrate by evaporation. It is a transparent colourless liquid, boils at 280°, has a sp. gr. = 2·6, and resembles sulphuric acid; its admixture with water being attended with considerable rise of temperature. Selenic acid, boiled with hydrochloric acid, gives off chlorine and is reduced to selenious acid.

selenic-ethide, *s.* [SELENETHYL.]

selenic-sulphur, *s.*

Min.: A variety of native sulphur of an orange or sometimes brownish colour, containing selenium. Found at Vulcano, Lipari Islands, also at Kilauea, Hawaii. Called also Selen-sulphur and Selenium-sulphur.

sĕ-lĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seleni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurorhizeæ.

sĕ-lĕn'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *-ide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds of the metals, and alcohol radicals, with selenium. The metallic selenides can be produced by fusing selenium with the metal. They are mostly reddish or dark coloured, and are more difficultly acted on by nitric acid than the corresponding sulphides. Some occur in nature, as rare minerals. [¶.]

¶ Selenide of copper = *Berzelianite*; Selenide of lead and copper = *Zorgite*; Selenide of copper and silver = *Eucairite*; Selenide of lead = *Clausthalite*; Selenide of mercury = *Tiemannite*; Selenide of mercury and lead = = *Lehrbachite*; Selenide of silver = *Naumannite*; Selenide of thallium = *Crookesite.*

sĕ-lĕn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *selenium*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Yielding or containing selenium.

sĕ-lĕn-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [SELENO- (3).]

sĕ-lē-nĭ-ō-çȳ'-a̤n-āte, *s.* [Pref. *selenio-*, and Eng. *cyanate.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): CNMSe = CyMSe. Compounds analogous to the sulphocyanates discovered in 1820 by Berzelius. The potassium salt is obtained by fusing potassic ferrocyanide with selenium. It crystallizes in needles, very deliquescent, and soluble in water and alcohol. All the other seleniocyanates are formed, either by neutralising the acid with a base, or by precipitation, according as they are soluble or insoluble.

sĕ-lē-nĭ-ō-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *selenio-*, and Eng. *cyanic.*] Derived from selenium and cyanic acid.

seleniocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: CNHSe = CyHSe. Hydric seleniocyanate. Prepared by passing a stream of sulphydric acid gas through a warm aqueous solution of lead seleniocyanate, filtering, and boiling the filtrate to expel the excess of sulphydric acid. It is very unstable, the addition of almost any acid causing a precipitate of the selenium.

seleniocyanic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2N_2Se = \left.\begin{matrix}Cy\\Cy\end{matrix}\right\}Se$. Obtained by the action of iodide of cyanogen on argentic seleniocyanate. It forms limpid rhombic tables which volatilise slowly on exposure to the air, melts at 60°, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and readily decomposed by acids.

sĕ-lē'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *seleni(um)*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to selenium.

selenious-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $SeO(HO)_2$. Produced by the hydration of selenious oxide, or the action of nitromuriatic acid on selenium. It is deposited from its hot aqueous solution in prismatic crystals like saltpetre and is a powerful acid, neutralising alkalis, and decomposing chlorides and nitrates with the aid of heat. It is dibasic, and forms unimportant neutral and acid salts with the alkalis and metals.

sĕ-lĕn'-īte (1), *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *-ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of selenious acid.

* **sĕ-lēn'-īte** (2), *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.] One of the supposed inhabitants of the moon.

sĕ-lĕn'-īte (3), *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name used by some mineralogists for the species gypsum (q.v.), by others applied to the crystallized forms only.

sĕ-lĕn-ĭt'-ĭc, sĕ-lĕn-ĭt'-ĭc-a̤l, *a.* [Eng. *selenit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to selenite; resembling selenite, or partaking of its nature or properties. [SELENITE (3).]

* 2. Pertaining to the moon.

sĕ-lē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon. Named by Berzelius, because it was associated with tellurium (q.v.).]

Chem.: A non-metallic hexad element occupying an intermediate place between sulphur and tellurium. Symbol Se. Atomic weight 79·5. Discovered by Berzelius in 1817. Though not very abundant in nature, it enters into the composition of many minerals, and has been found in the free state in certain parts of Mexico. It is prepared from cupro-plumbic selenide by heating the pulverised ore with hydrochloric acid, igniting the insoluble residue with an equal weight of black flux and dissolving out the selenide of potassium with boiling water. By exposing this solution to the air Selenium is deposited as a gray powder. Like sulphur, it occurs in the amorphous and crystalline states. In the former it may be drawn out into ruby-coloured threads, and when melted and quickly cooled becomes vitreous with a specific gravity of 4·3, and nearly insoluble in bisulphide of carbon. In the crystalline condition it forms monoclinic prisms of sp. gr. = 4·5–4·7. It boils below a red heat, and gives off a deep yellow vapour which condenses in scarlet flowers, and when thoroughly heated burns with a blue flame forming selenious anhydride. It is oxidised and dissolved by nitric acid, yielding selenious acid.

selenium-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The dichloride, $SeCl_2$, is obtained by passing a slow stream of chlorine over fused selenium. It condenses as a dark yellow oily liquid with very pungent odour, and is quickly decomposed with hot water into selenious and hydrochloric acids. The tetrachloride is formed by freely passing chlorine over fused selenium. It forms a white crystalline mass, which on further heating yields a yellow vapour. It dissolves in water, forming selenious and hydrochloric acids.

selenium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Selenious oxide, SeO_2, is the only oxide of which the composition is exactly known. It is formed when selenium is burnt in a stream of oxygen. At a heat below redness it volatilises in the form of a yellow vapour which condenses in white four-sided needles. It readily takes up water, forming selenious acid. The trioxide, SeO_3, the anhydride of selenic acid, is not known.

selenium-sulphur, *s.* [SELENIC-SULPHUR.]

* **sĕ-lĕn-ĭ-ūr'-ĕt,** * **sĕ-lĕn-ūr'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *seleni(um)*, and *uret.*]

Chem.: Selenide (q.v.).

* **sĕ-lē-nĭ-u̱-rĕtt'-ĕd,** *a.* [SELENETTED.]

sĕ-lĕn-ō-, sĕ-lĕn-ĭ-ō-, sĕ-lĕn-, *pref.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon, a crescent.]

1. Of or pertaining to the moon.

2. Crescentic.

3. Pertaining to, or containing selenium (q.v.).

sĕ-lĕn-ō-bĭs̱'-mŭth-īte, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (3), and Eng. *bismuthite.*]

Min.: A variety of bismuthinite (q.v.), stated to contain 10 per cent. of selenium. Found in Wermland, Sweden.

sĕ-lĕn-ō-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Eng. *centric.*] Pertaining to the centre of the moon: as seen or estimated from the centre of the moon.

sĕ-lĕn'-ō-dont, *a.* [SELENODONTA.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the Selenodonta; having molars with crescentic ridges.

"The tooth of the Horse bearing to that of Anchitherium the same relation as that of an Ox does to the early *Selenodont* Artiodact—les." *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 432.

sĕ-lēn-ō-dŏn'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *selen-* (2), and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A group of Artiodactyle Mammals, with three sections, Tylopoda, Traguiina, and Pecora, or Ruminantia (q.v.). The molars have a crescentic ridged form. The earliest known member of the group is Anoplotherium (q.v.).

sĕ-lēn'-ō-grăph, *s.* [SELENOGRAPHY.] A drawing or picture of the surface of the moon, or any part of it.

sĕ-lēn-ŏg'-ra-phēr, sĕ-lēn-ŏg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *selenograph(y)*; *-er, -ist.*] One versed or skilled in selenography.

sĕ-lēn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, sĕ-lēn-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *selenograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to selenography.

sĕ-lēn-ŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing or delineating the face of the moon.

"Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary."—*Browne.*

sĕ-lēn-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *selenolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to selenology.

sĕ-lēn-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.

sĕ-leū'-çĭ-dēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seleucis*, genit. *seleucidis* = a kind of bird on Mount Cassius (*Pliny*).]

Ornith.: A genus of Epimachinæ. Bill longer than head, nearly straight, compressed, tip emarginate; nostrils oblong, partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate; tail short, composed of twelve nearly equal feathers; tarsi moderate, scutellated; outer and middle toes united at base; claws curved, acute. A single species, *Seleucides alba*, the Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (q.v.). It was formerly classed with Epimachus.

sĕlf, * selfe, * silf, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *self, seolf, sylf*; cogn. with Dut. *zelf*; Icel. *sjálfr*; Dan. *selv*; Sw. *sjelf*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selbe, selbst.* According to Skeat, from a Teutonic base, *selba* for *seliba*, where *se* is the same as the Lat. *se*; Skt. *sva* = one's own self, and *lib* is the same as the base of Goth. *laiba* = a remnant: *bilaibjan* = to be left; hence, the original meaning of *self* is "left to one's self." *Self* was originally used as an adjective = same, as "That *self* mould" (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, i. 2), and was declined as a definite or indefinite adjective, as *Ic self, Ic selfa* = I (my)self, and agreed with the pronoun to which it was added: as nom. *Ic selfa*; genit. *min selfes*; dat. *me silfum*; accus. *mec silfne*; *thu selfa* = thou (thy)self, *he selfa* = he (him)self, *we silfe* = we (our)selves, *hi silfe* = they (them)selves, &c. In Old Eng. the dative of the personal pronoun was sometimes prefixed to the nominative of *self*, as *Ic me silf* = I myself, *thu the silf* = thou thyself, *he him silf* = he himself, *we us silfe, ge eów silfe, hi him silfe.* In the thirteenth century the genitive was substituted for the dative of the prefixed pronouns in the first and second persons, as *mi self, thi self*, for *me self, the self*, and *our self, your self*, for *us self, you self.* From this the transition to *myself, thyself* was easy. *Self* then began to be regarded as a substantive, and the plural, *selves*, was formed on the analogy of nouns ending in *f*. In *himself, themselves, itself*, the old dative remains unchanged; *his self, their selves*, are provincialisms. With *own*, the possessive pronouns *his, our, your*, and *their* may be used, as "Who *his own self* bare our sins in his own body on the tree" (1 Peter ii. 24), and so in Scriptural language *mine*, as "I judge not *mine own self*" (1 Cor. iv. 3).]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Same, very.

"Hell hath no limits, nor is circumscribed
In one *self* place." *Marlowe: Faustus*, ii. 1.

* 2. Of or pertaining to one's self; own.

"Who by *self* and violent hands took off her life."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, v. 8.

3. As a pronominal affix or adjective, *self* is affixed to personal pronouns (1) to express emphasis or distinction, and (2) when the pronouns are used reflexively. Thus, for emphasis, *I myself* will go, denotes not only my intention of going, but also my determination of going in person. Reflexively, *he* killed *himself*, *we* keep *ourselves*, &c. *Himself, herself*, and *themselves* are used in the nominative as well as in the objective case: as, "Jesus *himself* baptised not, but his disciples" (*John* iv. 2). *Self* (or *selves*) is sometimes found separated from the pronoun: as, "To *thy* sweet *self* too cruel" (*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 1), though in such cases, *self* may be regarded as a noun. Such phrases as *Cæsar's self, Tarquin's self*, are not, philologically speaking, so correct as *Cæsar self, Tarquin self.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual; one's individual person; the *ego* of metaphysicians; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of faculties and character.

"But whatsoever to some men makes a man, and consequently the same individual man, wherein perhaps few are agreed, personal identity can by us be placed in nothing but consciousness (which is that alone which makes what we call *self*) without involving us in great absurdities."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

2. Personal interest; one's own private interest: as, He is always thinking of *self.*

3. A flower or blossom of a uniform colour, especially one without an edging or border distinct from the ground colour.

¶ *Self* is used as the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of sufficiently obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or it denotes the subject of or object affected by such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like (*Webster*): as *self-abhorring, self-accusing, self-deceiving*, &c.

self-abased, *a.* Humbled by consciousness of guilt or shame.

self-abasement, *s.*

1. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

2. Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

self-abasing, *a.* Abasing or humiliating one's self through consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

self-abhorrence, *s.* Abhorrence or hatred of one's self.

"Be shame and *self-abhorrence* mine."
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xl.

self-abuse, *s.*

1. Abuse of one's own powers.

"Habitual spleen . . . had sometimes urged
To *self-abuse* a not ineloquent tongue."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

* 2. Self-deception; illusion. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.)

3. Masturbation (q.v.).

* **self-accusatory**, *a.* Accusing one's self. (*Dickens*: *Christmas Carol*, stave 1.)

self-accused, *a.* Accused by one's self to others, or by one's own conscience.

"Die *self-accused* of life run all to waste."
Cowper: *Bill of Mortality* (A.D. 1788).

self-acting, *a.* Acting of or by itself; applied to any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines: as, a *self-acting* valve, one moved by the action of the fluid, in contradistinction to one moved by mechanical devices.

self-action, *s.* Action by or originating in one's self or itself.

self-active, *a.* Self-acting; moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid.

self-activity, *s.* The power of moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid; self-action.

self-adjusting, *a.* Adjusting by one's self or itself.

self-admiration, *s.* Admiration of one's self; self-conceit.

self-adulation, *s.* Flattery of one's self.

"Fired by loud plaudits and *self-adulation*."
Byron: *A Distant View of Harrow-on-the-Hill.*

* **self-affairs**, *s. pl.* One's own private affairs; one's own business. (*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.)

* **self-affected**, *a.* Self-loving. (*Shakesp.*: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.)

self-affrighted, *a.* Frightened at one's self.

"*Self-affrighted*, tremble at his sin."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

self-aggrandizement, *s.* Aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

self-annihilation, *s.* Annihilation by one's own act.

self-applause, *s.* Applause of one's own self; self-praise.

"With all the attitudes of *self-applause*."
Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xcv.

* **self-applying**, *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

self-approbation, *s.* Approbation of one's self; self-applause.

self-approving, *a.* Approving of one's own conduct, character, &c.

"*Self-approving* dignity might never be able to shield me from ridicule."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 4.

self-asserting, self-assertive, *a.* Forward in asserting one's self or one's rights or claims; putting one's self forward confidently.

self-assertion, *s.* The act of asserting or putting one's self or one's own rights or claims forward in an assuming manner.

self-assumed, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or on one's own authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

* **self-assumption**, *s.* Self-conceit.

"In *self-assumption* greater
Than in the note of judgment."
Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

self-banished, *a.* Banished or exiled voluntarily.

"*Self-banished* from society."
Cowper: *Task*, i. 578.

self-begot, self-begotten, *a.* Begotten by one's self or one's own powers.

"Know none before us, *self-begot*, self-raised
By our own quickening power."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 860.

self-beguiled, *a.* Self-deceived.

self-betrayed, *a.* Betrayed by one's own self.

"*Self-betrayed*, and wilfully undone."
Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 171.

self-blinded, *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's own actions, means, or qualities.

self-born, *a.* Born or begotten by one's self; self-begotten.

"Fright our native peace with *self-born* arms."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

* **self-bounty**, *s.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

"I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of *self-bounty*, be abused."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

* **self-breath**, *s.* One's own words or speech.

"A pride that quarrels at *self-breath*."
Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

self-buried, *a.* Buried by one's self.

"*Self-buried* ere they die."
Cowper: *Task*, v. 86.

* **self-centration**, *s.* The act of centring, or state of being centred, on one's self.

* **self-centred**, *a.* Centred in or on one's self or itself.

"There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt
Self-centred and unmov'd."
Dryden: *State of Innocence.*

* **self-charity**, *s.* Love of one's self; self-love.

"Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

self-closing, *a.* Closing itself. Used of a gate, a door, &c.

* **self-cognizance**, *s.* Self-knowledge.

"The first quality of thought is its *self-cognizance*."—*Poe*: *Eureka* (Works 1864, p. 131).

self-collected, *a.* Self-possessed, calm, cool.

"Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen."
Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 8.

self-coloured, *a.* All of a single colour. (Applied to some animals and to flowers, and also to textile fabrics in which the warp and weft are of one colour.)

self-command, *s.* A state of steady equanimity in every situation, enabling a man to exert his reasoning faculties with coolness; self-possession.

"He had, what Burnet wanted, judgment, *self-command*, and a singular power of keeping secrets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **self-commitment,** *s.* A committing or binding one's self, as by a promise, statement, or conduct.

* **self-communicative,** *a.* Imparting or communicating by its own powers.

self-complacency, self-complacence, *s.* The quality or state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's own doings or capabilities.

"By the loss of that repose,
Self-complacence cannot taste."
Cowper: Necessity of Self-Abasement.

self-complacent, *a.* Pleased with one's self or one's own doings or capabilities.

"The *self-complacent* stupidity with which they insisted on organising an army as if they had been organising a commonwealth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

self-conceit, *s.* A high opinion of one's self; self-esteem, egotism, vanity.

"Philosophy, without his heavenly guide,
May blow up *self-conceit*, and nourish pride."
Cowper: Charity, 374.

self-conceited, *a.* Having a high or overweening opinion of one's self; vain, egotistical.

"A *self-conceited* fop will swallow anything."—*L'Estrange.*

self-conceitedness, *s.* The quality or state of being self-conceited; vanity, self-conceit; an overweening opinion of one's self or of one's capabilities or accomplishments.

"A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet greater pride and *self-conceitedness*, when we take upon us to set another right in his story."—*Locke.*

self-condemnation, *s.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.

"Abasement and *self-condemnation*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iv.

self-condemned, *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience.

"One deeper than another, *self-condemned*,
Through manifold degrees of guilt and shame."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

self-condemning, *a.* Condemning one's self.

"And could the ceaseless vultures cease to prey
On *self-condemning* bosoms."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 69.

self-confidence, *s.* Confidence in one's self or in one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; reliance on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

self-confident, *a.* Confident of one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; relying on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

self-confidently, *adv.* In a self-confident manner; with self-confidence.

* **self-confiding,** *a.* Self-confident.

"With *self-confiding*, coldly patient air."
Byron: Lara, ii. 2.

self-conscious, *a.*

1. Conscious of one's own acts or state as belonging to one's self.

"Yet my *self-conscious* worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think much of how one appears to others.

self-consciousness, *s.*

1. Consciousness of one's own state or acts.

"Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phænomena of the external world. *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phænomena of the internal. The objects of the former are all presented to us in Space and Time . . . The objects of the latter are all apprehended by us in Time and in Self."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 190.

2. Consciousness of being an object of observation to others.

"It pays them well for pandering to its *self-consciousness*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1886.

* **self-considering,** *a.* Considering with one's self or in one's own mind; deliberating.

"In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

self-consumed, *a.* Consumed by one's self or itself.

"But evil on itself shall back recoil . . .
Self-fed and *self-consumed*."
Milton: Comus, 597.

self-consuming, *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

"A wand'ring *self-consuming* fire."
Pope: Chorus of Youths.

self-contained, *a.*

1. Wrapt up in one's self; reserved, cold, not communicative. (*Dickens: Christmas Carol*, stave 1.)

2. Applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stairs common to others.

Self-contained engine: A portable engine without travelling gear.

* **self-contempt,** *s.* Contempt for one's self.

self-contradiction, *s.* The act or state of contradicting itself; the quality or state of being self-contradictory; repugnancy in terms; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

"A writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst *self-contradiction*, and grovels in absurdities."—*Addison.*

self-contradictory, *a.* Contradicting itself; involving a self-contradiction; repugnant in terms.

"Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*."—*Spectator.*

self-control, *s.* Control over one's self; self-restraint, self-command.

"A man who without *self-control*
Would seek what the degraded soul
Unworthily admires." *Wordsworth: Ruth.*

self-convicted, *a.* Convicted by one's own conscience; self-condemned.

self-conviction, *s.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

* **self-covered,** *a.* Covered or clothed in one's native semblance.

"Thou changed and *self-covered* thing."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

self-created, *a.* Created by one's self or one's own power.

self-culture, *s.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of others.

* **self-danger,** *s.* Danger from one's self; personal danger. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

self-deceit, *s.* Deception respecting one's self, or arising from one's own mistake; self-deception.

"This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults."—*Addison: Spectator.*

self-deceived, *a.* Deceived or mistaken respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

self-deceiver, *s.* One who deceives himself.

self-deception, *s.* Deception concerning one's self, or arising from one's own mistake; self-deceit.

self-defence, *s.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

"The right of *self-defence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ *The art of self-defence:* Boxing, pugilism.

* **self-defensive,** *a.* Defending or tending to defend one's self.

* **self-delation,** *s.* Accusation of one's self.

self-deluded, *a.* Self-deceived.

"*Self-deluded* nymphs and swains."
Cowper: Task, iii. 316.

self-delusion, *s.* Self-deception, self-deceit.

"Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience?"—*South: Sermons.*

self-denial, *s.* The denial of one's self; forbearance to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

"If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self-denial* and humility."—*South.*

self-denying, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own appetite or desires.

"Your *self-denying* zeal." *Cowper: Task*, v. 328.

Self-denying Ordinance:

Eng. Hist.: A resolution passed by the Long Parliament in 1645, that "no member of the House shall, during the war, enjoy or execute any office or command, civil or military."

self-denyingly, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

self-dependent, self-depending, *a.* Depending on one's self.

* **self-depraved,** *a.* Depraved or corrupted by one's self.

"Self-tempted, *self-depraved*." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 130.

self-destroyer, *s.* One who destroys himself.

self-destruction, *s.* The destruction of one's self; self-murder, suicide.

"But *self-destruction* therefore sought."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,016.

self-destructive, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self or itself.

* **self-determination,** *s.* Determination by one's own mind; determination by one's own or its own powers without external influence or impulse.

"The ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected."—*Locke.*

* **self-determining,** *a.* Capable of self-determination.

"Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle."—*Pope & Arbuthnot: Martinus Scriblerus.*

self-devoted, *a.* Voluntarily devoted; devoted in person.

"A *self-devoted* chief, by Hector slain."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

* **self-devotement,** *s.* The act of devoting one's self or one's services voluntarily to any cause or purpose; self-devotion.

self-devotion, *s.* The act of devoting one's person or services to any cause or purpose; the act of sacrificing one's interest or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

"A similar remark doubtless applies to the *self-devotion* of Decius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 479.

self-devouring, *a.* Devouring one's self or itself; self-consuming.

self-diffusive, *a.* Having power to diffuse itself.

* **self-disdain,** *s.* Self-contempt.

"My *self-disdain* shall be the unshaken base,
And my deformity its fairest grace."
Cowper: Nativity.

self-disparagement, *s.* Disparagement of one's self.

"And inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* **self-dispraise,** *s.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

self-distrust, *s.* Distrust of one's own powers or capabilities; want of confidence in one's self, or one's own powers.

self-doomed, *a.* Doomed by one's self; voluntarily doomed.

self-dubbed, *a.* Dubbed or named by one's self.

self-educated, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts without the aid of teachers; self-taught.

self-elected, *a.* Elected by one's self, or out of its own members.

self-elective, *a.* Having the power or right to elect one's self, or, as a body, to elect its own members.

* **self-endeared,** *a.* Enamoured of one's self; self-loving. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 1.)

* **self-enjoyment,** *s.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

self-esteem, *s.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self.

"Oft-times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem*, grounded on just and right
Well managed." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 572.

* **self-estimation,** *s.* Self-esteem.

* **self-evidence,** *s.* The quality or state of being self-evident.

"By the same *self-evidence* that one and two are equal to three."—*Locke.*

self-evident, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; needing no proof of its correctness or truth; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

"For truth *self-evident*, with pomp impress'd,
Is vanity." *Cowper: Hope*, 109.

* **self-evidently,** *adv.* In a self-evident manner; by means of self-evidence; without proof or reasoning.

self-evolution, *s.* Development by inherent power or quality.

* **self-exaltation,** *s.* The exaltation of one's self; self-aggrandizement.

self-exalting, *a.* Exalting or aggrandizing one's self.

"If *self-exalting* claims be turn'd adrift,
And grace be grace indeed, and life a gift."
Cowper: Hope, 530.

* **self-examinant,** *s.* One who examines himself; one who practises self-examination.

self-examination, *s.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, especially in regard to religious feelings or duties.

"Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self-examination*, by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul."—*South: Sermons.*

* **self-example,** *s.* One's own precedent. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 142.)

self-exiled, *a.* Self-banished. (*Byron: Lara*, i. 1.)

self-existence, *s.* The quality or state of being self-existent; inherent existence; existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

"Who then will this a *self-existence* call?"
Blackmore: Creation.

self-existent, *a.* Existing by virtue of one's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; having self-existence.

"This *self-existent* being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence, in himself."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

* **self-existing,** *a.* Self-existent.

"Prime, *self-existing* Cause and End of all."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

self-explanatory, *a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its own explanation on its face.

* **self-explication,** *s.* The act of explaining or giving account of one's self or itself. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

* **self-exposure,** *s.* The act of exposing or laying one's self open, as to danger, &c.

* **self-extolled,** *a.* Praised by one's self; self-exalted.

"Which we, a generation *self-extoll'd*,
As zealously perform."
Wordsworth: Excursion, .⁴ vii.

* **self-exulting,** *a.* Exulting in one's self.

self-faced, *a.* A term applied to the natural face or surface of a flagstone, in contradistinction to dressed or hewn.

self-fed, *a.* Fed by one's self or itself.

"What seem'd his own, a *self-fed* spring,
Proves but a brook that glides away."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lvii.

self-feeder, *s.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself; specif., a self-feeding machine or apparatus.

self-feeding, *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose: as, a *self-feeding* boiler, printing-press, &c.

self-fertilization, *s.*

Bot.: The fertilization of a pistil by pollen from the stamens which immediately surround it. Opposed to cross-fertilization (q.v.).

self-fertilized, *a.*

Bot.: Fertilized by the pollen of the same flower, or at least of the same individual plant.

* **self-figured,** *a.* Conceived and planned by one's self.

"To knit their souls . . .
In *self-figured* knot." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

* **self-flattering,** *a.* Flattering to one's self.

"And expectations of *self-flattering* minds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **self-flattery,** *s.* Flattery of one's self.

* **self-gathered,** *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

self-glorious, *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain, boastful.

"Vainness and *self-glorious* pride."
Shakesp.: Henry V. v. (Chorus.)

self-governed, *a.* Governed by one's self or itself.

"How few who mingle with their fellow-men
And still remain *self-govern'd*, and apart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

self-government, *s.*

1. The government of one's self; self-control.

2. A system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers; democratic or republican government; democracy.

* **self-gratulation,** *s.* Gratulation of one's self.

self-harming, *a.* Injuring or harming one's self or itself.

self-heal, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Prunella vulgaris* and the genus Prunella (q.v.); (2) *Sanicula europæa* (*Prior*); (3) *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ The meaning of self-heal is that one may by aid of these plants heal himself without a doctor.

self-healing, *a.* Having the property or power of healing itself.

self-help, *s.* The use of one's own powers to attain one's ends. (*Smiles.*)

self-hidden, *a.* Hidden within one's self.

"Yet not the less his spirit would hold dear
Self-hidden praise, and friendship's private tear."
Wordsworth: Inscriptions.

* **self-homicide,** *s.* The act of killing one's self; suicide.

* **self-hope,** *s.* Hope or dependence in one's self.

"It is omnipotent, and not from love,
But terror and *self-hope*." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

* **self-idolized,** *a.* Idolized by one's self.

"*Self-idolized*, and yet a knave at heart."
Cowper: Expostulation, 94.

* **self-ignorance,** *s.* Ignorance of one's own character, powers, qualities, &c.

self-ignorant, *a.* Ignorant of one's own character, &c.

* **self-illumined,** *a.* Illumined of itself or without extraneous aid.

"Thus shine they *self-illumined* . . .
The borrow'd splendours of a cloudless day?"
Cowper: Ice Islands.

self-immolating, *a.* Self-sacrificing.

* **self-imparting,** *a.* Imparting by one's own powers and will.

"God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self-imparting* and communicative."—*Norris.* (*Todd.*)

self-importance, *s.* High or excessive opinion of one's self; self-conceit.

"Our *self-importance* ruins its own scheme."
Cowper: Conversation, 368.

self-important, *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self; self-conceited.

self-imposed, *a.* Imposed or taken on one's self voluntarily.

* **self-imposture,** *s.* Imposture practised on one's self; self-deception, self-deceit.

"A fatal *self-imposture*, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force of all religion."—*South.*

* **self-indignation,** *s.* Indignation at one's own character or actions.

self-indulgence, *s.* Free indulgence of one's appetites or passions.

"A course of vain delights and thoughtless guilt,
And *self-indulgence*—without shame pursued."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

self-indulgent, *a.* Indulging one's self; gratifying one's passions or appetite; indulgent to one's self.

"He had become sluggish and *self-indulgent*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

self-indulging, *a.* Self-indulgent.

"And wastes the sad remainder of his hours
In *self-indulging* spleen."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

self-inflicted, *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self.

"In *self-inflicted* penance." *Byron: Lara*, i. 17.

* **self-insufficiency,** *s.* Insufficiency of or in one's self.

self-interest, *s.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

* **self-interested,** *a.* Having or marked by self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish.

self-invited, *a.* Come without being invited.

"A *self-invited* guest." *Longfellow: Student's Tale.*

* **self-involution,** *s.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

* **self-involved,** *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

self-justification, *s.* Justification of one's self.

self-justifier, *s.* One who excuses or justifies himself.

self-killed, *a.* Killed by one's own hand.

"Now lies victorious
Among thy slain, *self-kill'd*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,664.

* **self-kindled,** *a.* Kindled of itself or without any extraneous aid or power.

"And left one altar dark, a little space,
Which turn'd *self-kindled*, and renew'd the blaze."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 253.

* **self-knowing,** *a.* Knowing of itself or without communication from another.

self-knowledge, *s.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, &c.

"*Self-knowledge* truly learn'd." *Cowper: Charity*, 359.

self-known, *a.* Known to one's self.

"Oh, lost in vanity, till once *self-known*."
Cowper: Glory to God Alone.

* **self-left,** *a.* Left to one's self or to itself. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 93.)

* **self-life,** *s.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's self or one's own gratification or interest.

* **self-like,** *a.* Exactly similar; corresponding.

self-love, *s.* The love of one's own person, interest, or happiness; an instinctive principle in the human mind which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness.

* **self-loving,** *a.* Loving one's self; characterized by self-love.

"Feel for thy vile *self-loving* self in vain."
Byron: A Sketch.

self-luminous, *a.* Luminous of itself or without any extraneous aid or power; having in itself the property of emitting light; as, the sun, and the fixed stars.

self-made, *a.* Made by one's self; espec. having risen in the world by one's own exertions: as, a *self-made* man.

"Design'd by Nature wise, but *self-made* fools."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 837.

* **self-mastery,** *s.* Mastery over one's self; self-control.

* **self-mate,** *s.* A mate for one's self. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 3.)

* **self-mettle,** *s.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

"A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

* **self-motion,** *s.* Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

"Matter is not endued with *self-motion*."—*Cheyne: Philos. Principles.*

self-moved, *a.* Moved by inherent power, without external impulse.

* **self-movent,** *a.* The same as SELF-MOVING (q.v.).

"Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movent*."—*Grew.*

self-moving, *a.* Moving by inherent power, without external impulse.

* **self-murder,** *s.* The murder of one's self; suicide.

"By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime."—*Temple.*

* **self-murderer,** *s.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide.

* **self-neglecting,** *a.* A neglecting of one's self. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

* **self-occupied** *a.* Occupied with one's own thoughts or affairs.

"The careless stillness of a thinking mind
Self-occupied." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

* **self-offence,** *s.* One's own offence.

"More nor less to others paying,
Than by *self-offences* weighing."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 2.

self-opinion, *s.*

* 1. One's own opinion.

2. High or exalted opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceit.

"Confidence . . . distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self-opinion*, occasioned by ignorance or flattery."—*Collier: Of Confidence.*

***self-opinionated,** *a.* Self-opinioned.

***self-opinioned,** *a.* Having a high or exalted opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceited.

"He may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician."—*South.*

self-originating, *a.* Originating in, produced by, or beginning with one's self or itself.

***self-partiality,** *s.* A bias or partiality towards one's self.

self-perplexed, *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

***self-pity,** *s.* Pity on one's self.

"This pity, which some people *self-pity* call."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

***self-pleached,** *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth.

self-pleasing, *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes or feelings.

***self-pointed,** *a.* Pointed or directed at or towards one's self.

"At times both wish'd for and implored,
At times sought with *self-pointed* sword."
Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

***self-poise,** *s.* Self-possession.

"Yet he displayed excellent qualifications for either soldier or citizen—*self-poise,* a quick intelligence, close application to the task in hand."—*Century Mag.,* Jan., 1884, p. 453.

***self-poised,** *a.* Balancing one's self. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I've watch'd you now a full half-hour
Self-pois'd upon that yellow flower."
Wordsworth: To a Butterfly.

self-pollution, *s.* The same as SELF-ABUSE, 2. (q.v.).

self-possessed, *a.* Calm, composed; having self-possession.

self-possession, *s.* Possession of one's powers; calmness, composure, self-control, self-command.

"Submissive, yet with *self-possession* mann'd."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 3.

self-praise, *s.* The praise of one's self; self-applause.

"*Self-praise* is no recommendation."—*Old Proverb.*

***self-preference,** *s.* Preference of one's self to others.

self-preservation, *s.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

"*Self-preservation* bade, and I must kill or die."
Scott: Don Roderick, vii.

***self-pride,** *s.* Pride in one's own character, powers, or capabilities; self-esteem, vanity.

***self-profit,** *s.* One's own profit, advantage, or interest; self-interest.

self-propagating, *a.* Propagating by one's self or itself.

self-registering, *a.* Registering automatically; applied to an instrument so contrived as to register automatically indications of phenomena, whether continuously, or at stated times, or at the maxima or minima of variations: as, a *self-registering* thermometer.

self-regulated, *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

***self-regulative,** *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.

self-reliance, *s.* Reliance on one's powers or resources.

self-reliant, self-relying, *a.* Relying or depending on one's own powers or resources; self-dependent.

self-renouncing, *a.* Renouncing one's own rights or claims.

"That *self-renouncing* wisdom."
Cowper: Truth, 568.

self-renunciation, *s.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

self-repellency, *s.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body; the quality or state of being self-repelling.

self-repelling, *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

***self-repetition,** *s.* The act of repeating one's own words or actions; the saying or doing of what one has already said or done.

self-reproach, *s.* The act of reproaching, censuring, or condemning one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

"To mitigate as gently as I could,
The sting of *self-reproach* with healing words."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

self-reproached, *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.

self-reproaching, *a.* Reproaching one's self.

self-reproachingly, *adv.* By reproaching one's self; with self-reproaches.

self-reproof, *s.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

self-reproved, *a.* Reproved by one's own conscience.

self-reproving, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Reproving one's self; reproving by conscience.

B. *Assubst.:* The reproof of one's conscience; self-reproach.

"He's full of alteration and *self-reproving.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 1.

self-repugnant, *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory.

self-repulsive, *a.* Repulsive in or by one's self or itself.

self-respect, *s.* Respect for one's self or one's own character and reputation.

"Allured him, sunk so low in *self-respect.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***self-respecting,** *a.* Having self-respect.

"This *self-respecting* Nature prompts, and this Wisdom enjoins." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vi.

self-restrained, *a.* Restrained by one's self, or by one's own power of will; self-controlled.

"Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Power, *self-restrained,* the people best obey."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

self-restraint, *s.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-control, self-command.

***self-reverence,** *s.* Reverence or respect for one's own character or reputation; self-respect.

***self-reverent,** *a.* Having self-respect; self-respecting.

self-righteous, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic.

self-righteousness, *s.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; pharisaical righteousness.

"Perhaps that Babylonish vest,
Self-righteousness, provokes the rod."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xliii.

***self-rolled,** *a.* Rolled or coiled on itself. (*Milton: P. L.,* ix. 183.)

***self-ruined,** *a.* Ruined by one's own acts or conduct.

self-sacrifice, *s.* Sacrifice of one's self, or of one's own interests or advantage.

"Together we have learned to prize
Forbearance and *self-sacrifice.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

self-sacrificing, *a.* Sacrificing one's self, or one's own interest or advantage.

"Bearing to Heaven that precious sigh
Of pure, *self-sacrificing* love."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

self-same, *a.* The very same; identical.

"That *self-same* day, by fight or by surprise,
To win the mount of God." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 37.

self-satisfied, *a.* Satisfied with one's self.

self-satisfying, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

"Then farewell all *self-satisfying* schemes."
Cowper: Truth, 7.

***self-scorn,** *s.* Scorn of one's self.

self-seeker, *s.* One who seeks his own interest or advantage.

self-seeking, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfish.

"Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self-seeking* wretch."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

B. *As subst.:* The act of seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfishness.

***self-severe,** *a.* Severe or harsh towards one's self. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes,* 827.)

self-slain, *a.* Slain or killed by one's self; suicide.

***self-slaughter,** *s.* The killing of one's self; suicide.

"And sanction with *self-slaughter* the dull lie
Which snared me here."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, 9.

***self-slaughtered,** *a.* Killed by one's self.

"Himself on her *self-slaughtered* body threw."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,733.

***self-society,** *s.* The society of one's self alone; solitude.

"Moreover, I have observed that he is too much given to his study and *self-society,* especially to converse with dead men, I mean books."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. ii., let. 51.

***self-sought,** *a.* Sought voluntarily.

"His life was one long war with *self-sought* foes,
Or friends by him self-banished."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 60.

self-styled, *a.* Called or styled by one's self; so called, pretended.

self-subdued, *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means.

***self-substantial,** *a.* Composed or consisting of one's own substance.

"Thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy life's flame with *self-substantial* fuel."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 1.

self-subversive, *a.* Overturning or subverting one's self or itself.

self-sufficiency, *self-sufficience, *s.*

1. The quality or state of being self-sufficient; inherent fitness for all ends and purposes, independent of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

"The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all."—*Bentley.*

2. An overweening opinion of one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; excessive confidence in one's own powers or capabilities.

"That *self-sufficiency* now mentioned may have been of service to them in this particular."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. viii.

self-sufficient, *a.*

1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or of fulfilling one's own desires without the aid of others.

"Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient,* and such as can never need any mortal assistance."—*South: Sermons.*

2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; haughty, overbearing.

"This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among snares."—*Watts.*

***self-sufficing,** *a.* Sufficient for one's self or for itself; without external aid; self-sufficient.

self-supported, *a.* Supported by itself without any extraneous aid.

"Few *self-supported* flowers endure the wind."
Cowper: Task, iii. 657.

self-supporting, *a.* Supporting one's self or itself without aid or contribution from others.

"The guarantors be called upon for no further payment, and the whole movement become *self-supporting.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 17, 1885.

self-sustained, *a.* Sustained or supported by one's self.

self-taught, *a.* Taught by one's self.

***self-tempted,** *a.* Tempted by one's self. (*Milton. P. L.,* iii. 130.)

***self-thinking,** *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinion irrespective of others.

***self-thought,** *s.* A private thought.

"Till all thy *self-thoughts* curdle into hate."
Byron: A Sketch.

self-tormentor, *s.* One who torments or harasses himself.

self-torture, *s.* Torture or pain inflicted on one's self.

***self-torturing,** *a.* Torturing or tormenting one's self.

"The *self-torturing* sophist, wild Rousseau."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 77.

***self-trust,** *s.* Trust or reliance on one's self; self-reliance; trust or confidence in one's self.

"Where is truth if there be no *self-trust?*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 188.

* **self-view,** *s.*

1. A view of one's self or of one's own character or actions.

2. Regard or care for one's own interests.

* **self-violence,** *s.* Violence to one's self. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,584.)

self-will, *s.* One's own will; obstinacy.

"Then obstinate *self-will* confirms him so." *Cowper: Progress of Error*, 548.

self-willed, *a.* Governed by one's own will; obstinate; not accommodating or compliant.

"For I was wayward, bold, and wild,
A *self-will'd* imp, a grandame's child."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

* **self-willedness,** *s.* Self-will, obstinacy.

"Her ladyship's *self-willedness*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xi.

self-worship, *s.* The idolizing of one's self.

self-worshipper, *s.* One who worships or idolizes himself.

* **self-wrong,** *s.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

"But, lest myself be guilty of *self-wrong*." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

† **sĕlf'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-hood.*] Individuality, independence of thought and action. (Modelled on *manhood.*)

sĕlf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *self*; *-ish.*] Caring only or chiefly for self; attentive only to one's own interests; void of regard for others; proceeding from or characterized by a love of self; actuated by or proceeding from a regard to private ends or advantage. (A word of Puritan origin.)

"When they [the Presbyterians] saw that he was not *selfish* (it is a word of their own new mint)."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 129.

sĕlf'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *selfish*; *-ly.*] In a selfish manner; with a regard only for one's own interests, ends, or advantage.

"He can your merit *selfishly* approve." *Pope: Prol. to Sat.*, 298.

sĕlf'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *selfish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interests, ends, or advantage; the quality or state of being self-interested.

"While nought save narrow *selfishness* succeeds,
And low design." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv.

* **sĕlf'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-ism.*] Devotedness to self; selfishness.

* **sĕlf'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-ist.*] One who is wholly devoted to self; a selfish person.

* **sĕlf'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *self*; *-less.*] Having no regard for self; unselfish.

"As high as woman in her *selfless* mood." *Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien*, 298.

* **sĕlf'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *selfless*; *-ly.*] In an unselfish manner.

* **sĕlf'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *selfless*; *-ness.*] Freedom from selfishness.

"They may not be able to boast the Christian *selflessness* of Mr. L."—*World*, Nov. 15, 1882.

* **sĕlf'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-ness.*] Self-love, selfishness.

"Shall I, a son and subject, seem to dare,
For any *selfness*, to set realms on fire?"
Lord Brooke: Mustapha.

* **sĕlf'-tīme,** *s.* [Eng. *self*, and *time.*] The exact moment, the point of time.

"At which *selftime* the house seemed all on fire." *Marlowe: Faustus*, v. 4.

sĕ-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *selinon*; Gr. σέλινον (*selinon*) = a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: Milk-parsley; a genus of Angelicidæ. Umbellifers from Europe, Madeira, the Caucasus, &c. The old *Selinum palustre* is now *Peucedanum palustre.*

sĕl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Low Lat. *selio*, genit. *selionis*; Fr. *sillon* = a ridge, a furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows, of a breadth sometimes greater and sometimes less.

sĕll (1), *s.* [Sell, *v.*] An imposition, a cheat; a trick successfully played at another's expense. (*Slang.*)

* **sĕll** (2), * **cell,** * **selle,** *s.* [Fr. *selle*, from Lat. *sella* = a seat.]

1. A seat, a throne.

2. A saddle.

"On his broad shield, bitt not, but glauncing fell
On his horse necke before the quilted *sell*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 4.

sĕll, * **selle,** * **sille,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sellan*, *sillan*, *syllan* = to give, to hand over; cogn. with Icel. *selja* = to hand over to another; Dan. *sælge*; Sw. *sälja*; O. H. Ger. *saljan*; M. H. Ger. *sellen*; Goth. *saljan* = to offer a sacrifice; Lithuan. *sulyti* = to proffer, to offer.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To transfer, as property of any kind, or the exclusive right of possession, to another for an equivalent; to give or dispose of for a consideration, especially for money; to vend. It is the correlative to *buy*; one *buys* what another *sells*. (*Genesis* xxxvii. 27.)

2. To make a matter of bargain and sale of; to accept a price, reward, or bribe for; to betray for a reward; to be unfaithful to.

"Thou alone couldst hate me,
Thy husband, slight me, *sell* me, and forego me."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 940.

II. *Fig.*: To impose upon, to cheat, to trick; to play a trick on. (*Slang.*) (Generally used in the pa. par.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To have commerce or dealing; to deal.

"I will buy with you, *sell* with you, but I will not eat with you."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

2. To be sold; to fetch a price: as, Good wares will always *sell*.

¶ 1. *To sell one's life dearly*: To cause great loss to those by whom one is killed; to avenge one's self dearly on an enemy before losing one's life.

2. *To sell one up*: To sell one's goods to satisfy his creditors.

3. *To sell out*:

(1) To dispose of all one's belongings, goods, shares, &c.

(2) To sell one's commission in the army, and retire from the service. (*English.*)

"So he *sold out*, left his regiment, married, and settled down."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

sĕll, *a.* & *s.* [See def.] Self. *Sells* = ourselves, themselves.

"We'll gang quietly about our job our twa *sells*, and naebody the wiser for 't."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

sĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a seat, a saddle.]

Anat.: Anything saddle-shaped.

sella-turcica, *s.* (The Turkish saddle.) [Pituitary-fossa.]

sĕl'-læ-form, *a.* [Lat. *sella* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Saddle-shaped.

sĕll'-a-īte, *s.* [After Signor Sella, the Italian mineralogist and statesman; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring with anhydrite at Geibroula, near Moutiers, Savoy. Hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 2·972; lustre, vitreous; fracture, conchoidal; colourless; transparent. Compos.: uncertain, but believed to be a fluoride of magnesium.

sĕl'-lan-dērṣ, sĕl'-lĕn-dērṣ, *s.* [Fr. *solandies.*] A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

* **selle** (1), *s.* [Cell.]

* **sĕlle** (2), *s.* [Sell (2), *s.*]

* **selle** (3), *s.* [Sill.]

sĕl'-lĕn-dērṣ, *s.* [Sellanders.]

sĕll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sell*, v.; *-er.*] One who sells; a vender.

"Plenty of buyers, but few *sellers*."—*Locke: Lowering of Interest.*

sĕll'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Sell, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Disposing of by sale; offering for sale; vending.

2. For sale; offered for sale; purchasable at: as, The *selling* price of any commodity.

sĕl'-tẽrṣ, *s.* [Seltzer.]

sĕltz'-ẽr, *s.* [A corrupt. of Selters.] Seltzer-water (q.v.).

seltzer-water, *s.*

Chem.: A carbonated mineral water imported from Lower Selters, in the duchy of Nassau. It contains common salt and the carbonates of soda, magnesia, and lime, and is recommended as a mild stimulant and diuretic. An artificial seltzer for domestic use is prepared by adding minute quantities of common salt and carbonate of soda to distilled water, and highly impregnating with carbonic acid gas.

sĕl'-vage (age as ĭg), *s.* [Selvedge.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as Selvedge (q.v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Locksmith.*: The edge-plate of a lock through which the bolt shoots.

2. *Naut.*: [Selvagee].

sĕl-va-ġeē', *s.* [Selvage.]

Naut.: A rope or ring made by a number of spun yarns laid parallel and secured by lashings. Sometimes used in place of rope, being less likely to slip, and more elastic.

* **sĕlve,** *a.* [Self.]

sĕl'-vedġe, * **sĕl'-veġe (ve as vĭ),** *s.* [Lit. = self-edge, from O. Dut. *selfegge*, from *self* = self, and *egge* = edge; cf. Low Ger. *selfkant*, *selfende*; Ger. *selbende* = a self-end, a selvedge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The edge or list of cloth, woven so as to prevent ravelling; a woven border or border of close work on a fabric.

"Thou shalt make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvedge* in the coupling."—*Exodus* xxvi. 4.

2. *Naut.*: Selvagee (q.v.).

sĕl'-vedġed, sĕl'-vaġed (ve, va as vĭ), *a.* [Eng. *selvedg(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a selvedge; formed with a selvedge.

* **sĕlv'-en,** *a.* [Self.]

sĕlveṣ, *s. pl.* [Self.]

sĕl'-wȳn-īte, *s.* [After Dr. A. C. Selwyn; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, emerald-green mineral, found near Heathcote, Victoria, in the Upper Silurian formation. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·53; sub-translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, with some hydrons chromic oxide. Recent researches tend to support the view that it is a mixture.

* **sē'-lȳ,** *a.* [Seely.]

* **sē'-lȳ-nĕss,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *sely*; *-ness.*] Happiness, simplicity.

sĕm'-a-phōre, *s.* [Gr. σῆμα (*sēma*) = a sign, and Eng. suff. *-phore.*] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by visible signs, such as oscillating arms or flags by daylight, and by the disposition of lanterns by night. The various combinations may serve to indicate the numbers corresponding to certain expressions in a tabulated code, or may be employed to represent the letters of the alphabet. In the form represented in the illustration, introduced into England in 1795, the signal arms were each made to assume one of six different positions when required. By various combinations of these positions, the alphabet, numerals up to ten, arbitrary signs and symbols could be represented. A simple form of the apparatus is used on railways to regulate the movements of trains.

SEMAPHORE.

semaphore-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Desmodium gyrans.* So called from its movements.

sĕm-a-phŏr'-ĭc, sĕm-a-phŏr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *semaphor(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic.

"Under the Emperor Nicholas I., a magnificent and expensive *semaphoric* system was introduced into Russia."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Semaphore.*

sĕm-a-phŏr'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *semaphorical*; *-ly.*] By means of a semaphore.

* **sĕm'-a-phōr-ĭst,** * **sĕ-măph'-ōr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *semaphor(e)*, *-ist.*] One who has charge of a semaphore.

sē-mą-tŏl′-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. σῆμα (*sēma*), genit. σήματος (*sēmatos*) = a sign; suff. *-ology.*] The doctrine of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

*** sĕm′-blą-ble,** *a. & s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Like, resembling, similar.

"What that he saith, I hold it ferm and stable,
I say the same, or elles thing *semblable.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 9,374.

B. *As subst.:* That which is like or resembles; likeness, representation.

"His *semblable*, yea himself."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

*** sĕm′-blą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *semblab(le), -ly.*] In a similar manner; similarly.

"*Semblably* furnish'd like the king himself."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 3.

sĕm′-blançe, * sem-blaunce, *s.* [Fr. *semblance;* from *sembler* = to seem, to appear, from Lat. *similo, simulo* = to simulate (q.v.).]

1. Likeness, resemblance, appearance, similitude, show.

"High words that bore
Semblance of worth."
Milton: P. L., i. 529.

2. Exterior figure or appearance; exterior.

"Midst sorrow showing joyous *semblance* for his sake."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 44.

*3. A form of figure representing something; a likeness, an image.

"The lonely hour presents again
The *semblance* of thy gentle shade."
Byron: If Sometimes in the Haunts of Men.

*** sĕm′-blant, * sem-blaunt,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *semblant,* pr. par. of *sembler* = to seem, to appear.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like, resembling.

2. Appearing; seeming rather than real; apparent.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Show, appearance, figure, resemblance, outward appearance.

"Wept and made *semblaunt* of all sorowe and heynes."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxxxi.

2. The face.

"Hei bowiden her *semblaunt* into erthe."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiv. 5.

*** sĕm′-blą-tĭve,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Resembling, seeming.

"And all is *semblative* a woman's part."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

*** sem-blaunt,** *a. & s.* [SEMBLANT.]

sĕm′-ble, *v.i.* [Fr. *sembler* = to seem, from Lat. *similo, simulo* = to simulate (q.v.); Sp. *semblar;* Ital. *semblare.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To imitate; to make a likeness or representation.

"When *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

2. *Law:* Used impersonally, generally in the abbreviated form, *sem,* or *semb* = it seems, and commonly prefixed to a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case), which has not been directly settled, but on which the court indicates its opinion.

*** sĕm′-ble,** *a.* [SEMBLE, *v.*] Like, similar.

"Bare the *semble* stile."
Hudson: Judith, i. 80.

sĕm′-ê, *a.* [Fr. = sown.]

Her.: A term employed to describe a field or charge powdered or strewn over with figures, as stars, billets, crosses, &c. (Called also Powdered.)

SEME.

sē-mĕ-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. σημεῖον (*sēmeion*) = a mark, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit. So called from its furnishing marking-ink. See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Flowers polygamous; calyx five-cleft; petals and stamens five; styles three; nut compressed, heart-shaped, on a thick and depressed torus. *Semecarpus Anacardium* is a decidnous tree, growing in the sub-Himalayan tract, from the Sutlej eastwards, and ascending to 3,500 feet. It is called the Marking-nut tree because the pericarp of the fruit contains a bitter and astringent principle used everywhere in India for marking-ink; with lime-water it is made into an ordinary ink; and it is also used as a black dye. Pounded and boiled in rape-oil, it stays putrefaction when begun in a hide. The resin of the tree yields the varnish of Sylhet. An oil derived from it, mixed with the milk of Euphorbia, is made in the Satpoora hills into birdlime. The acrid juice of the nuts is used also in rheumatism and leprosy, and to ward off the attacks of white ants. Its seeds, called Malacca-beans or Marsh-nuts, are eaten; so is the yellow fleshy cap surrounding the seeds, which is roasted in ashes. The wood of the tree is sometimes burnt as charcoal. *S. panduratus,* a tree growing in Pegu and Mastaban, and *S. travancorica,* found in the Tinnevelly and Travancore Hills, abound in a caustic black juice or resin.

sē-meī-ŏg′-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. σημεῖον (*sēmeion*) = a sign, a mark, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The doctrine of signs; specif., in pathology, a description of the marks or symptoms of disease.

sē-meī-ō-lŏǧ′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *semeiolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to semeiology; specif., pertaining to the symptoms of disease.

sē-meī-ŏl′-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. σημεῖον (*sēmeion*) = a mark, a sign, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine of signs; semeiotics.

sē-meī-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. σημεῖον (*sēmeion*) = a sign.] Pertaining to signs; pertaining or relating to semeiotics; specifically, relating to the symptoms of disease; symptomatic.

sē-meī-ŏt′-ĭcs, *s.* [SEMEIOTIC.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs; semeiology.

2. *Pathol.:* The branch of medical science which investigates the symptoms of disease; symptomatology, semeiology.

Sĕm′-ĕ-lē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythol.* A daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Dionysos.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 86].

3. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Tellinidæ. Shell rounded and sub-equilateral, the beaks turned forward; hinge teeth 2-2, partial sinus deep, rounded. Recent species sixty, from the warmer seas; fossil thirty, from the Eocene of America and Europe onward. (*Woodward.*)

*** seme-liche, * seme-ly,** *a.* [SEEMLY.]

sĕm′-ĕl-îne, *s.* [Lat. *semen lini* = flax-seed, linseed.]

Min.: A variety of sphene (q.v.), occurring in small greenish crystals in the trachytic lavas of Lake Laach, Rhine.

*** seme-ly-hede,** *s.* [SEEMLIHEAD.]

sē′-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = seed, from the same root as *sero* = to sow.]

1. The seed or prolific fluid of male animals; sperm; the secretion of a testicle.

2. The seed of plants, or the matured ovule.

semen-contra, *s.* [SEMENCINE.]

sē-mĕn′-çīne, *s.* [Lat. *semen* = seed, and *cynæ,* genit. of *cyna* = an Arabian tree producing cotton.]

Pharm.: A strong aromatic drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary. It is supposed to consist of the leaves, broken peduncles, and unexpanded flowers of various Artemisias. Called also Wormwood and Semen-contra.

*** sĕm-ēse′,** *a.* [Lat. *semi* = half, and *esus,* pa. par. of *edo* = to eat.] Half-eaten.

*** sĕ-mĕs′-tĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *semestris* = half-yearly, from *sex* = six, and *mensis* = a month.] A period or term of six months.

sĕm-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. = half (reduced to *sem-* before a vowel); cogn. with Gr. ἡμι- (*hēmi-*) = half; A.S. = *sám-,* as in *sám-wís* = half-wise; Sansc. *sámi* = half.] A prefix, denoting half, half of, in part, or partially. It is largely used in compounds, the meanings being, as a rule, sufficiently obvious.

semi-acid, *a.* Half-acid, sub-acid.

semi-amplexicaul, *a.*

Bot.: Half embracing the stem.

semi-anatropous, *a.*

Bot. (*Of an ovule*): Parallel with the funiculus.

semi-angle, *s.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

semi-annual, *a.* Half-yearly.

semi-annually, *adv.* Occurring or recurring once in every six months.

semi-annular, *a.* Half-round; having the figure of half a ring; forming a semi-circle.

"Another boar-tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semi-annular* figure."—*Grew: Museum.*

semi-aperture, *s.* The half of an aperture.

Semi-Arian, *a. & s.* [SEMIARIAN.]

semi-attached, *a.*

1. Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

2. The same as SEMI-DETACHED (q.v.).

semi-barbarian, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Half-savage, half-civilized; partially civilized.

B. *As subst.:* One who is in a state of semi-barbarism.

semi-barbaric, *a.* Semi-barbarous; partially civilized.

semi-barbarism, *s.* The quality or state of being only partially civilized.

semi-barbarous, *a.* Half-civilized, semi-barbarian.

*** semi-brief,** *s.* A semibreve (q.v.).

semi-bull, *s.* [Lat. *bulla dimidia, blanca, defectiva.*]

Eccles.: A bull published by a Pope before his enthronement. His name does not appear on the seal, the reverse of which is left blank. Formerly such bulls needed ratification after the Pope's coronation, but they were declared valid by Nicholas IV. (1288-92).

semi-calcined, *a.* Half-calcined, partially calcined.

semi-castrate, *v.t.* To deprive of one testicle.

semi-castration, *s.* Half-castration; deprivation of one testicle.

semi-chorus, *s.*

Music: A chorus, or part of a chorus, performed by half or a part of the full chorus.

*** semi-circled,** *a.* Semicircular.

"In a *semi-circled* farthingale."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

semi-circumference, *s.* Half the circumference.

semi-column, *s.* A half column.

semi-columnar, *a.*

Bot.: Columnar on one side only.

semi-conscious, *a.* Half or partially conscious.

semi-crustaceous, *a.* Half or partially crustaceous in texture.

semi-crystalline, *a.* Half or imperfectly crystalline.

semi-cylinder, *s.* Half a cylinder.

semi-cylindric, semi-cylindrical, *a.* Half cylindrical.

Semi-cylindrical leaf:

Bot.: A leaf convex on one side and flat on the other.

SEMI-CYLINDRICAL LEAF.
1. Leaf. 2. Section.

semi-deistical, *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism.

semi-detached, *a.* Partly separated; applied to one of two buildings which are detached from other buildings and joined together by a single party wall: as, a *semi-detached* villa.

semi-diameter, *s.* Half a diameter; a radius.

semi-demisemiquaver, *s.*

Music: A note of half the duration of a demi-semiquaver; the sixty-fourth part of a semibreve.

semi-diapason, *s.*

Music: An imperfect octave; an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

semi-diapente, *s.*
Music: An imperfect or diminished fifth.

* **semi-diaphaneity**, *s.* Half or partial transparency.

"The transparency or *semi-diaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies, may have an interest in the production of their colours."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

* **semi-diaphanous**, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

"Another piate, finely variegated with a *semi-diaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

semi-diatessaron, *s.*
Music: An imperfect or diminished fourth.

semi-ditone, semi-ditono, *s.*
Music: A minor third.

semi-diurnal, *a.*
Astronomy:
1. Pertaining to or completed in half a day or twelve hours; continuing for half a day.
2. (*Of an arc*): Traversed in half the time a heavenly body is above the horizon.

semi-dome, *s.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section.

semi-double, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As substantive:*
Roman Ritual:
1. A feast in which the antiphons in the Divine office are half-doubled, *i.e.*, in which half the antiphon is recited before the psalm or canticle, and the whole after the Gloria, instead of the whole antiphon being repeated before and after the psalm or canticle, as on a double.
* 2. The name was formerly applied to a feast on which the ferial office and the office of the feast were combined. [Double, *s.*, C. II. 1.]
B. *As adjective:*
Hort. & Bot.: Having the external flowers converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect.

* **semi-fable**, *s.* A mixture of truth and fable; half truth, half fable.

semi-fidel, *a.* Sceptical, but not infidel. (*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xv.)

* **semi-flexed**, *a.* Half bent.

* **semi-floret**, *s.*
Bot.: Among florists, a half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue; a semi-floscule. (*Bailey.*)

semi-floscular, *a.* [Semi-flosculous.]

semi-floscule, *s.* [Semi-floret.]

semi-flosculous, semi-floscular, *a.*
Bot.: Having the corolla split, and turned to one side. Example, the ligule of Composites.

semi-fluid, *a.* & *s.*
A. *As adj.:* Imperfectly fluid.
B. *As subst.:* A substance imperfectly fluid.

"Phlegm, or pituite, is a sort of *semi-fluid.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

semi-formed, *a.* Half-formed, imperfectly-formed.

* **semi-god**, *s.* A demigod.

semi-grand, *a.* Applied to a pianoforte having the shape and movement of a grand, but possessing only two strings to a note.

semi-horal, *a.* Half-hourly.

semi-indurated, *a.* Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

semi-Judaizers, *s. pl.*
Church Hist.: A sect of Socinians, founded by Francis Davides, a Hungarian, who denied that prayer or any other religious worship should be offered to Jesus Christ. Davides was thrown into prison, where he died in 1579. (*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 712.)

semi-ligneous, *a.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Half or partially ligneous or wooden.
2. *Bot.* (*Of a stem*): Half ligneous; woody at the base, herbaceous at the top. Used of undershrubs (q.v.).

semi-liquid, *a.* Semi-fluid.

semi-liquidity, *s.* The quality or state of being semi-liquid.

semi-membranosus, *s.* [Semi-membranous.]

semi-membranous, *a.*
Anat.: Half membranous. Used of the *semi-membranosus* muscle, which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and joins the tibia by a tendon.

semi-menstrual, *a.* Half-monthly; specifically applied to an inequality of the tide, which goes through its changes every half-month.

* **semi-metal**, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Semi-metals* are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine; to these may be added the semi-metallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx."—*Hill.*

semi-metallic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a semi-metal; partially metallic in character.

* **semi-minim**, *s.*
Music: Half a minim; a crotchet.

semi-mute, *a.* & *s.*
A. *As adj.:* Applied to a person who, owing to a loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.
B. *As subst.:* A semi-mute person.

semi-Norman, *a.*
Arch.: Of or relating to a style of Gothic architecture prevalent, according to Bloxham, about A.D. 1140–1200.

"The west doorway is also of *semi-Norman* character; the arch is pointed, the face is enriched with the zigzag and semi-hexagonal mouldings, and the shafts of the jambs are banded and have capitals of stiffly-sculptured foliage."—*Bloxham: Gothic Architecture*, p. 151.

semi-nude, *a.* Partially nude; half-naked.

semi-nymph, *s.*
Entom.: A nymph or larva of an insect which undergoes only a slight change in passing to maturity; a larva of the sub-class Hemimetabola (q.v.).

* **semi-opacous**, *a.* Semi-opaque.

"*Semi-opacous* bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies."—*Boyle.*

semi-opal, *s.*
Min.: A variety of opal (q.v.) holding an intermediate position, both in chemical composition and physical characters, between true opal and chalcedony.

semi-opaque, *a.* Half opaque, half transparent.

semi-orbicular, *a.* Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

* **semi-ordinate**, *s.*
Conic Sections: A term used by some of the old writers to designate half of a chord of a curve perpendicular to an axis. It is now called an ordinate.

semi-osseous, *a.* Of a bony nature, but only half so hard as bone.

semi-palmate, semi-palmated, *a.*
Ornith. & Zool.: Having the feet webbed only half-way down the toes.

semi-parabola, *s.*
Math.: A curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

semi-pelagian, *s.* & *a.* [Semipelagian.]

semi-pellucid, *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent.

"A light grey *semi-pellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat."—*Woodward.*

* **semi-pellucidity**, *s.* The quality or state of being semi-pellucid; semi-transparency.

* **semi-perspicuous**, *a.* Half-transparent; semi-pellucid.

"A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semi-perspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns."—*Grew.*

* **semi-proof**, *s.* Half-proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness.

* **semi-quadrate**, * **semi-quartile**, *s.*
Astrol.: An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

semi-Quietists, *s. pl.*
Church Hist.: The name given to those who professed a modified form of Quietism in the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

"In more modern times, Fénelon and Madame Guyon have taught Quietism. They are, however, usually called *semi-Quietists.*"—*McClintock & Strong: Encyc. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 847.

* **semi-quintile**, *s.*
Astrol.: An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

semi-recondite, *a.* Half hidden or concealed; specif. in entomology, of the head of an insect when half-hidden in the thorax.

semi-reticulate, *a.* [Half-netted.]

semi-savage, *a.* & *s.*
A. *As adj.:* Half savage; imperfectly tamed or civilized.
B. *As subst.:* One who is imperfectly tamed or civilized.

semi-Separatists, *s. pl.*
Church Hist.: A name given in the seventeenth century to certain persons who would listen to the sermons of clergymen of the Establishment, but would not be present during the prayers. (*Pagitt: Heresiography* (ed. 1562), p. 94.)

semi-septate, *a.*
Bot.: Half septate; having a partition which does not advance far enough to cut the fruit into which it penetrates into two cells.

* **semi-sextile**, *s.*
Astrol.: A semi-sixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle. (*Bailey.*)

* **semi-smile**, *s.* A half laugh; a forced laugh or grin.

semi-sospiro, *s.*
Music: A quaver rest.

semi-spheric, semi-spherical, *a.* Having the figure of a half sphere.

semi-spheroidal, *a.* Formed like a half-spheroid.

semi-spinal, *a.* Half-spinal; applied to the *semispinalis* muscle, which extends from transverse processes to spines of the vertebræ. It is divided into the *semispinalis colli* and the *s. dorsi.*

semi-spinalis, *s.* [Semi-spinal.]

semi-steel, *s.* Puddled steel. (*Amer.*)

semi-tangent, *s.* In spherical projection, the tangent of half an arc.

semi-tendinose, *a.*
Anat.: Half tendinous. (Used of the *semi-tendinosus* muscle arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and descending the back of the thigh.) About its middle it is traversed by a thin, oblique, tendinous intersection.

semi-tendinosus, *s.* [Semi-tendinose.]

† **semi-terete**, *a.* [Half-terete.]

semi-transept, *s.*
Arch.: The half of a transept or cross aisle.

semi-transparency, *s.* The quality or state of being semi-transparent.

semi-transparent, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

semi-Universalists, *s. pl.*
Church Hist.: A name given to those members of the Reformed Churches in Germany who held that God wishes to make all men happy, but only on condition of their believing; and that this faith originates from the sovereign and irresistible operation of God, or from the free, unconditional, and sovereign election of God. (*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 816.)

semi-verticillate, *a.* Partially verticillate.

semi-vitreous, *a.* Partially vitreous.

semi-vitrifaction, *s.*
1. The quality or state of being imperfectly vitrified.
2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

semi-vitrified, *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

semi-vocal, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

semi-vowel, *s.* A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature both of a vowel and a consonant; an articulation which is accompanied by an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure, as the sounds of *l, m, r*, also the sign representing such sound.

semi-weekly, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Happening or issued twice a week.

B. *As subst.:* A semi-weekly periodical.

Sĕm-ĭ-är'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *Arian* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Semiarians. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): (See extract).

"Another party known as *Semiarians*, a name they received about 358, when they held a famous Synod at Ancyra, confessed that the Son was like in substance to the Father (*homoios kat' ousian*). Basil of Ancyra, Eustathius of Sebaste, Macedonius, and Amentius of Milan, were the most noted among them."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 50.

Sĕm-ĭ-är'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Semiarian*; -*ism*.]

Church Hist.: The tenets or practice of the Semiarians.

"The second Sirmian Synod, in 357, condemned the Semiarian as well as the orthodox formula, while *Semiarianism* secured a fresh victory in the third council held at the same place."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 50.

sĕm-ĭ-bĕn'-zĭd-ăm, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*; Eng. *benz(ene)*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance, and Eng. *am(monium)*.]

Chem.: A name given by Zinin to a compound produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzene.

sĕm'-ĭ-brēve, * **sem-i-brief,** *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *breve* (q.v.).]

Music: A note of half the duration or time of a breve. It is equivalent in time to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demi-semiquavers.

sĕm'-ĭ-çir-cle, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circle* (q.v.).]

1. A half circle; one of the two equal parts into which a circle is divided by its diameter.

2. A surveying-instrument for taking angles.

3. Any body in the form of a semicircle.

sĕm-ĭ-çir'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circular* (q.v.).] Having the form of a semicircle; half round.

"That *semicircular* variety we generally call the rainbow."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. iv.

semicircular-canals, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Three bony tubes above and beneath the vestibule of the ear, into which they open by five apertures, the contiguous ends of two of the canals being joined. (*Quain.*)

sĕm'-ĭ-cō-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *colon* (q.v.).]

Gram. & Punct.: A mark or point (;) used in punctuation to denote a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon and more than that of the comma. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.

sĕm-ĭ-cŏn'-flû-ent, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *confluent*.]

Anat.: Half-confluent. Used spec. of a kind of small-pox (q.v.).

* **sĕm'-ĭ-cōpe,** * **sem-y-cope,** *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *cope* (q.v.).] An ancient clerical garment; a half-cloak or cope.

"Of double worsted was his *semicope*."
Chaucer: C. T., 262. (Prol.)

sĕm-ĭ-cū'-bĭc-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *cubical* (q.v.).]

Conic Sections: Applied to a parabola which may be referred to coordinate axes such that the squares of the ordinates of its points shall be to each other as the cubes of the abscissas of the same points.

* **sĕm-ĭ-cū'-bĭ-ŭm,** * **sĕm-ĭ-cū'-pĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *semi-* = half, and *cupa* = a tun, a cask.] A bath which only covers the lower extremities and hips; a half-bath; a hip-bath.

* **sĕm'-ĭ-form,** *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *form* (q.v.).] A half form; an imperfect form.

sĕm'-ĭ-lor, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Fr. *or* = gold.] An alloy for cheap jewellery, &c., consisting of copper five parts and zinc one part.

sĕm-ĭ-lû'-nar, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q.v.); Fr. *semilunaire*.] Resembling a half-moon in form.

semilunar-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A bone of the carpus articulating with the radius, the scaphoid, the cuneiform, the *Os magnum*, and the unciform bones.

semilunar-cartilages, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two crescent-shaped interarticular fibro-cartilages, the internal and the external, placed between the head of the tibia and the condyles of the femur.

semilunar-cavity, *s.*

Anat.: A cavity in the lower extremity of the radius, where it articulates with the ulna which moves within it.

semilunar-fold, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The remnant of the nictitating membrane. [MEMBRANA-NICTITANS.]

semilunar-ganglia, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two ganglionic masses occupying the upper and outer part of the solar or epigastric plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

semilunar-notch, *s.*

Anat.: The suprascapular notch (q.v.).

semilunar-valves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Three valves or flaps semilunar in form, at the orifice of the pulmonary artery.

* **sĕm-ĭ-lû'-nar-ȳ,** * **sĕm-ĭ-lû'-nāte,** *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *lunary, lunate* (q.v.).] Semilunar.

sĕm'-ĭn-al, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] [SEMEN.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the seed of plants or the semen of animals, or to the elements of reproduction: as, *seminal* weakness.

* 2. Contained in the seed; radical, germinal, original.

"Which *seminal* principle is a mixture of the divers particles of matter and spirit."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 76.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Seminal state.

"The *seminals* of other iniquities."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

seminal-leaf, *s.* [SEED-LEAF.]

* **sĕm-ĭn-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *seminal*; -*ity*.] The state of being seminal; the power of being produced.

"There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. i.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *seminal*; -*ly*.] Originally.

"Radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 470.

sĕm-ĭ-năph-thȳl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *naphthylamine*.]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_6)H_4N_2$. Naphthylene diamine. A base produced by the action of sulphydrate of ammonium on dinitronaphthalene. It crystallizes from alcohol in long shining needles, slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, melts at 160°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a dark violet solution. It forms crystalline salts with mineral and organic acids.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-ar-ĭst,** * **sĕm-ĭn-är'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *seminar(y)*; -*ist*, -*arian*.] A member of a seminary; specif., an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

"The compulsion on *seminarists* to serve for three years will paralyse the priesthood."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1886.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-ar-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *seminar(ium)* = a seed-plot, and Eng. suff. -*ize*.] To sow or plant. (*Ogilvie.*)

sĕm'-ĭn-ar-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *seminarium* = a seed-garden, from *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed; Fr. *séminaire*; Sp. & Ital. *seminario*.]

* 1. A seed-plot or seed-garden; a plot of ground in which seeds are sown to be afterwards transplanted; a nursery.

"As concerning *seminaries* and nource-gardens."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. x.

* 2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

"The *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* 3. Seminal state.

"The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species."—*Browne.*

* 4. A seed-bed, a source, an origin.

"Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

5. A place of education; a school, academy, college, or other institution for education.

"To establish *seminaries* to prepare men for the world, but to teach them to despise it."—*Knox: Essay* 128.

* 6. A seminarist.

"To mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

sĕm'-ĭn-ar-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *seminarius*.]

* 1. Pertaining or belonging to seed; seminal.

"*Seminary* vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory."—*Smith: On Old Age* (1666), p. 117.

2. Trained or educated in a foreign seminary: as, a *seminary* priest.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *seminatus*, pa. par. of *semino* = to sow; *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] [DISSEMINATE.] To sow, to spread, to propagate, to disseminate.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *seminatio*, from *seminatus*, pa. par. of *semino*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of sowing, spreading, or disseminating.

"For the fourth and last way, of secret *semination*, wherein we had been hitherto wholly deficient and asleep."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 494.

† 2. *Bot.:* (1) Seeding (*Loudon*); (2) The natural dispersal of seeds (*Martyn*).

* **sĕm'-ĭned,** * **sĕm'-ĭn-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] Thickly covered or strewn, as with seeds; semé.

"Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars."
Ben Jonson: Masques at Court.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or producing seed.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ĭc,** * **sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *facio* = to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen.

"In the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *seminific*; -*ation*.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. (*Hale.*)

† **sĕ-mĭn'-u-lŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *semen* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A spore.

sē-mĭ-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al, &c. [SEMEIOLOGICAL, &c.]

sē-mĭ-ŏ-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sauridæ, with distichous fulcra. There are two species, from the Lias.

sē-mĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Palæont.: A genus of Carangidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The dorsal, commencing immediately above the head, is enormously developed; the ventrals are long and slender, and thoracic, placed below and in advance of the pectorals, which are very small.

sē-mĭ-ŏp'-tẽr-a, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Standard-wing, a genus of Paradiseinæ, with one species, *Semioptera wallacii*, discovered by Mr. A. R. Wallace in 1858, in Batchian, one of the Moluccas, to which group it appears to be confined. Bill long, compressed, culmen much curved, tip emarginate; nostrils basal, oval, hidden by frontal plumes; wings rounded, fourth and fifth primaries equal and longest; tail moderate, slightly rounded; tarsi long, rather slender, covered by a single scale; toes slender, rather short; claws long, much curved, acute.

sĕm'-ĭ-pĕd, *s.* [Lat. *semi-* = half, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Pros.: A half-foot.

sĕm-ĭ-pē´-dal, *a.* [SEMIPED.]
Pros.: Containing a half-foot.

Sĕm-ĭ-pĕ-lā´-ġĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *Pelagian* (q.v.).]
A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the party described under B.
"The *Semipelagian* tenets which are often called the heresy of the Massilienses."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 759.
B. *As substantive:*
Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to certain persons who, chiefly in the fifth and sixth centuries, endeavoured to find a middle course between the doctrine of Augustine of Hippo and that of Pelagius on the subject of grace and the freedom of the human will. The name is principally confined to the followers of Cassian. [MASSILIANS.]
"The *Semipelagians* did not go as far as Pelagius."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 759.

Sĕm-ĭ-pĕ-lā´-ġĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Semipelagian*; *-ism*.]
Church Hist.: The doctrine that man can by his natural powers have and exercise faith in Christ, and a purpose of living a holy life, though none can persevere in this course unless constantly supported by divine assistance and grace.
"In 529 the Synod of Orange in South Gaul gave the death-blow to *Semipelagianism*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 760.

sĕm-ĭ-pĕn´-nĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *penniform* (q.v.).]
Anat. (*Of muscles*): Half penniform, half approaching the form of the plume of a feather.

* **sĕm-ĭ-phȳl-lĭd´-ĭ-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *semi-*; Mod. Lat. *phyllidia* (q.v.).]
Zool.: A division of Latreille's Gasteropoda, consisting of those having branchiæ on the right side of the body, under the border of the mantle, in a longitudinal series. Genera, Pleurobranchus and Umbrella (q.v.).

* **sĕm-ĭ-phȳl-lĭd´-ĭ-an**, *a.* & *s.* [SEMIPHYLLIDIA.]
A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Semiphyllidia (q.v.).
B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Semiphyllidia (q.v.).

† **sĕm-ĭ-plăn-tĭ-grā´-da**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Mod. Lat. *plantigrada* (q.v.).]
Zool.: A section of the Carnivora in which a portion of the sole is applied to the ground. Intermediate between the Plantigrada and the Digitigrada.

sĕm-ĭ-plăn´-tĭ-grāde, *a.* [SEMIPLANTIGRADA.] Placing part of the sole of the foot to the ground; of or belonging to the Plantigrada (q.v.).

sĕm-ĭ-plō-tī´-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *semiplot(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]
Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal short; dorsal elongate, with an osseous ray; lateral line running along middle of tail; barbels sometimes present. There are two genera: Cyprinion, from Persia and Syria, and Semiplotus, from Assam.

sĕm-ĭ-plō´-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Gr. πλωτός (*plōtos*).] [PLOTUS.] [SEMIPLOTINA.]

sĕm´-ĭ-quā-vĕr, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *quaver* (q.v.).]
Music: A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

* **sĕm´-ĭ-quā-vĕr**, *v.t.* [SEMIQUAVER, *s.*] To sound or sing, as in semiquavers.
"With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quavering and *semiquavering* care away."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

* **sem-i-soun**, *s.* [Lat. *semi* = half, and *sonus* = a sound.] A half sound; a low, broken, or indistinct sound. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,697.)

* **sĕm´-ĭ-tâure**, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Lat. *taurus* = a bull.] Half bull, half man.

Sĕm´-īte, *s.* & *a.* [SHEMITE.]
A. *As subst.:* A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race.
"None but the *Semites* have, since the dawn of the historic period, seriously disputed with our family the headship of the human race."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiii.
B. *As adj.:* Semitic (q.v.).

sĕm-ĭ-tĕr´-tian, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *tertian*.]
A. *As adj.:* Possessing the characters of a quotidian and a tertian ague. (Used of a quotidian fever which has remissions on the days when, if it were an ordinary tertian, it would intermit.
B. *As substantive:*
Pathol.: A semitertian fever.
"The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

Sĕ-mĭt´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Semit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race, or any of those kindred to it, as the ancient Phœnicians, the Arabians, and the Assyrians.

Semitic-languages, *s. pl.* The most important group of languages, after the Indo-European. It is marked by the triliterality of the roots and their inflection by internal change, by variation of vowel.
"The name '*Semitic-languages*' is used to designate a group of Asiatic and African languages, some living and some dead, namely, Hebrew and Phœnician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Geez and Amharic). The name which was introduced by Eichhorn (*Einleit. in das A. T.* (ed. 2nd), i. 45) is derived from the fact that most nations which speak or spoke these languages are descended, according to Genesis, from Shem, son of Noah."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 641.

sĕm´-ĭt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Semit(e)*; *-ism*.] A Semitic idiom or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.

sĕm´-ĭ-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *tone* (q.v.).]
Music: A half tone, or an approximate half of a tone; there are three kinds, greater, lesser, and natural. An interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* on the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *do* and *re*, or *sol* and *la*.
"A series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and there are twelve *semitones* in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode."—*Jones: Imitative Arts.*

sĕm-ĭ-tŏn´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *semiton(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

* **sĕm-ĭ-ŭn´-çĭ-al**, *a.* [SEMUNCIA.] Half an inch in size.
"Uncial or *semiuncial* letters."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 20.

sĕm´-mĭt, *s.* [Perhaps the same as *Samite* (q.v.), or a contract. of *chemisette*.] An undershirt, generally woollen. (*Scotch.*)

† **sĕm-nō-pĭ-thē´-çĭ-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *semnopithec(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [SEMNOPITHECINÆ.]

sĕm-nō-pĭth-ĕ-çī´-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *semnopithec(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]
1. *Zool.:* A sub-family of Simiadæ (q.v.). Pelvic limbs longer than pectoral; tail very long; no cheek pouches or vermiform appendix; sternum narrow; ischiatic callosities; third lower molar always with five tubercles. Two genera, Colobus and Semnopithecus. It was formerly made a family (Semnopithecidæ) of Primates (q.v.).
2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene onward.

sĕm-nō-pĭ-thē´-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. σεμνός (*semnos*) = sacred, and πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]
1. *Zool.:* Sacred monkeys, Sacred apes; the type-genus of the Semnopithecinæ, distinguished from Colobus by the presence of a small functional thumb and their absence from Africa. The species are numerous, spread over almost the whole of the Oriental region, wherever the forests are extensive. They extend along the Himalayas to beyond Simla; on the west of India they are not found north of 14° N. lat., on the east they extend into Arakan, and to Borneo and Java, but apparently not into Siam or Cambodia. One species (*Semnopithecus roxellana*) was discovered by Père David at Moupin, in East Thibet, where the winters are severe, and the whole vegetation is palæarctic. The monkeys of this genus vary much in size, the largest are bigger than a pointer; the body in all long and slightly made, and the tail pendulous. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.
2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Miocene of Greece and the Sivalik Hills, and the Pliocene of the South of France and Italy.

sĕm´-ō-la, **sĕm-ō-lĕl´-la**, *s.* [SEMOLINA.]

sĕm-ō-lī´-na, *s.* [Ital. *semolino*, *semolella*.]
Foods: A farinaceous food consisting of the fine hard parts of wheat, rounded by attrition in the mill-stones. The best is obtained from wheat grown in the southern parts of Europe.

se-môule´, *s.* [Fr.] Semolina (q.v.).

* **sĕm-pĕr-vĭr´-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *semper* = always, and *virens*, pr. par. of *vireo* = to be green.] Always green; evergreen.

* **sĕm´-pĕr-vīve**, *s.* [SEMPERVIVUM.] The house-leek.
"The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year."—*Bacon.*

sĕm-pĕr-vī´-vŭm, *s.* [Lat. *semper* = always, and *vivus* = living, alive. Named from their tenacity of life.]
Bot.: House-leek; a genus of Crassuleæ. Succulent herbs or undershrubs. Radicle leaves densely rosulate, stoloniferous from their axils, the cauline ones alternate; calyx six- to twenty-cleft; petals distinct or nearly so; stamens twice as many as the petals, or as many and opposite to them; follicles many-seeded; hypogynous scales laciniated, toothed, or wanting. Known species about forty, from Europe, North Africa, especially Madeira and the Canary islands. The Common House-leek (*S. tectorum*) is an European species, frequently planted in the United States in beds of leaf plants, &c. In Europe it is planted on walls, house roofs, &c. The leaves are very succulent and form close rosettes. The flower stem grows 6 to 12 inches high, and bears pale red, star-like flowers. The fishermen of Madeira rub their nets with the fresh leaves of *S. glutinosum*, then steep them in an alkaline liquor; this renders them as durable as if they were tanned.

sĕm-pĭ-tĕr´-nal, * **sĕm-pĭ-tĕr´-nall**, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*, from Lat. *sempiternus*, from *semper* = always; Sp. & Port. *sempiterno*; Ital. *sempiternale*, *sempiterno*.]
1. Of never-ending duration; everlasting, endless; having beginning, but no end.
"All truth is from the *sempiternal* source."
Cowper: Task, ii. 499.
2. Eternal, everlasting; without beginning or end.
"If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die?"
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

* **sĕm´-pĭ-tĕrne**, *a.* [Lat. *sempiternus*.] Sempiternal; everlasting.
"And his beinge is *sempiterne*." *Gower: C. A.*, vii.

* **sĕm-pĭ-tĕr´-nĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *sempiternité*, from Lat. *sempiternitatem*, accus. of *sempiternitas*, from *sempiternus* = sempiternal (q.v.).] Future duration without end; eternity.
"Upon a supposition of a future *sempiternity*, this would produce the same difficulty, without such interposition of the Divine wisdom and providence."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 227.

* **sĕm-pĭ-tĕr´-nīze**, *v.t.* [SEMPITERNE.] To perpetuate.
"The *sempiternizing* of the human race."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

* **sĕm´-ple**, *a.* [SIMPLE.]

sĕm´-prê, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *semper* = always.]
Music: Ever, always, throughout. Used in conjunction with some other mark of time or expression, to signify that such mark is to remain in force until a new direction appears.

sĕmp´-stĕr (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTER.]

sĕmp´-strĕss (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTRESS.]

sĕmp´-strĕs-sȳ (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTRESSY.]

sĕm´-sēy-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after one Semsey; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A mineral occurring in small, gray tabular crystals at Felsöbanya, Hungary. Sp. gr. 5·95. Compos.: sulphur, 19·10; antimony, 26·85; lead, 54·05 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $7Pb + 3Sb_2S_3$.

* **sĕ-mŭn´-çĭ-a**, *s.* [Lat. *semi* = half, and *uncia* = an ounce.] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachms, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

* **sem-y-cope**, *s.* [SEMICOPE.]

* **sen**, * **sens**, *adv.* [SINCE.]

sĕ-nā'-çĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Jean Senac, a French physician (1693–1770).]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ. Shrubs with smooth branches; feathery veined, entire leaves; terminal corymbs of white flowers, with hypogynous stamens. Akin to Celastrus. *Senacia* (formerly *Celastrus*) *undulata* furnishes a hard wood.

sĕn'-age (age as ĭ̆g), *s.* [First element doubtful; suff. *-age*.]

Law: Money paid for synodals.

sĕn-ar-mŏn'-tīte, *s.* [After the mineralogist, H. de Senarmont, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in octahedrons with octahedral cleavage, also granular, massive. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·22 to 5·3; lustre, resinous to sub-adamantine; colourless or grayish; streak, white. Compos.: oxygen, 16·44; antimony, 83·56 = 100, equal to the formula, SbO_3. Results principally from the decomposition of stibnite, the finest and largest crystals being found in Algeria.

sĕn-ar-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *senarius*, from *seni* = six each, *sex* = six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

sĕn'-ate, * sen-at, *s.* [Fr. *sénat*, from Lat. *senatum*, accus. of *senatus* = a council of elders, from *senex*, genit. *senis* = an old man; Sp. *senado*; Ital. *senato*.]

1. An assembly or council of elders; an assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government.

(1) In ancient Rome, a body or council of elders, appointed or elected from amongst citizens of free birth, and entrusted with the supreme legislative power. To it belonged exclusively the administration of foreign affairs, and of the exchequer. It also exercised a general superintendence over the religion of the state. It could not meet unless summoned by a magistrate. The number of the members varied at different times.

(2) The Upper House of the Congress of the United States, whose members represent the states, while those of the Lower House are the direct representatives of the people. Each state has two senators, chosen by the state legislature for six years, though there is a strong feeling in favor of having the senators directly voted for by the people. The Upper House of the French national legislature also bears the name of Senate, and the same is the case in some of the Cantons of Switzerland. The House of Lords of Great Britain differs from the Senate of the United States in being an hereditary, not a representative, body of legislators, and in other particulars.

(3) The Upper House of the various State legislatures, all members of which are chosen by direct vote of the people.

(4) Hence, legislative bodies in general; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

"While listening *senates* hang upon thy tongue."
Thomson: Autumn, 15.

2. The governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and London.

senate-chamber, *s.* The chamber or hall in which a senate meets.

senate-house, *s.* A house in which a senate meets; a place of public council.

"The nobles, in great earnestness, are going
All to the *senate-house*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

sĕn'-at-ŏr, * sen-at-our, * cen-a-tour, *s.* [O. Fr. *senatour* (Fr. *sénateur*), from Lat. *senatorem*, accus. of *senator* = a senator; Sp. and Port. *senador*; Ital. *senatore*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A member of a senate.

"The right of naming *senators* belonged at first to the kings."—*Kennett: Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

* 2. *Old Law:* A member of the king's council; a king's councillor.

¶ In Scotland the Lords of Session are called Senators of the College of Justice.

sĕn-a-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *senator*; *-ial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a senate; befitting a senate or a senator.

"Most of the earlier historians were of consular or *senatorial* rank."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 43.

2. Entitled to elect a senator: as, a *senatorial* district. (*Amer.*)

sĕn-a-tōr'-ĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *senatorial*; *-ly*.] In a senatorial manner; in a manner becoming or befitting a senator.

"The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 17.

* **sĕn-a-tōr'-ĭ-an, * sĕn-a-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *senatorius*, from *senator* = a senator.] Senatorial.

"Raising it from the equestrian to the *senatorian* rank."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. i., § 1.

sĕn'-a-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *senator*; *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or position of a senator.

"From which step his courage and wisedome raysed him by degrees to the soveraignty of Lucca, the *senatorship* of Rome."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 120.

sĕn-ā'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [SENATE.]

* 1. A senate.

"After this, he made a hundred counsellors of the best and honestest men of the city, which he called patricians; and the whole company of them together he called *senatus*, as one would say, the Councel of the Ancients."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 21.

2. The senate or governing body of a university.

senatus-academicus, *s.* One of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues, subject to the control and review of the university court, and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.

senatus-consultum, *s.*

Rom. Antiq.: A decree of the Roman Senate.

* **sĕnçe,** *s.* [SENSE.]

sĕnd, * sende (pa. t. * *sende*, * *sente*, *sent*; pa. par. *sent*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sendan* (pa. t. *sende*, pa. par. *sended*); cogn. with Dut. *zenden*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Sw. *sända*; Goth. *sandjan*; M. H. Ger. *senten*; Ger. *senden*. From a root signifying to make to go; cf. O. H. Ger. *sinnan* = to go, to go forth; Ger. *sinnen* (pa. t. *sann*) = to go over in the mind; Icel. *sinni* (for *sinthi*) = a walk, a journey; A.S. *sīdh* (for *sinth*) = a journey, a time; *sīdhian* = to travel; M. H. Ger. *sint* = a way, a time.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to go or pass from one place to another; to despatch.

"This sudden *sending* him away must seem
Deliberate pause." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted.

"[He] *sent* letters by posts on horseback."—*Esther* viii. 10.

* 3. To impel, to propel, to hurl, to cast, to throw: as, A gun *sends* a ball 1,000 yards.

4. To cause to take place; to cause to come; to inflict.

"God . . . *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust."—*Matthew* v. 45.

5. To commission by authority to go and act.

"I bear witness the Father hath *sent* me."—*John* v. 36.

6. To cause to be.

"God *send* him well!"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1.

7. (*With certain verbs implying motion*): To cause to do the act indicated by the principal verb. It always implies impulsion or propulsion: as, He *sent* him flying, the blow *sent* him staggering.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To despatch a messenger; to despatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

"Pharaoh *sent*, and called Joseph."—*Genesis* xli. 14.

2. *Naut.:* To pitch precipitately into the hollow or interval between two waves. (In this sense the pa. t. is *sended*.)

¶ 1. *To send for:* To require or request the attendance of a person or the bringing of a thing by messenger: as, *To send for* a person, *to send for* a book.

2. *To send forth* (or *out*):

(1) To put out or forth; to produce: as, A tree *sends out* branches.

(2) To emit: as, A flower *sends forth* fragrance.

sĕnd, *s.* [SEND, *v.*]

Naut.: The motion of the waves, or the impetus given by their motion.

"Borne on the *send* of the sea."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

sĕn'-dal, * sen-dall, * cen-dal, * sen-delle, *s.* [O. Fr. *sendal*, *cendal*, from Low Lat. *cendalum*, *cendale*, *cindadus*, *cindalus*, *sendalum*, so called because brought from India, from Sansc. *sindhu* = the river Indus, Scinde, from *syand* = to flow; cf. Gr. σινδών (*sindōn*) = fine linen; Sp. & Port. *cendal*; Ital. *zendalo*, *zendado*.] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread.

"The courteins were of *sendall* thyn."
Gower: C. A., i.

sĕnd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *send*, v.; *-er*.] One who sends.

"We must receive him
According to the honour of his *sender*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

sĕn-ĕ-bĭ-ĕr'-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Jean Sénebier, a Swiss Protestant minister, naturalist, and bibliographer (1742–1809).]

Bot.: Wart-cress; the typical genus of Senebieridæ (q.v.). Fruit broader than long, without valves or wings; two-celled, each cell one-seeded. Known species six, from temperate and warm countries. One, *Senebiera Coronopus*, is a native of Britain, and another (*S. didyma*) a denizen. They have racemes of minute white flowers. The first, which is the γλαύξ (*glaux*) of Dioscorides, was formerly eaten as a salad, as *S. nilotica* still is in Egypt.

sĕn-ĕ-bĭ-ĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *senebier(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferæ, tribe Diplecolobeæ (q.v.).

sĕn'-ĕ-ca, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

seneca-oil, *s.*

Min.: A petroleum found at Cuba, Alleghany Co., New York. Also occurs on the surface of Seneca Lake, but it is uncertain whether the name arose from this fact, or because it was collected and sold by the Seneca-Indians. (*Dana.*)

seneca-root, *s.* [SENEGA.]

sĕ-nē'-çĭ-ō (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. = (1) an old man, (2) the genus Senecio (see def.). Named because its pappus resembles gray hairs.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Senecioneæ and Senecionideæ (q.v.). Generally herbs with alternate leaves and solitary or corymbose yellow flowers. Involucre cylindrical, with linear scales, often tipped with brown. Anthers without bristles at the base, style scarcely longer than the corolla; truncate or ciliate at the extremities of the branches. Known species about 500, from temperate and cold countries. It is the most numerous genus of the great natural order Compositæ, the species being annual or perennial and half shrubby plants, the last from the warmer latitudes. *S. hieracifolius* is the Fireweed of the United States, so called from its quick appearance where a forest has been consumed by fire. Many species have a strong, unpleasant odor. A few are rather ornamental as flowers. The leaves of *Senecio densiflorus*, a Hungarian species, are applied to boils.

sĕn-ĕ-çĭ-ō'-nĕ-æ (or **ç** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Lat. *senecio* (genit. *senecion(is)*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical sub-tribe of Senecionideæ (q.v.).

sĕ-nĕ-çĭ-ŏ-nĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *senecio*; genit. *senecion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Tubulifloræ, with the following sub-tribes:

Euxenieæ, Millerieæ, Silphieæ, Melampodieæ, Ambrosieæ, Iveæ, Partheniеæ, Heliopsideæ, Rudbeckieæ, Coreopsideæ, Bidentideæ, Verbesineæ, Flaverieæ, Tageteæ, Porophylleæ, Gaillardieæ, Helenieæ, Galinsogeæ, Spheogyneæ, Anthemideæ, Chrysanthemeæ, Cotuleæ, Athanasieæ, Artemisieæ, Hippieæ, Eriocephaleæ, Angiantheæ, Cassinieæ, Helichryseæ, Seriphieæ, Antennarieæ, Leysserieæ, Relhanieæ, Neurolæneæ, and Senecioneæ.

* **sĕ-nĕc'-tĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *senectus* = old age, from *senex* = old.] Old age.

sĕn'-ĕ-ga, sĕn'-ĕ-ka, *s.* [SENECA.]

Pharm.: The dried root of *Polygala Senega*, the Rattlesnake-root. It is stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic. It is given in chronic affections of the lungs, in functional derangement of the heart, in dropsy, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa.

Sĕn-ĕ-gâl′, *s.* [From the native name.]

Geog.: A French colonial dependency on the west coast of Africa, traversed by a river of the same name.

Senegal-galago, *s.*

Zool.: Galago senegalensis. It is fawn-gray above, yellowish white beneath, with dark brown feet and tail, and a white stripe on the face.

Senegal-jackal, *s.*

Zool.: A well-marked variety of the Jackal (*Canis aureus*), to which specific distinction is sometimes given as *Canis anthus.* It is larger than the common kind, more elegantly built, and has long legs, somewhat like a greyhound. Colour bright tawny, with a black band on back, chest, and sides.

Senegal-parrot, *s.*

Ornith.: Palæornis senegalus.

Senegal-root, *s.*

Pharm.: The root of *Cocculus Bakis.* It is very bitter, and is a diuretic.

sĕn′-ĕ-gĭn, sĕn′-ĕ-guĭn, *s.* [Eng. *seneg(a); -in.*] [SAPONIN.]

* **sĕ-nĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *senescens,* pr. par. of *senesco* = to become old; *senex* = old.] The state of growing old; decay by time; beginning of old age.

"The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay."—*Woodward.*

* **sĕ-nĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *senescens.*] Growing old.

"*Senescent* spinsters and dowagers."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cxci.

sĕn′-ĕs-çhal, * **sĕn′-ĕs-çhall,** * **sĕn′-ĕsh-al,** *s.* [O. Fr. *seneschal* (Fr. *sénéchal*); Low Lat. *senescallus, senescalius;* O. Ger. *senescalh,* from Goth. *sins* = old (cogn. with Lat. *senex*), and *skalhs* = a servant.] [MARSHAL.] An officer in the house of princes and high dignitaries, who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward. In some instances he had the dispensing of justice.

"With solemn step, and silver wand,
The *Seneschal* the presence scann'd
Of these strange guests . . .
And there he marshall'd them their place,
First of that company."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 6.

sĕn′-ĕs-çhal-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *seneschal; -ship.*] The office or post of a seneschal.

* **sĕnge,** *v.t.* [SINGE.]

sĕn′-greĕn, *s.* [From *singrün,* a prov. form of Ger. *ingrün* = periwinkle: *in-,* intens., and *grün* = green.]

Bot.: Sempervivum tectorum

* **sĕn′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Navig.: A term applied to an old form of quadrant, consisting of several concentric quadrantic arcs, divided into eight equal parts by radii with parallel right lines crossing each other at right angles. It was made of brass or wood, with lines drawn from each side intersecting one another, and an index divided by sines also, with 90° on the limb and two sights on the edge to take the altitude of the sun. It was in great use among French navigators. (*Smyth.*)

sē′-nile, *a.* [Lat. *senilis,* from *senex* = old; Fr. *sénil;* Sp. & Port. *senil;* Ital. *senile.*] Of or pertaining to old age; derived or proceeding from old age; consequent on or arising from the weaknesses usually accompanying old age.

"A person in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

¶ In pathology there are senile catarrh and senile prurigo.

sē-nĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sénilité.*] The quality or state of being senile; old age.

"Again recurred to his consciousness of *senility.*"—*Boswell: Life of Johnson* (an. 1778).

sēn′-ĭ-or, * **sen-i-our,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *senior* = older, compar. of *senex* = old. *Signor, señor, senior, seignior, sire,* and *sir* are thus the same word.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Older, elder; more advanced in years. When appended to a proper name, as John Smith, *senior* (generally abbreviated into *senr.* or *sen.*), it denotes the elder of two persons of that name in one family or community. [JUNIOR.]

2. Higher or more advanced in rank, office, or the like: as, a *senior* lieutenant, a *senior* partner, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is older or more advanced in years than another.

2. One who is older or higher in office than another; one who has held office longer than another; one who is prior or superior in rank or office.

"How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also?"—*Whitgifte.*

* 3. An aged person, an elder.

"So, talking on the toure,
These *seniours* of the people sate."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iii.

4. A student in the fourth year of the curriculum in American colleges; also one in the third year in certain professional seminaries.

senior-optime, *s.* [OPTIME.]

senior-sophister, *s.* [SOPHISTER.]

senior-wrangler, *s.* [WRANGLER.]

sē-nĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *senior; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being senior; priority of birth; superior age.

"In this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Priority, precedence, or superiority in rank or office.

* 3. An assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

* **sēn′-ĭ-ŏr-īze,** *v. i.* [Eng. *senior; -ize.*] To exercise lordly authority; to signorize.

* **sēn′-ĭ-ŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *senior; -y.*] Seniority, eldership.

"If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *seniory.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

sĕn′-na * **sen-a,** * **sen-ie,** * **sen-y,** *s.* [Ital. and Sp. *sena;* Port. *senna;* Fr. *séné,* from Arab. *sana* or *sena.*]

1. *Bot.:* Various species of Cassia. The leaf of *Cassia elongata* constitutes Tinnevelly Senna. Other Indian species furnishing the drug are *C. obovata, C. lanceolata,* and *C. Absus.* Alexandrian or Nubian Senna is the leaf of *C. lanceolata* and *C. obovata.* It is often adulterated, accidentally or intentionally, with the Bladder Senna (*Colutea arborescens*), as other kinds sometimes are with *Solenostemma Argel,* which is bitter and irritating. Tripoli Senna is from *C. æthiopica;* and that of Chili from *Myoschilos oblongus.*

2. *Pharm.:* A confection, a compound mixture, a tincture, and a syrup of senna are employed in pharmacy. Senna is a somewhat potent purgative, but is apt to gripe unless combined with salines, like Epsom salts, or tartarate of potash and some aromatic. [BLACK-DRAUGHT.]

senna-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Cassia emarginata.

Sĕn′-na-ăr, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The southern portion of Nubia.

Sennaar-galago, *s.*

Zool.: Galago sennaariensis, by some authorities classed as a distinct species, but possibly only a variety of the Senegal Galago.

sĕn′-na-chȳ, *s.* [SEANNACHIE.]

sĕn′-net, * **sen-et,** * **signet,** * **synet,** * **synnet,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably either from Lat. *signum* = a sign, or connected with *septem* = seven.]

Music:

1. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays indicating the sounding of a note seven times.

2. A flourish consisting of a phrase made of the open notes of a trumpet or other tube-instrument.

sĕn′-night (*gh* silent), *s.* [Contracted from *seven-night,* as *fortnight* from *fourteen-night.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

"If the interim be but a *sennight,* time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

sĕn′-nit, *s.* [Contracted from *seven-knit.*]

Nautical:

1. Braided cordage made by plaiting three or any odd number of ropes together.

2. A coarse, hempen yarn.

3. Plaited straw or palm-leaf slips for hats, &c.

* **sĕn-ŏc′-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *seni* = six each, and *oculus* = an eye.] Having six eyes.

"Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular and some *senocular.*"—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. viii., ch. iii., p. 372.

señor′ (as **sên-yŏr′**), *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir.

señora (as **sên-yŏr′-a**), *s.* [Sp.] The feminine of Señor; Madame or Mrs.; a lady.

* **sĕn′-sate,** * **sĕn′-sāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *sensatus* = gifted with sense, intelligent.] Perceived by the senses.

* **sĕn′-sāte,** *v.t.* [SENSATE, *a.*] To perceive or apprehend by the senses; to have perception of as an object of the senses.

"As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye."—*Hooke: Hist. Royal Society,* lii. 2.

sĕn-sā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *sensatio,* from *sensatus* = gifted with sense; Sp. *sensacion;* Ital. *sensazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The power of feeling or receiving impressions through organs of sense.

"This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation.*"—*Locke.*

3. Feelings, agreeable or otherwise, arising from causes that are not corporeal or material; purely spiritual or psychical affections: as, a *sensation* of awe, a *sensation* of novelty, &c.

4. A state of excited feeling or interest.

"One of the papers which created a *sensation* at the late meeting of the Church Congress."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 25, 1886.

5. That which produces sensation or a state of excited feeling or interest.

6. Just as much as can be perceived by the senses; a very small quantity: as, a *sensation* of brandy. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metaph.:* The word Sensation, like Perception [See extract under PERCEPTION, II.], is employed in different senses:

(1) Mental consciousness of the processes of physiological sensation. [2.]

"Our Senses, conversant about particular sensible objects, do convey into the Mind several distinct perceptions of things, according to those various ways wherein those objects do affect them: and thus we come by those Ideas we have, of Yellow, White, Heat, Cold, Soft, Hard, Bitter, Sweet, and all those which we call sensible qualities, which when I say the senses convey into the Mind, I mean, they from external objects convey into the Mind what produces there those perceptions. This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our Senses, and derived by them to the Understanding, I call *Sensation.*"—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. i.

(2) Subjective experience, as of pleasure or pain, arising from objective experience—*e.g.,* from the sight of a beautiful landscape.

"There is all the difference in the world between the permanence or independence of tangible extension and that of the mere feeling of contact, the sensation of taste, of pleasure or pain. In the latter cases we know that the actual *sensation* ceases to be the moment it passes out of consciousness."—*Veitch: Hamilton,* p. 190.

(3) For the use of the word in Positive Philosophy, see extract. [SENSATIONAL-CENTRES.]

"By *Sensation,* therefore, must be understood that form of sensibility which belongs to the organs of Sense—including, of course, those important, but generally neglected sensibilities which arise from the viscera and from muscular actions."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 357.

2. *Physiol.:* The peculiar property of the nervous system in a state of activity, by which impressions are conveyed to the brain or sensorium. When an impression is made on any portion of the bodily surface by contact, heat, electricity, or any other agent, the mind is rendered conscious of this by sensation. In this process there are three stages—reception of the impression at the end of the sensory nerve, the conduction of it along the nerve trunk to the sensorium, and the change it excites in the sensorium itself, through which is produced sensation.

¶ The word is frequently used adjectivally, in the sense of causing great interest or feeling; sensational: as, *sensation* dramas.

sensation-novels, *s. pl.* Novels which produce their effect by highly exciting and

often improbable situations, having, as their ground-work, some great mystery or secret, atrocious crime, or the like, and written in passionate and highly-wrought language.

sĕn-sā'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *sensation; -al.*]

1. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient.

2. Pertaining or relating to, or implying sensation or perception by the senses; sensationalist.

"As a contribution to philosophy, the labours of the *sensational* school have mainly an indirect value."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 395.

3. Producing sensation or excited feeling or interest: as, a *sensational* novel.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism.

sensational-centres, *s. pl.*

Philos. & Physiol.: (See extract).

"Every sense . . . has its own special centre or sensorium; but there seems to be no ground for assuming, with Unzer and Prochaska, the existence of any one general sensorium, to which all these converge, and I shall speak therefore of the *sensational-centres* as the seats of sensations derived from the stimuli which act on the organs of sense."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 359.

sĕn-sā'-tion-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sensational; -ism*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sensational writing or language.

"The most painful of all social questions before *sensationalism* ever thought of taking it up."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

2. *Philos.:* The doctrine that knowledge is the outcome of sensation, that Psychology is a branch of the wider science of Biology, and Mind but one aspect of Life. This teaching flourished, chiefly in France, in the eighteenth century, whence Sensationalism is sometimes called Eighteenth-century Philosophy. Its precursor was Hobbes [HOBBISM], whom Condillac (1715–80) followed and amplified, attributing a sensuous origin to faculties as well as to ideas. Hartley (1705–57) and Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802) in England and de Tracy (1754–1836) and Cabanis (1757–1808) in France, also endeavoured to establish a physiological basis for mental phenomena.

"Here is stated, in the broadest manner, the principle of *sensationalism*. It is in direct antagonism to the doctrine of Descartes, that there are innate ideas; in direct antagonism to the old doctrine of the spirituality of Mind."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 231.

sĕn-sā'-tion-ăl-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *sensational; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who accepts or defends the theory of Sensationalism (q.v.); one who assigns a physiological origin to mental phenomena.

"He [Hume] takes a decided stand upon experience; he is the precursor of modern *sensationalists*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 231.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sensationalism (q.v.); attributing a physiological origin to mental phenomena.

"We are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *Sensationalist* school."—*Farrar.* (*Annandale.*)

* **sĕn-sā'-tion-ăr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sensation; -ary.*] Possessing, or relating to sensation; sensational.

* **sĕn-sā'-tion-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sensation; -ism.*] Sensationalism, i.

"*Sensationism* is a grievous vice of the pulpit, and does incalculable injury to its influences. But *sensationism* is only an insurrection . . . against conventionality."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 144.

sĕnse, * **sĕnçe,** *s.* [Fr. *sens*, from Lat. *sensum*, accus. of *sensus* = feeling, sense, from *sensus*, pa. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to perceive; Ital. *senso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Dost thou think I have no *sense*, thou strik'st me thus?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. Perception by the senses or bodily organs; sensation, feeling.

"Let our finger ache, and it endues
Our other healthful members even to that *sense*
Of pain." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

3. Perception by the mind; apprehension through the intellect; understanding, comprehension, appreciation.

"To all *sense*
'Tis gross you love my son."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

4. Normal perception; consciousness, conviction.

"And the commencement of atonement is
The *sense* of its necessity."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

5. Sound perception, reasoning, and judgment; good mental capacity; understanding.

"Fools admire, but men of *sense* approve."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 191.

6. That which is sound and sensible.

"He speaks *sense*." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

7. The perceptive faculties in the aggregate; the faculty of thinking and feeling; mind, feeling; mental power; spirit.

"Are you a man? Have you a soul or *sense?*"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

8. That which is felt or held as a sentiment; an opinion, a feeling, a view, a judgment.

"In opposition to the *sense* of the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

9. Meaning, import, signification.

"He in the worst *sense* construes their denial."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 324.

* 10. Sensuality.

"Modesty may more betray our *sense*
Than woman's lightness."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

II. *Anat., Physiol., Metaph., &c.:* Perception by means of certain bodily organs. Five senses are universally recognized: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Each has its appropriate organ; seeing has the eye, hearing the ear, smell the nostrils, taste the tongue, and touch the fingers and the body generally. To this some add a sixth or muscular sense, by which we become aware of the position and direction of the limbs and other parts moved by means of the voluntary muscles. But the sensation is really in the nerves distributed through the muscles. If the nerves be cut sensation in the muscles ceases. Some believe that the muscular sense is not essentially distinct from the touch; it is, however, recognized by Foster. Each sense has a nerve conveying the appropriate impressions to the brain. (For the metaphysics of the senses, see SENSATION.)

¶ (1) *Common sense:* [COMMON-SENSE].

† (2) *In all sense:* In every respect.

"You should, *in all sense*, be much bound to him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(3) *To take the sense of a meeting:* To ascertain the opinions or views of a meeting by putting a question to the vote.

sense-capsules, sense-cavities, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Capsules or cavities interposed between other bones for the lodgment of the higher organs of sense, the nose, the eye, and the ear. In the case of the ear, and to a less extent of the nose, the capsules are formed of special and complex bony apparatus. (*Quain.*)

* **sĕnse,** *v.t.* [SENSE, *s.*] To perceive by the senses.

"Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him?"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

* **sĕnse'-fŭl,** * **sĕnse'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *sense; -full.*] Reasonable, judicious, sensible.

"The ladies, hearkening to his *sensefull* speech."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

sĕnse'-lĕss, * **sence-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *sense; -less.*]

1. Destitute or deprived of sense or the power of feeling; having no power of feeling or sensation; incapable of sensation, feeling, or perception; insensible.

"His wife . . . was carried *senseless* to her chamber."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch iv.

* 2. Not feeling or appreciating.

"Harm not yourself with your vexation, I
Am *senseless* of your wrath."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

* 3. Wanting in feeling, sympathy, or appreciation; without sensibility.

* 4. Unfelt.

"Mock not my *senseless* conjuration."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

* 5. Inanimate, insensible.

"Their lady lying on the *senceless* ground."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 63.

6. Wanting in understanding; foolish, stupid, silly: as, a *senseless* act.

7. Contrary to sound judgment or reason; unwise, ill-judged, foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"The wild and *senseless* escape of a few desperate wretches."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 3.

sĕnse'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *senseless; -ly.*] In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

"Unbred, untaught, he rhymes, yet hardly spells,
And *senselessly*, as squirrels jangle bells.
Otway: Upon Creech's Lucretius.

sĕnse'-lĕss-nĕss, * **sence-les-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *senseless; -ness.*]

1. The state of being senseless or insensible; want or absence of sense or feeling; insensibility.

"A mean between perceptivity and *senselessness*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

2. Want of judgment or good sense; folly, foolishness, stupidity, absurdity.

"The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving its upper jaw is plain, from the articulation of the occiput with the neck."—*Grew: Museum.*

sĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sensibilité*, from Lat. *sensibilitatem*, accus. of *sensibilitas*, from *sensibilis* = sensible (q.v.); Sp. *sensibilidad*; Ital. *sensibilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being sensible or capable of sensation; susceptibility of impression, especially to see or feel. (Applied especially to animal bodies.)

"Any *sensibility* of his power and will for the illustration of his own glory."—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 1.

2. Capacity to feel or perceive in general; the capacity of the soul to exercise or be the subject of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; susceptibility of impressions, such as awe, wonder, sublimity, &c.

3. Acuteness of sensation or of perception; peculiar susceptibility of impressions, pleasurable or otherwise; delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; delicacy of temperament.

"A melancholy of a kind not very unusual in girls of strong *sensibility* and lively imagination who are subject to the restraints of austere religious societies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

¶ In this sense frequently used in the plural.

"He was born with violent passions and quick *sensibilities*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* 4. Experience of sensations; actual feeling.

5. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy: as, the *sensibility* of a thermometer.

sĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sensibilis*, from *sensus* = sense (q.v.); Sp. *sensible*; Ital. *sensibile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of being perceived by the senses; capable of exciting sensation; perceptible by the senses.

"Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling, as to sight?" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

* 2. Perceptible by the mind; capable of making an impression on the reason or understanding.

"Idleness was punished by so many stripes in public, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain."—*Temple.*

3. Capable of being estimated or calculated; appreciable.

"The *sensible* decline of the papacy is to be dated from the Pontificate of Boniface the Eighth."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

4. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; having the power or capacity of perceiving by the senses.

"Would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

* 5. Capable of emotional influences; capable of feeling.

"Not mad, but *sensible* of grief."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

* 6. Easily affected; very liable to or susceptible of impression from without.

"With affection wondrous *sensible*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

7. Perceiving or having perception clearly by the senses or the intellect; seeing, perceiving, or apprehending clearly: hence, convinced, satisfied, persuaded.

"They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatic."—*Addison.*

8. Easily moved or affected by natural agents or changes of condition; capable of indicating slight changes of condition; delicate, sensitive: as, a *sensible* thermometer.

9. Possessing or endowed with sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with common sense; intelligent; acting with sense or reason.

"'Twas a good *sensible* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

10. Characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; judicious, reasonable; in accordance with good sense; as, a *sensible* act, *sensible* language.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Sensation, sensibility.

"Must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 262.

2. That which produces sensation; something perceptible, a material substance.

"The creation
Of this wide *sensible*."
More: Song of Soul, I. ii. 135.

3. That which possesses sensibility; a sensitive being.

sensible-horizon, *s.* [HORIZON.]

sensible-note, *s.*
Music: A leading-note (q.v.).

sĕn′-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sensible; -ness.*]

1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses.

2. Perception, apprehension, appreciation.

"The *sensibleness* of an acquiescence in the benefactor's goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

3. Sensitiveness; keenness of feeling; painful consciousness.

"This feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin."—*Hammond.*

4. The quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; capability of sensation.

"The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments."—*Sharp.*

5. Good sense, good judgment; intelligence, reason.

sĕn′-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sensib(le); -ly.*]

1. In a sensible manner; so as to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses.

"Fetched not out her breath *sensibly*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lii.

2. So as to be perceived by the mind; appreciably, materially.

"The main features of the trade have not, however, *sensibly* altered."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

3. With perception either of body or mind; sensibly, feelingly.

"'How was there a Costard broken in a shin?'
'I will tell you *sensibly*.'"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

4. In a sensible or judicious manner; with good sense; judiciously, reasonably: as, He spoke most *sensibly*.

† **sĕn-sĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sensus* = sense, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing sensation.

* **sĕn-sĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *sensus* = sense, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or producing sensation.

sĕns′-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sens(e); -ism.*]
Metaph.: The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

sĕns′-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -ist.*]
Metaph.: The same as SENSATIONALIST (q.v.).

sĕn′-sĭ-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sensitif;* Low Lat. *sensitivus;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *sensitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having sense or feeling, or the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects.

2. Having feelings easily excited or keenly susceptible of external impressions; of keen sensibility; readily and acutely affected.

"Torpid as Spain had become, there was still one point on which she was exquisitively *sensitive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*3. Serving to affect the senses; sensible, material.

"The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects."—*Hammond.*

4. Pertaining to the senses or to sensation.

"What are called *sensitive* nerves or nerves of common sensation."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 55.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem. & Phot.:* Capable of undergoing change by exposure to light.

2. *Phys.:* Easily affected or moved; indicating readily slight changes of condition: as, a *sensitive* balance or thermometer.

***B.** *As subst.:* Something that feels; a sensorium.

"The seat of the one is in the intellectual reasonable nature; the seat of the other is in the *sensitive*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

sensitive-fern, *s.*
Bot.: Onoclea sensibilis. Named from the sensibility and delicacy of the frond.

sensitive-flames, *s. pl.* Flames which quiver and are sometimes extinguished when an appropriate musical note is sounded.

sensitive-plants, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Mimosa pudica and *M. sensitiva*, which possess a vegetable irritability, causing them to shrink from the touch. If the fingers be applied to one of them, the leaflets of the bipinnate leaf overlap one another from below upwards; if greater irritation be applied, the secondary petioles bending forward approach one another, and if the irritation be still increased, the common petiole sinks down by bending at the joint uniting it with the stem. Dr. Robert Brown mentions that plants of *M. pudica* grow abundantly by the sides of the Panama Railway in New Granada, and that when a train passes they fold up their leaves. They do so also when growing by a roadside if a horseman gallop past. Most Mimosas and some other leguminous plants with compound leaves are partially sensitive; so are various Oxalidaceæ, specially *Averrhoa Bilimbi, Oxalis sensitiva* and *O. stricta.* Of other orders, Venus's Flytrap, *Dionæa muscipula*, is sensitive, as is, to a less extent, *Barbarea vulgaris*, the Common Barberry.

sĕn′-sĭ-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sensitive; -ly.*] In a sensitive manner.

"The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty."—*Hammond.*

sĕn′-sĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sensitive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects or impressions.

2. The quality or state of having quick and acute sensibility to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

3. The quality or state of being easily affected, or of indicating readily slight changes of condition; delicacy.

sĕn′-sĭ-tĭv-ĭsm, *s.* The style of certain modern Dutch novelists, which may be described as "A development of impressionism grafted upon naturalism." (*The Critic*, April 9, 1892.)

sĕn-sĭ-tĭv′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *sensitiv(e); -ity.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being sensitive; sensitiveness.

II. *Technically;*

1. *Chem. & Photog.:* The quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

2. *Physiol.:* The power or capability of sensation.

"*Sensitivity* may be potentially present in these hydatids."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. xiii., § 6.

sĕn′-sĭ-tīze, sĕn′-sĭ-tīse, *v.t.* [Eng. *sensit(ive); -ize.*] To render sensitive or capable of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

"In photography, the use of *sensitised* paper promises to displace the gelatine plates."—*Standard*, Dec. 31, 1885.

sĕn′-sĭ-tīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sensitiz(e); -er.*]
Photog.: Any substance added to a photographic material to increase or alter its sensitiveness to light.

sĕn-sĭ-tŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sensit(ive); o* connect., and *meter.*]
Photog.: An apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of photographic preparations. One form consists of a screen, divided into small squares of varying opacity, which is placed before the surface to be tested, and the whole exposed to a standard light for a fixed time. Each square of the screen bears a number, and the higher the number impressed upon the sensitive surface, the more sensitive it is.

* **sĕn′-sĭ-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sensit(ive); -ory.*] The same as SENSORY (q.v.).

* **sĕns′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -ive.*] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

"Shall *sensive* things be so senseless as to resist sense?"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

* **sĕn′-sŏr,** *a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -or.*] Sensory.

sĕn-sŏr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *sensory; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the sensorium or sensory.

"By agitating the *sensorial* and motorial ether, or by beginning a succession of perceptions."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., ch. i., ch. iii.

* **sensorial-motions,** *s. pl.*
Philos. & Physiol.: The name given by Erasmus Darwin to the changes which take place in the sensorium (q.v.), as during the exertions of volition or the sensations of pleasure and pain. (*Zoonomia*, i. 10.)

sĕn-sŏr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *sensus* = sense (q.v.).]
Philosophy & Physiology:

* 1. A sensory point in the human brain where the soul was supposed to be situated, or to have its chief seat. Descartes placed this in the pineal gland (q.v.).

* 2. According to Erasmus Darwin, the medullary part of the brain, spinal marrow, organs of sense, and of the muscles, and that spirit of animation which resides throughout the body without being cognizable to our senses, except by its effects. (*Zoonomia*, i. 10.)

3. The brain (q.v.).

4. A sensational centre (q.v.).

sĕn′-sŏr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [SENSORIUM.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the sensorium; sensorial.

"Vibrations in the *sensory* nerves."—*Belsham: Phil. of Human Mind*, ch. iii., § 5.

B. *As substantive;*

1. The sensorium (q.v.).

"Unable to convey to the *sensory* any more than an oblique glimpse of the sovereign Good."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. One of the organs of sense.

"The blessed organs and *sensories* by which it feels and perceives the joys of the world to come."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv., § 4.

sensory-nerve, *s.*
Anat.: A nerve constituting an instrument of sensation as distinguished from a motor nerve, which is an instrument of motion. The sensory terminal organs are three end-bulbs, tactile corpuscles, and Pacinian bodies.

sĕn′-sụ-al, * **sĕn′-sụ-all,** *a.* [Late Lat. *sensualis* = endowed with feeling, from Lat. *sensus* = sense (q.v.); Fr. *sensual;* Sp. & Port. *sensual.*]

* 1. Belonging to the predominance of "sense," meaning bodily sensibility, over the faculties of the soul; pertaining to or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception.

"Hath not the Son Jesus convinced thy *sensual* heart by *sensual* arguments?"—*Rogers: Naaman, the Syrian*, p. 493.

2. Pertaining to or concerning the body, in distinction to the soul; carnal, fleshly; not spiritual, not intellectual.

"The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine."—*Hooker.*

3. Pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; luxurious, lewd, voluptuous.

"That base and *sensual* life which leads
To want and shame."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Trans.)

4. Devoted to sensuality or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; voluptuous.

"Delights like these, ye *sensual* and profane,
Ye are bid, beg'd, besought to entertain."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 263.

5. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism, as a philosophic doctrine.

* **sensual-motion,** *s.*
Philos. & Physiol.: An expression used by Erasmus Darwin instead of idea, which he defines as "a contraction or motion, or configuration of the fibres which constitute the immediate organ of sense." (*Zoonomia*, i. 27.)

sĕn′-sụ-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sensual; -ism.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.

2. *Metaph.:* The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

"In France two philosophical tendencies opposed the *Sensualism* and Materialism which reigned at the beginning of the century."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 337.

sĕn′-sụ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sensual; -ist.*]

1. One who is sensual; one who is devoted to the gratification of sense or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

"Nor such as for a while subsist
Between the sot and *sensualist*."
Cowper: Friendship.

2. A supporter of the sensual theory in philosophy.

* **sĕn-sụ-al-ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *sensualist; -ic.*]

1. Sensual.

2. Supporting or holding the doctrine of sensualism.

"Reaction against the *sensualistic* school."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 339.

sĕn-sụ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sensualité.*]

* 1. Originally used of the predominance of sense over the higher powers, but without implying the heavy censure now involved in the word; carnality, worldliness.

"[God] seeing the *sensuality* of man and our woful distrust, is willing to allow us all the means of strengthening our souls in his promise by such seals and witnesses as confirm it."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian,* p. 493.

2. The quality or state of being sensual or devoted to the gratification of sense and the indulgence of the appetites or passions; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

"Sobriety is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to *sensuality.*"—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons,* § 20.

* **sĕn-sụ-ăl-ī-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *sensualiz(e); -ation.*] The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

sĕn′-sụ-ăl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *sensual; -ize.*] To make or render sensual; to degrade into subjection to the senses; to sink to love of sensual pleasures.

"A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her thither, for which she could find no suitable objects."—*Norris: On the Beatitudes,* p. 166.

sĕn′-sụ-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sensual; -ly.*] In a sensual manner.

"For there is a sanctity even of body and complexion, which the *sensually* minded do not so much as dream of."—*More: Phil. Writ.* (Gen. Pref., p. viii.)

sĕn′-sụ-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sensual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.

† **sĕn′-sụ-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *sensu(al); -ism.*] The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

† **sĕn′-sụ-ĭst,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *sensu(al); -ist.*] The same as SENSATIONALIST (q.v.).

* **sĕn-sụ-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sensuous; -ity.*] The quality or state of being sensuous.

* **sĕn′-sụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -uous.*]

1. Pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; abounding in or suggesting sensible images.

"Being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous,* and passionate."—*Milton: Of Education.*

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasures to be received through the senses.

* **sĕn′-sụ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sensuous; -ly.*] In a sensuous manner.

* **sĕn′-sụ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sensuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sensuous.

sĕnt, *pret. & pa. par.* [SEND, *v.*]

* **sĕnt,** *s.* [SCENT.]

sĕnt′-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sententia* = a way of thinking, sentiment, opinion, from *sentiens,* pr. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to think; Sp. *sentencia;* Ital. *sentenzia, sentenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An expressed or pronounced opinion; decision, judgment.

"My *sentence* is for open war." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 51.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Receive the *sentence* of the law, for sins
Such as by God's book are adjudged to death."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 3.

3. A decision or judgment given or passed, especially one of an unfavourable nature.

"Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines."—*Atterbury.*

* 4. A maxim, an axiom, a proverb, a saw.

"A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words."—*Broome: Notes on Odyssey.*

* 5. Meaning, sense, significance.

"The discourse itself, voluble enough and full of *sentence.*"—*Milton.*

6. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A period; a number of words forming a complete statement or utterance of thought, and followed by a full stop. Sentences are simple, complex, or compound. A simple sentence consists of only one subject and one predicate, as, "I write." A complex sentence is one which contains a principal sentence together with one or more clauses or dependent sentences: as, "The house, in which the event happened, is taken down." A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more coordinate sentences linked together by a conjunction, as, "He could write, but he could not draw."

"A *sentence* is an assemblage of words expressed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense."—*Lowth: Introd. to English Grammar.*

2. *Law:* A definite judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially pronounced in a criminal prosecution. Technically, sentence is confined to decisions pronounced against persons convicted of crime; the decision in a civil case is called a judgment.

sĕnt′-ençe, *v.t.* [SENTENCE, *s.*]

1. To pass or pronounce judgment or sentence on; to doom to punishment or penalty.

"Came the mild judge and intercessor both
To *sentence* man." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 97.

* 2. To pronounce as judgment; to decree; to utter or give out as a decision.

"Let them . . . enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to *sentence.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* 3. To express in a sententious, energetic manner.

"Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tale."—*Feltham: Resolves,* i. 93.

sĕnt′-ençē-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sentenc(e); -er.*] One who pronounces a sentence.

* **sĕn-tĕn′-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *sentenc(e); -ial.*]

1. Comprising sentences.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence or sentences: as, a *sentential* pause.

* **sĕn-tĕn′-tiąl-lȳ (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *sentential; -ly.*] In a sentential manner; by means of a sentence or sentences; judicially.

"*Sententially* deprived him of his kingdom."—*Heylin: Hist. Reformation,* i. 22.

* **sĕn-tĕn-tī-ăr′-ĭ-ąn,** * **sĕn-tĕn′-tī-ą-rȳ (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [LOW Lat. *sententiarius.*] One who read lectures or commented on the *Liber Sententiarum,* or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, a school divine of the twelfth century, called the Master of Sentences. It consisted of arranged extracts from St. Augustine and others of the Fathers on points of Christian doctrine, with objections and replies, also taken from writers of repute.

* **sĕn-tĕn-tī-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *sententious; -ity.*] The quality or state of being sententious; sententiousness.

"The extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. vi.

sĕn-tĕn′-tious, *a.* [Fr. *sentencieux,* from Lat. *sententiosus,* from *sententia* = a sentence (q.v.).]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; terse, pithy; short and energetic; rich in judicious observations.

"The style is clear and strong, short and *sententious,* abounding with antitheses, elegant turns, and manly strokes of wit."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 263.

* 2. Comprising sentences; sentential.

"Instead of *sententious* marks to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

sĕn-tĕn′-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sententious; -ly.*] In a sententious or pithy manner; pithily, tersely; with striking brevity.

"They describe her [Fame] in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously.*"—*Bacon: Fragment of Essay on Fame.*

sĕn-tĕn′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sententious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sententious; pithiness or terseness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with energy or strength.

"I am confident the Medea is none of his: though I esteem it for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it."—*Dryden: Of Dramatic Poesie.*

* **sen-ter-y,** *s.* [SENTRY.]

* **sĕnt′-ĕur** (ĕ long), *s.* [Fr., from *sentir* = to perceive.] Scent, odour.

"Pleasant *senteurs* and odours."—*Holland.* (*Webster.*)

* **sĕn-tĭ-cō′-sæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *senticosus* = full of thorns, thorny, briery.]

Bot.: The thirty-fifth order in Linnæus's *Natural System.* It consists of the modern Rosaceæ (q.v.).

* **sĕn′-ti-ençe,** * **sĕn′-ti-ęn-çȳ (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *sentien(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being sentient; the faculty of perception; feeling.

sĕn′-ti-ęnt (ti as shĭ), *a. & s.* [Lat. *sentiens,* pr. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to perceive by the senses.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of perceiving by the senses; having the faculty of perception.

"To have any *sentient,* conscious, or intellectual nature presiding over it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* bk. i., ch. iii.

2. *Physiol:* Specially adapted for feeling: as, the *sentient* nerves.

* B. *As subst.:* One who has the faculty of perception; a sentient being.

"If the *sentient* be carried *passibus æquis* with the body, whose motion it would observe."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. ix.

sĕn′-ti-ęnt-lȳ (ti as shĭ), *adv.* [Eng. *sentient; -ly.*] In a sentient manner; with perception.

sĕnt′-ĭ-mĕnt, * **sentement,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sentement* (Fr. *sentiment*), from Low Lat. *sentimentum,* from Lat. *sentio* = to feel; Sp. *sentimiento;* Port. & Ital. *sentimento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A feeling towards or respecting some person or being; a particular disposition of mind as regards some person or thing; a thought prompted by passion or feeling.

"He was destitute alike of the *sentiment* of gratitude and of the *sentiment* of revenge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

2. Tendency to be moved or influenced by feeling; susceptibility of emotion; sensibility.

"I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions."—*Hume: Principles of Morals,* § 1.

3. Thought, opinion, view, notion; the judgment or decision of the mind formed by reasoning or deliberation.

"In the *sentiments* of both classes there is something to approve."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

4. The sense, thought, or inner signification contained in words, as distinct from the words themselves.

5. A sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought; a thought expressed in striking language; a maxim, a saying; a sentence expressive of a wish; a toast: as, The *sentiment* is good, though the language is coarse.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The leading idea which has governed the general conception of a work of art, or which makes itself visible to the eye and mind of the spectator through the work of an artist.

2. *Phrenol.:* A term used by Spurzheim to distinguish those affective faculties which not only produce a desire to act, but are combined with some other emotion or affection which is not a mere propensity.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt′-ąl, *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *sentimental;* Ital. *sentimentale.*]

* 1. Having or containing sentiment; abounding with sentiments or reflections; sententious; didactic.

"Each moral *sentimental* stroke,
Where not the character, but poet spoke."
Whitehead: Prol. to Roman Father.

2. Liable to be moved or swayed by sentiment; given to sentiment or sensibility; affecting sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender.

3. Exciting sensibility; appealing to sentiment or feeling rather than to reason.

"Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental.*"—*Knox: Essay* 171.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt′-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ism.*] The quality or state of being sentimental; excess of sensibility; affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentality.

"And sell you, mix'd with western *sentimentalism,*
Some samples of the finest Orientalism."
Byron: Beppo, li.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt′-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ist.*] One given to sentimentalism; one who affects sentiment or sensibility.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕn-tăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ity.*] Affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentalism.

"His dislike of priestly *sentimentalities* is no anachronism."—*C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy.* (Introd.)

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt′-ąl-īze, *v.i.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ize.*] To affect sentiment or sensibility; to play the sentimentalist.

"He wanted to be quiet and *sentimentalize.*"—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. iii.

sĕnt'-ĭ-mĕnt'-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ly.*] In a sentimental manner.

*** sen-tine,** *s.* [Lat. *sentina* = a sink.] A place into which dirt, dregs, &c., are thrown; a sink.

"A stinking *sentine* of all vices."—*Latimer: Works,* i. 42.

sĕn'-tĭn-ĕl, * sen-tin-ell, * cen-ton-ell, *s.* [Fr. *sentinelle,* from Ital. *sentinella,* a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *centinela.*]

1. One who keeps watch or guard to prevent surprise; specif., a soldier posted to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place from surprise; a sentry.

"The *sentinels* who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

¶ Many birds and some mammals post sentinels to warn them of danger. In the case of seals females are sentinels. (*Darwin: Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. iv.)

* 2. The watch, guard, or duty of a sentinel; sentry.

"Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another, so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear."—*Bacon: Essays.*

¶ Also used adjectively = guarding, guardian.

"The *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky."
Campbell: Soldier's Dream.

sentinel-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Podophthalmus vigil, two to four inches long, from the Indian Ocean. The eyes are set on long footstalks, which, when the animal is alarmed, are erected so as to command an extensive view.

*** sĕn'-tĭn-ĕl,** *v.t.* [SENTINEL, *s.*]

1. To watch over, as a sentinel.

"Mountains, that like giants stand,
To *sentinel* enchanted land."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 14.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

sĕn'-trȳ, * sen-ter-y, * sen-trie, *s.* [A corrupt. of *sentinel* (q.v.).]

1. A soldier posted on guard; a sentinel.

"It had only to furnish two *sentries* for the magazine in two-hour reliefs."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 14, 1885.

2. The duty of a sentinel; guard, watch.

"As soon as he went on *sentry* at midnight he thought he heard footsteps and voices."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 14, 1885.

* 3. A prop, a support.

"Pleasure is but like *sentries,* or wooden frames, set under arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone."—*Jeremy Taylor: Apples of Sodom.*

sentry-box, *s.* A small shed to cover a sentry on his post and shelter him from the weather.

sĕn'-vȳ, sĕn'-vĭe, *s.* [Fr. *sénevé* = the genus Sinapis.]

Bot.: Sinapis nigra, S. alba, and *S. arvensis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

sĕnz'-a (z as tz), *prep.* [Ital.]

Music: Without: as, *senza accompagnamento,* without accompaniment; *senza bassi,* without the basses; *senza sordini,* without the dampers in pianoforte playing; *senza sordino,* without the mute of a violin; *senza stromenti,* without instruments; *senza tempo,* without time, in no definite or exactly marked time.

sĕp'-ą-hī, *s.* [SEPOY.]

sē'-pąl, *s.* [Fr. *sépale,* from Mod. Lat. *sepalum.*]

Bot.: The segments, divisions, or leaves of a calyx (q.v.). First used by Necker, revived by De Candolle, and now universally accepted. If there is but one sepal, *i.e.,* if the sepals have adhered by their sides, the calyx is said to be monosepalous or gamosepalous, if two, disepalous, if three, trisepalous, if four, tetrasepalous, but the three last terms are rare. Sepals are modified leaves with netted veins like the original leaf if the plant be an exogen, and with parallel veins if it be an endogen.

FLOWER OF STRAWBERRY.
s. Sepals.

sĕp'-ąl-īne, *a.* [Eng. *sepal; -ine.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a sepal.

sē-păl'-ō-dȳ, *s.* [Eng. *sepal,* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The reversion of petals into sepals.

sĕp'-ąl-ōĭd, *a.* [Eng. *sepal; -oid.*] Like a sepal; used specif. when there is a single floral envelope and it is green, as in Ulmus and Rumex.

sĕp'-ąl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *sepal; -ous.*] Relating to or having sepals.

sĕp-ą-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *separable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being separable; divisibility, separableness.

"As real a divisibility and *separability* of the parts as in a body."—*More: Antidote against Atheism,* pt. i., ch. x.

sĕp'-ą-rą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *separabilis,* from *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Fr. *séparable;* Sp. *separable;* Ital. *separabile.*]

1. Capable of being separated or rent; admitting of separation of its parts; divisible.

"Where the substance is separate or *separable.*"—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 53.

2. Capable of being disjoined or disunited. (Followed by *from.*)

"Expansion and duration . . . are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one *from* another."—*Locke.*

*** sĕp'-ą-rą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *separable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being separable; separability.

"By the *separableness* of such substances from some gems."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 542.

*** sĕp'-ą-rą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *separab(le); -ly.*] In a separable manner.

sĕp'-ą-rāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *separatus,* pa. par. of *separo* = to separate: *se-* = apart, and *paro* = to provide; Fr. *séparer;* Sp. & Port. *separar;* Ital. *separare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To disunite, to disjoin; to break up into separate and distinct parts; to part things either naturally or artificially joined; to sever.

"From the fine gold I *separate* the alloy."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

2. To set apart from a number, as for a particular service or office.

"*Separate* me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them."—*Acts* xiii. 2.

3. To withdraw (with a reflexive pronoun).

"*Separate thyself* from me."—*Genesis* xiii. 9.

4. To part; to make a space or interval between; to lie or come between.

"During the ten centuries which *separated* the reign of Charlemagne from the reign of Napoleon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To part; to be disunited or disjoined; to become disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to break up into parts.

"When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated,* and enlarged their pasture."—*Locke.*

2. To cleave, to open, to come apart.

sĕp'-ą-rąte, *a. & s.* [SEPARATE, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Divided from the rest; disjoined, disunited, disconnected. (Used of things which have been united or connected.)

"Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct. (Used of things which have never been united or connected.)

"*Separate* from sinners."—*Hebrews* vii. 26.

¶ Used in Botany, to denote absence of cohesion between parts.

3. Alone; without company.

"He sought them both, but wished his hap might find Eve *separate.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 422.

* 4. Secret, secluded.

"In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 953.

* 5. Disunited from the body; incorporeal.

"The soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking."—*Locke.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A separatist. (*Gauden.*)

separate-estate, *s.* The property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband's control or interference.

separate-maintenance, *s.* A provision made by a husband for the support of his wife when they have come to an arrangement to live apart.

sĕp'-ą-rąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ly.*] In a separate or disconnected state; apart, distinctly, singly.

"Trading *separately* upon their own stocks."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. i.

sĕp'-ą-rąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *separate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being separate.

* **sĕp-ą-răt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ical.*] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatical.

sĕp'-ą-rāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SEPARATE, *v.*]

separating-sieve, *s.* A compound sieve used in powder-mills for sorting the grains according to their different sizes.

separating-weir, *s.* A weir of masonry so contrived as to allow the waters to flow away during floods, but having an intercepting channel along the face of the weir to collect the water in medium stages.

sĕp-ą-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *separationem,* accus. of *separatio,* from *separatus,* pa. par. of *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Sp. *separacion;* Ital. *separazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of separating, disjoining, or disconnecting; the disjunction or disconnection of parts.

2. The state of being separated; the act of separating or going apart from each other.

"But their whole sagacity is lost upon *separation,* and a single bee or ant seems destitute of every degree of industry."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

* 3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

"A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation,* unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separation.*"—*Bacon.*

4. The repeal of a union between two or more countries.

"If he could not convert, as it is now plain that he has not converted, the urban electorate to the *Separation* policy."—*Daily Telegraph,* July 6, 1886.

5. The disunion of married persons; cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife; divorce. [¶.]

"Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Catherine?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII. ii. 1.

* **II.** *Music:* An old name for a grace or passing note "not reckoned in the measure or time, put between two real notes rising a third, and only designed to give a variety to the melody."

¶ *Judicial separation:*

Law: The separation of a husband and wife voluntarily or by decree of court. A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by either party on the ground of adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. Not being divorced, the parties cannot marry again. The terms of a decree of judicial separation are determined by the judge according to the merits of each case. A separation order can be granted by a magistrate on proof of cruelty, and he has also power to order the husband to allow his wife a certain sum for her support. The laws of the several states confer on a married woman, who for good cause is living apart from her husband, the right to enter into contracts, to maintain actions, and otherwise to act in business as a single woman.

"The suit for a *judicial separation* is also a cause thoroughly matrimonial. For if it becomes improper that the parties should live together; as through intolerable cruelty, a perpetual disease, and the like, the law allows the remedy of a *judicial separation.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 4.

sĕp-ą-rā'-tion-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *separation; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who advocates separation, or the dissolution of the union between two countries; a separatist.

"According to the latest returns the Unionists had carried two hundred and seven seats and the *Separationists* one hundred and five."—*Daily Telegraph,* July 6, 1886.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to separation, or separationists.

sĕp'-ą-rāt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ism.*] The quality or state of being a separatist; the opinions, principles, or practice of separatists.

"If the thirty could be raised to one hundred, it is probable that *Separatism* would be dropped."—*Church Times,* June 25, 1886.

sĕp′-ạ-rāt-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who withdraws or separates himself; specifically, one who withdraws or secedes from a church or sect to which he has belonged; a seceder, a schismatic, a sectary.

"The *separatists* appear, however, to have been treated with more lenity during the year 1686 than during the year 1685."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* A small sect calling themselves Separatists or Protestant Separatists, and holding aloof from the Church of England, believing it not sufficiently to maintain its Protestant character.

2. *Eng. Hist. (Pl.):* A name applied by their opponents to those who, in 1885, followed Mr. Gladstone in wishing to concede to Ireland a separate parliament and executive for the management of Irish, as distinguished from Imperial affairs. When the Bill was defeated, Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country, and was again defeated at the polls. Those using the name Separatist believed that Mr. Gladstone's bill, if passed into law, would sooner or later lead to the total separation of Ireland from the British Empire.

"The *Separatists* know now and henceforth that they have nothing to expect either from the Radical or the Whig section of the Liberal party."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Advocating separation or repeal of a union; separationist.

"In respect of those seats for which a *Separatist* candidate has been allowed to walk over."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1886.

* **sĕp-ạ-rạ-tĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *separatist; -ic.*] Relating to or characterized by separation; schismatical.

* **sĕp′-ạ-rāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ive.*] Tending to separate; promoting separation.

"The *separative* virtue of extreme cold."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 491.

sĕp′-ạ-rāt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *separatus*, pa. par. of *separo* = to separate (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which separates, divides, or disconnects; a divider; specifically, a machine for thrashing grain in the straw; a machine for clearing grain from dust, seeds, and chaff.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A vessel of globular or spindle shape, having a narrow mouth, closed by a stopper, and terminating in a downwardly tapering pipe, frequently provided with a valve. It is used for separating chemical mixtures.

2. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A large pan set below the amalgamating pan in a mill. [SETTLER, SILVER-MILL.]

(2) An ore-sorting apparatus in which an ascending current of water is directed against a descending shower of the comminuted ore, floating off the lighter and worthless portions, while the metalliferous matters sink to the bottom.

3. *Weaving:* A ravel (q.v.).

sĕp′-ạ-rāt-ŏr-ỹ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing or used in separation; separative.

"The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts."—*Cheyne: Phil. Prin.*

B. *As subst.:* A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull.

* **sĕp′-ạr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *separ(ate); -ist.*] A separatist. (*Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 383.)

sĕ-pâwn′, sĕ-pŏn′, *s.* [Native name.] A species of food, consisting of meal of maize boiled in water. (*Amer.*)

† **sē′-pĕ-dŏn,** *s.* [Gr. σηπεδών (*sēpedōn*) = putrefaction.]

Zool.: A partial synonym of Naja (q.v.).

* **sē-pĕ-dō′-nĭ-ē′-ī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sepedoni(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hymenomycetes (*Lindley*), of Hyphomycetes (*Griffith & Henfrey*). Spores lying in heaps among the filaments of the mycelium. A heterogeneous assemblage of genera.

sē-pĕ-dō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σηπεδών (*sēpedōn*) = rottenness, decay, σήπω (*sēpō*) = to make rotten or putrid.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sepedonlei (q.v.). Two British species, the one with golden yellow, the other with red spores, growing on boleti and other fungals.

sẹ-peĕr′-îne, sẹ-pîr′-îne, *s.* [SIPEERINE.]

* **sē-pĕl′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *sepelibilis*, from *sepelio* = to bury.] Fit for burial; admitting of or intended for burial; that may be buried.

* **sĕp-ē-lĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sepelio* = to bury.] Burial, interment.

"Abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 416.

sē′-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σηπία (*sēpia*) = the cuttle-fish (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The typical and only recent genus of Sepiadæ (q.v.). Body oblong (varying in length from three to twenty-eight inches), with lateral fins as long as itself; arms with four rows of suckers; mantle supported by tubercles fitting into sockets on neck and funnel; shell broad and thick in front, laminated, and terminating in a permanent mucro. Woodward puts the species at thirty, universally distributed; *Sepia officinalis*, the common Cuttle-fish, is found in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil species ten, from the Jurassic to the Eocene Tertiary. Several species have been founded on mucrones from the London Clay.

3. *Comp. Anat.:* The black secretion of the cuttle-fish.

"Nobody who has not tasted the great cuttle-fish, his feelers cut up and stewed in the black ink or *sepia* which serves him, apparently, for blood, can imagine how good he is."—*Globe*, Oct. 27, 1886.

4. *Chem. & Art:* A dark brown pigment prepared from the black secretion of the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*. The pigment may be isolated by boiling the secretion successively with water, hydrochloric acid, and ammonium carbonate. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in warm caustic potash. When the latter is decomposed with acid, the sepia pigment is precipitated of a dark brown colour, and having a fine grain.

sē-pĭ′-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sepia;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Cephalopoda, with one recent genus (Sepia) and four fossil genera (Spirulirostra, Beloptera, Belemnosis, and Helicerus). Shell calcareous; consisting of a broad laminated plate, terminating behind in a hollow, imperfectly chambered apex (or mucro). They commence in the Middle Oolites.

* **sē-pĭ-ăr′-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *sepes*, genit. *sepi(s)* = a hedge; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ariæ.*]

Bot.: The twenty-fifth order in Linnæus's *Natural System*. Genera, Jasminum, Ligustrum, Brunfelsia, &c.

* **sē′-pĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *sep(ia); -ic.*]

1. Of or pertaining to sepia.

2. Done in sepia, as a drawing.

* **sē-pĭc′-ō-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sepes* = a hedge, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Bot.: Growing in hedge-rows.

* **sē-pĭ-ăd′-ā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Formed from *sepiadæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Sepiadæ (q.v.). (*Goodrich.*)

sē′-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *seps*, genit. *sep(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lizards, often combined with the Scincidæ (q.v.). Palate toothless, with longitudinal groove; limbs four or two, weak. Almost confined to the Ethiopian region, but extending into the borders of the Oriental and Palæarctic regions.

sē′-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *seps*, genit. *sepis*, and *forma* = form.] [SEPS.] Resembling the genus Seps in form.

sepiform-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: *Pleurostrichus sepiformis.*

* **sē-pĭl′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [SEPELIBLE.]

* **sĕp′-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *sepimentum*, from *sepio* = to hedge in; *sepes* = a hedge.] A hedge, a fence; anything which separates.

"A farther testimony and *sepiment* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions."—*Lively Oracles*, p. 28.

sē-pĭ-ō′-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sepia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Teuthidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from the coasts of Norway, Britain, the Mediterranean, Mauritius, Japan, and Australia. Body short, purse-like; mantle supported by a broad cervical band, and a ridge fitting a groove in the funnel; fins dorsal; suckers in two rows, or crowded, on arms, in four rows on tentacles; first left arm hectocotylised; pen half as long as the back. *Sepiola rondeletii*, one of the smallest of the Teuthidæ, about an inch long, is sometimes taken in shrimp-nets on the south coast.

sē′-pĭ-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. σηπία (*sēpia*) = cuttle-fish, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sepiolith.*]

Min.: The same as MEERSCHAUM (q.v.).

sē′-pĭ-ō-stăire, *s.* [Gr. σηπία (*sēpia*), and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Comp. Anat.: Cuttle-bone (q.v.).

sē-pĭ-ō-teŭ′-this, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sepia* (q.v.), and *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Teuthidæ, with thirteen species, distributed from the West Indies to the Cape, the Red Sea, Java, and Australia. Closely akin to Loligo (q.v.); fins lateral, as long as the body; length from four inches to three feet; fourth left arm hectocotylised at apex.

sē′-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SEPIA.] The internal bone of a cuttle-fish. (*Brande.*)

sē-pŏm′-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. σήπω (*sēpō*) = to putrefy, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in permanganate of soda, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

sē-pŏn′, *s.* [SEPAWN.]

* **sē-pōse′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sepositus*, pa. par. of *sepono: se-* = apart, and *pono* = to place.] To set apart.

"God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship."—*Donne: Letter to Sir H. G.; Poems*, p. 270 (1650).

* **sē-pōs′-ĭt,** *v.t.* [SEPOSE.] To set aside or apart.

"Parents, and the neerest bloud must all for this be laid by and *seposited*."—*Feltham: Letters*, No. 1.

* **sĕp-ō-sĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sepositio*, from *sepositus*, pa. par. of *sepono.*] [SEPOSE.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

sē′-poy, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *shipaï* = a soldier, a policeman; Hind. & Pers. *sipahi* = a soldier, from Pers. *sipáh* = army; O. Pers. *çpáda* = a native soldier. Heber thought that the word was derived from *sip* = the bow and arrow with which they were originally armed.]

Hist.: A slight alteration of the ordinary word used for centuries by the natives of India for a soldier in general, but confined by Anglo-Indians to the Hindoo and Muhammadan troops, especially to those in British pay. The French, under Labourdonnais, set the example of employing sepoys at the siege of Madras in 1746. Next year, sepoys, probably undisciplined peons or policemen, fought on the British side; and in 1748 a small corps of sepoys was raised. As the three Presidencies were established and developed, each trained sepoys, till at length there arose three great armies, which largely aided Britain in establishing its Indian empire. The battle of Inkerman (Nov. 5, 1854) having shown the superiority of the Minie rifle to the old musket, the British desired to place the Enfield, an improvement on the Minie, in the hands of the native soldiery. Unhappily the cartridges manufactured in England were made up with cows' grease, which, by the Hindoo ceremonial law, was fatal to the caste of any one putting them to his lips. The cry arose that this was done intentionally, all explanations to the contrary were rejected, and on Sunday, May 10, 1857, the troops stationed at Meerut broke into open mutiny, attended by a massacre of Europeans. The mutineers escaped to Delhi, where a fresh massacre took place. The restoration of the Mogul empire was proclaimed, and the Bengal sepoy mutiny became strengthened by a Muhammadan rebellion. Regiment after regiment of the Bengal army mutinied, till nearly all had deserted their colours, and a death struggle took

place during the next two years between the handful of Europeans in Upper India and Bengal and those who sought their lives. Delhi was retaken, after desperate fighting, between the 14th and 20th of Sept., 1857; Lucknow reinforced on Nov. 16, 1857, and relieved in March, 1858. [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] The disproportion between sepoys and European soldiers, which had been very great at the outbreak of the mutiny was reduced at once by a large diminution of the former and a great increase of the latter. Immediately before the Mutiny the number of European officers was 6,170, of soldiers 39,352, and of natives 232,224 —total 277,746. Mr. W. W. Hunter states that in 1882–3 the Bengal army numbered 105,270 officers and men, of whom 66,081 were native troops; the Madras army 46,309, of whom 34,283 were natives; and the Bombay army 38,897, of whom 27,041 were natives. The total British army in India consisted of 190,476 officers and men, of whom 63,071 were Europeans and 102,183 natives.

sĕps, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σήψ (*sēps*) = a lizard with a long body and a short tail, probably *Seps chalcides*, the *cicigna* of the Italians.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sepidæ (q.v.), or a genus of Scincidæ (q.v.). Rostral plate rounded; head pyramidal; body long and cylindrical; lower eyelid with transparent disc; limbs four. Seven species, from the south of Europe, Madeira, Teneriffe, Palestine, North and South Africa, and Madagascar.

sĕpt (1), *s.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure.]

Arch.: A railing.

"About the temple, and within the outward *sept* thereof."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III., pt. iii., ix. 2.

* **sĕpt** (2), * **septe,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *sect* (q.v.).] A clan, a family, a branch of a race or family. Applied especially to the clans or families in Ireland.

"In like manner, the particular form which tattoo assumes in many countries is due to the desire of families to distinguish the members of their own *septs*."—*Standard*, April 13, 1886.

sĕpt-, sĕp-tĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.] Containing seven; sevenfold.

sĕp'-tą, *s. pl.* [SEPTUM.]

sĕpt-æ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [SEPTICÆMIA.]

sĕp'-tąl, *a.* [Lat. *sept(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a septum.

* **sĕpt'-ăn-gle,** *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *angulus* = an angle.]

Geom.: A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

sĕpt-ăn'-gū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sept-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having seven angles.

sĕp-tär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Teredo (q.v.). (*Lamarck.*)

sĕp-tär'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **sĕp-tär'-ĭ-ą),** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *septum* = an enclosure. So named from the partitions or septa by which they are divided.]

Geol. (*Pl.*): Flattened balls of stone, generally ironstone, which, on being split, are seen to be separated in their interior into irregular masses. (*Lyell.*) Seeley defines them to be concretions formed of a mixture of lime and clay. They are found in flattened ovoid masses in nearly all clays, generally in horizontal layers. In the Ludlow district, where they are sometimes eighty feet in diameter, they are called Ball-stones. Brickmakers term them Turtle-stones. When burnt and ground to powder, they form hydraulic cement, which sets under water.

sĕp'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *sep(tum)* = a hedge; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*] Partitioned off or divided into compartments by septa.

Sĕp-tĕm'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven; Fr. *Septembre.*] The ninth month of the year; so called from being the seventh month after March, with which month the year originally began.

September-thorn, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ennomos erosaria.*

Sĕp-tĕm'-brĭsts, Sĕp'-tĕm-brĭz-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Fr. *Septembristes, Septembriseurs.*] A name given to the authors or organizers of the massacre of Loyalists which took place on September 2, 3, and 4, 1792, in the Abbaye and other French prisons, after the capture of Verdun by the allied Prussian army; hence, a malignant or bloodthirsty person.

* **sĕp-tĕm'-flū-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *fluo* = to flow.] Divided into seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river.

"The main stream of this *septemfluous* river [the Nile]."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xvi., § 11.

sĕp-tĕm-part'-ĭte, *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

* **sep-tem-trī-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *septemtrio.*] The north.

"Both est and west and *septemtrioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,953.

* **sĕp-tĕm'-vĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *via* = a way.] In seven directions.

"Officers of the state ran *septemvious*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxxiii.

sĕp'-tĕm-vĭr, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven, and *vir* = a man.] One of a body of seven men joined in any office or commission.

sĕp-tĕm'-vĭr-ąte, *s.* [Lat. *septemviratus.*] The office of a septemvir; a government by seven persons.

sĕp-tĕn'-ą-rȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *septenarius*, from *septeni* = seven each; *septem* = seven.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of or relating to the number seven.

"The rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number."—*Hakewell: Apologie*, lib. iii., ch. ii.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in every seven years.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The number seven; a period of seven years.

"The time of the pentarchie indured likewise 49 yeares, or seauen *septenaries*."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Britaine*, ch. ix.

septenary-institutions, *s. pl.* Such institutions as the Week (q.v.), a week of years, &c.

sĕp'-tĕn-ąte, sĕp'-tĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septeni* = seven each; Eng. suff. *-ate, -ous.*]

Bot.: Growing in sevens. Used of leaflets, &c.

sĕpt'-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *sept(em)* = seven; *-ene.*] [HEPTENE.]

sĕp-tĕn'-nāte, *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *annus* = a year.] A period of seven years.

"The apparent reaction at the beginning of the *septennate* of Marshal MacMahon."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

sĕp-tĕn'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *septimus*, from *septem* = seven; and *annus* = a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years: as, a *septennial* parliament.

2. Happening or recurring once in every seven years.

"He was ready to accept a principle of *septennial* revaluations."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

Septennial Act, *s.* An act by which the duration of Parliament was limited to seven years. (See extract.)

"As to the duration of Parliament, the present limit of seven years was fixed by the *Septennial Act*, in the first year of George I."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1885.

sĕp-tĕn'-nĭ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *septennial*; *-ly.*] Once in every seven years.

sĕp-tĕn'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [SEPTENNATE.] A period of seven years.

* **sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *septentri(o)* = the north; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Septentrional, northern.

"Waueny in her way, on this *septentrial* side."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven, and *trio* = a ploughing ox.]

Astron.: The constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear.

* **sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn,** *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *septentrio.*] [SEPTENTRIO.]

A. *As subst.:* The north.

"Thou art as opposite to every good
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Northern.

"If the hiast *septentrion* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoky mists, and vapours damp."
J. Philips: Cider, i.

sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn-ąl, * **sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn-ąll,** *a.* [Lat. *septentrionalis*, from *septentrio* = the north.] Northern; situated in or coming from the north.

"Among the nations *Septentrionall*, the same is driven to the inferior parts, by reason of moisture."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. lxxviii.

* **sĕp-tĕn-trĭ-ŏ-năl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *septentrional*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being northern; northerliness.

* **sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *septentrional*; *-ly.*] Toward the north; northerly.

"They were *septentrionally* excited."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn-āte,** *v.i.* [Eng. *septentrion*; *-ate.*] To tend northerly or toward the north.

"A directive or polary facultie, whereby, conveniently placed, they do *septentrionate* at one extremi."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

sĕp-tĕt', **sĕp-tĕtte',** *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A body or number of seven.

"Another *septette* faced the starter for the inaptly named Thursday Hurdle Race."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

2. *Music:* A composition for seven voices or instruments.

sĕpt'-foĭl, *s.* [SEPTIFOLIOUS.]

1. *Bot.: Potentilla Tormentilla.* [TORMENTIL.]

2. *Christian Art:* A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as a symbol of the seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c.

sĕp-tĭ- (1), *pref.* [SEPT-.]

sĕp-tĭ- (2), *pref.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure.] Of or belonging to a partition.

sĕp'-tĭc, * **sĕp'-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *septicus*, from Gr. σηπτικός (*sēptikos*), from σήπω (*sēpō*) = to putrefy; Fr. *septique*; Sp. *septico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having power to promote or produce putrefaction; causing putrefaction; putrefying.

"Poisoning its blood with *septic* fluid from the spoiled tissues."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which has the power of promoting or producing, or which tends to promote or produce putrefaction; a substance which eats away the flesh without causing much pain.

sĕp-tĭc-æ'-mĭ-ą, sĕp-tæ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σηπτός (*sēptos*) = putrid, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: A state of the blood without secondary abscesses, a kind of pyæmia with intense fever, and great constitutional disturbance from blood-poisoning. The antiseptic researches of Lister and of Pasteur lead to the hope that septicæmia will in future be of rare occurrence [LISTERISM.]

sĕp'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *septic*; *-al.*] The same as SEPTIC (q.v.).

"As a *septical* medicine he commended the ashes of a salamander."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

sĕp'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *septical*; *-ly.*] In a septic manner; by means of septics.

sĕp-tĭ-çĭ'-dąl, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2); Lat. *cædo* = to cut (in comp. *-cido*), and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of the dehiscence of a fruit*): Taking place through the dissepiments, leaving the dissepiments divided into two plates, and forming the sides of each valve, as in Rhododendron.

sĕp-tĭç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *septic*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being septic; tendency or power to promote or produce putrefaction.

sĕp-tĭ-fär'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septifariam* = sevenfold, from *septem* = seven.]

Bot.: Turned seven different ways.

sĕp-tĭf'-ēr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septum* (pl. *septa*) = an inclosure, a septum, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing septa.

* **sĕp-tĭf'-lū-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (1), and Lat. *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing in seven streams. [SEPTEMFLUOUS.]

* **sĕp-tĭ-fō'-lĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *septi-* (1), and *folium* = a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

sĕp'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2), and *forma* = form.] Resembling a septum or partition.

sĕp-tĭf′-rą-gal, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2); *frag-*, root of Lat. *frango* = to break, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of the dehiscence of a fruit*): Leaving the dissepiments adhering to the axis and separated from the valves. Example, Convolvulus.

* **sĕp-tĭ-lăt′-ĕr-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (1), and Eng. *lateral.*] Having seven sides.

"The seven sides of the *septilateral* figure."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

sĕp′-tile, *a.* [Lat. *sept(um)* = an inclosure, a septum; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

sĕp′-tĭl-lĭŏn (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven; cf. *billion, trillion,* &c.] In American, French, and Italian notation, a number consisting of a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers. In English notation a million raised to the seventh power; a unit followed by forty-two ciphers.

* **sĕp′-tĭm-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the number seven.

"Like the Turks, their numerals were based on a *septimal* system."—*Sayce: Science of Language*, ii. 194.

* **sĕp-tĭ-mą-năr′-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Lat. *septimana* = a week.] A monk on duty for a week in a monastery.

* **sĕp′-tĭm-īsed,** *a.* [Lat. *septim(us)* = the seventh; Eng. suff. *-ized.*] Of, or belonging to a period measured by the number seven.

"And properly indicated, as Bush remarks, a *septimised* period."—*Davidson: Introd. to New Test.* (1851), iii. 515.

sĕp′-tĭ-mōle, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six.

sĕp′-tĭne, *s.* [Gr. σηπτή (*sēptē*) = a means of producing decay.]

Pathol.: Organic poison.

sĕp′-tĭ-nŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *septin(e); -ous.*]

Pathol.: Produced by organic poison. A term introduced by Dr. Richardson in his inaugural address at the Congress of the Sanitary Institute, Nov. 3, 1877. It was intended by him to express the hypothetical view that contagious and infectious diseases are propagated by the sick person becoming for a time like a poisonous animal, the venom of which is capable of being transmitted by some channel or medium to others. This view was intended as a rival one to the germ hypothesis of disease.

"He (Dr. Richardson) classed the diseases produced by organic poisons as *septinous* instead of zymotic, he preferring the word *septine* for this poison."—*Times*, Oct. 5, 1877.

* **sĕpt-ĭn′-sụ-ląr,** *a.* [Fr. *septinsulaire*, from Lat. *septem* = seven, and *insula* = an island.] Consisting of seven islands: as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands.

* **sĕp′-tĭ-sȳl-lą-ble,** *s.* [Pref. *septi-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of seven syllables.

sĕp-tĭ-vĭ-ĭn′-tēne, *s.* [Pref. *septi-* (1); Lat. *vigint(i)* = twenty, and suff. *-ene.*] [CEROTENE.]

sĕp-tụ-ą-ĕn-ăr′-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Eng. *septuagenary; -an.*] A person of seventy years of age; a person between the ages of seventy and eighty.

sĕp-tụ-ăj′-ĕn-ą-rȳ, sĕp-tụ-ą-ĕn′-ą-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *septuagenarius* = consisting of seventy; *septuageni* seventy each; *septem* = seven; Fr. *septuagénaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of seventy or of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy years of age.

"Nor can . . . Nestor overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* determination."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The same as SEPTUAGENARIAN (q.v.).

* **sĕp-tụ-ą-ĕs′-ĭ-mą,** *s.* [Lat. *septuagesimus* = seventieth, from *septuaginta* = seventy.] The third Sunday before Lent, so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

* **sĕp-tụ-ą-ĕs′-ĭ-mąl,** *a.* [SEPTUAGESIMA.] Consisting of seventy or of seventy years.

"In our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages, it is very rare."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

sĕp′-tụ-ą-ĕint, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *septuaginta* = seventy.]

A. *As substantive:*

Scripture: A Greek version of the Hebrew or Old Testament Scriptures; the oldest one made into any language. A still extant letter, referred to by Josephus, Jerome, and Eusebius, purports to be from a certain Aristeas, officer at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. It states that after the king had founded the great Alexandrian library, he wished to have in it a copy of the Jewish sacred books. By the advice of his chief librarian, Demetrius Phalareus, he sent to the high priest at Jerusalem, requesting him to send six translators from each tribe, seventy-two in all. The request was complied with; the translators came, and completed their work in seventy-two days. From their number, and perhaps the time they occupied, the name Septuagint arose. But the letter of Aristeas is not now believed to be genuine, and Coptic words in the work show that the translators were from Egypt, and not from Jerusalem. The version was apparently made at Alexandria, and was commenced about 280 B.C. the Pentateuch being the only part translated at first. It is well done. Next in value is the book of Proverbs. Job was translated from a Hebrew text, differing both by excess and defect from that now recognized. Esther, the Psalms, and the Prophets followed, seemingly between B.C. 180 and 170. Jeremiah is the best translated, and Daniel is executed so badly that Theodotion, in the second century A.D., had to do the work again. Jesus and his Apostles frequently quoted the Septuagint in place of the Hebrew. The Jews had a high opinion of the Septuagint, but on finding the Messianic passages used effectively by the Christians in controversy with them, they established a fast to mourn that the Septuagint had ever been issued, and had a new translation by Aquila brought out for the use of the synagogues. Three Christian recensions took place late in the third or early in the fourth century. The first modern edition was the Complutensian in 1514–1517; since then several others have appeared.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or contained in the Septuagint (q.v.).

* **sĕp′-tụ-ą-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.] Something composed of seven; a week.

"Months, however taken, are not exactly divisible into *septuaries* or weeks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 212.

sĕp′-tụ-lą (pl. **sĕp′-tụ-læ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *septum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A small or imperfect partition.

† **sĕp′-tụ-lāte,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *septul(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having one or more septulæ.

sĕp′-tŭm (pl. **sĕp′-tą**), *s.* [Lat. = an enclosure, a partition, from *sepio* = to hedge in.]

1. *Anat.:* A partition, as the *septum narium*, the partition between the nostrils, the neural and hæmal septa, &c.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The partitions or dissepiments constituting the cells in ovaries.

(2) The connective in an anther.

3. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The partitions in a chambered shell, in some corals, &c.

sĕp′-tụ-or, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *septem* = seven.]

Music: The same as SEPTET (q.v.).

* **sĕp′-tụ-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *septuplus*, from *septem* = seven.] Sevenfold.

* **sĕp′-tụ-ple,** *v.t.* [SEPTUPLE, *a.*] To make or multiply sevenfold.

"The fire . . . whose heat was *septupled*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 91.

sĕ-pŭl′-chrąl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulcrum, sepulchrum* = a sepulchre (q.v.); Sp. *sepulcral*; Ital. *sepulcrale.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or pertaining to burial, the grave, or monuments raised over the dead.

"Mr. Monkhouse happening one day to pull a flower from a tree which grew in one of their *sepulchral* inclosures."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

(2) Found in ancient tombs or burying places.

"The collection is peculiarly rich in *sepulchral* pottery of nearly every type."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 3, 1886, p. 21.

2. *Fig.:* Suggestive of a sepulchre or the tomb; hence, deep, grave, hollow in tone: as, a *sepulchral* tone of voice.

sepulchral-mounds, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: A generic name for the graves and funeral monuments of early peoples and some races of low culture at the present day. [CAIRN, BARROW, TUMULUS.]

* **sĕ-pŭl′-chrąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sepulchral; -ize.*] To render sepulchral or solemn.

sĕp′-ŭl-chre, * **sĕp′-ŭl-cre** (**chre, cre** as **kĕr**), *s.* [Fr. *sépulcre*, from Lat. *sepulcrum, sepulchrum*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepelio* = to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepulcro*; Ital. *sepolcro.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A tomb, a grave, a burial vault.

"Oft seen in charnel vaults, and *sepulchres*,
Ling'ring and sitting by a new made grave."
Milton: Comus, 471.

II. *Eccles.:* A small temporary altar, on which the second Host consecrated in the Mass on Maundy Thursday is reserved for the Missa Sicca on Good Friday. In many of the English pre-Reformation churches there was a recess in the north wall for this purpose.

SEPULCHRE.
(*Stanton St. John's, Oxon.*)

* **sepulchre-table,** *s.* A mural tablet.

* **sĕp′-ŭl-chre** (**chre** as **kĕr**), *v.t.* [SEPULCHRE, *s.*] To inter, to bury, to entomb.

"When Ocean shrouds and *sepulchres* our dead."
Byron: Corsair, i. 1.

sĕp′-ŭl-tụre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sepultura*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepelio* = to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepultura*; Ital. *sepultura, sepoltura.*]

† 1. The act of interring or depositing the corpse of a human being in a burial-place; interment, burial.

"He hath nede of charitable conseilling and visiting in prison and in maladie, and *sepulture* of his ded body."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 2. A grave; a burial-place; a tomb, a sepulchre.

"Sir John Conweie . . . viewing the *sepulture*, testified to haue seene three principall iewels."—*Holinshed: First Inhabitation of Ireland.*

* **sĕp′-ŭl-tụre,** *v.t.* [SEPULTURE, *s.*] To bury, to entomb, to sepulchre.

"The long line of illustrious men and women *sepultured* within its precincts."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

* **sĕ-quā′-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *sequax*, genit. *sequacis*, from *sequor* = to follow.]

1. Following, attendant; not moving along independently.

"Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre."
Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Clinging closely; adhering.

"Now extract
From the *sequacious* earth the pole."
Smart: Hop-Garden.

3. Ductile, pliant.

"The matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

4. Logically consistent and rigorous; following strictly the line of reason.

* **sĕ-quā′-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sequacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sequacious; disposition or tendency to follow; sequacity.

"The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 181.

* **sĕ-quăc′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Late Lat. *sequacitas*, from Lat. *sequax*, genit. *sequacis* = sequacious (q.v.).]

1. A following; a disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

2. Ductility, pliability.

"All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction, have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitie*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

* **sĕ-quăr′-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Probably only a misprint for *sequacious* (q.v.).]

sē'-quel, * **se-quelle,** * **se-quell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sequele* (Fr. *séquelle*), from Lat. *sequela* = that which follows, a result; *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *sequela*; Ital. *sequela, seguela.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A following.

"A goodly meane both to deterre from crime,
And to her steppes our *sequele* to endame."
Surrey: Of the Death of Sir T. W.

2. That which immediately follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part. (Often followed by *to* or *of* before another substantive.)

"Now here Christian was worse put to it than in his fight with Apollyon, as by the *sequel* you shall see."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Consequence, result, effect, event.

"For oftentimes it hath been seen, that to a new enterprise, there followeth a new maner, and strange *sequel*."—*Strype: Eccles. Memor.: Henry VIII.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* 4. A consequence inferred; a conclusion.

"What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is only a deacon."—*Whitgifte.*

II. *Scots Law:* [THIRLAGE].

sē-quē'-lą (pl. **sē-quē'-læ**), *s.* [Lat., from *sequor* = to follow.] [SEQUEL.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which follows: as,

1. An adherent, a follower; a band of adherents or followers.

2. An inference; a conclusion; a consequence inferred.

II. *Pathol.:* A disease or morbid symptoms following upon a prior malady, as the sequelæ of measles, of scarlet fever, &c.

sequela-curiæ, *s.* A suit of court.

sequela-causæ, *s.* The process and defending issue of a cause for trial.

sē'-quence, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sequentia* = a following, from *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor* = to follow; Ital. *sequenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being sequent or following; a following or coming after; succession.

"How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence* and succession?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. A particular order of succession or following; an arrangement; order.

"Tell Atheus, in the *sequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

3. Invariable order of succession; an observed instance of uniformity in following.

4. A series of things following in a certain order or succession; specifically, a set of cards immediately following each other in the same suit, as an ace, two, three, and four.

"Crawley again servlug . . . ran up a *sequence* of six aces."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* 5. Result, consequence.

"The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment."
—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Psalm* cvii. 34.

* 6. (*Pl.*): Answering verses.

"Of such our patrons here, the viscont Mountacute,
Hath many comely *sequences*, well sorted all in sute."
Gascoigne: Maske for Viscount Mountacute.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* The recurrence of a harmonic progression or melodic figure at a different pitch or in a different key to that in which it was first given. A tonal or diatonic sequence is when no modulation takes place. A chromatic or real sequence takes place when the recurrence of a phrase at an exact interval causes a change of key.

2. *Roman Ritual:* A rhythm sometimes sung between the Epistle and the Gospel. At first it was merely a prolongation of the last note of the Alleluia, but afterwards appropriate words were substituted. When the Roman Missal was revised in the sixteenth century, only four of the existing sequences were retained: *Victimæ Paschali*, for Easter; *Veni, Sancte Spiritus*, for Pentecost; *Lauda, Sion*, for Corpus Christi; and the *Dies Iræ*, for Masses of the Dead. The *Stabat Mater*, for the Feast of the Seven Dolours, is of later date.

"He made dyuers impnes, *sequences*, and respondes, as O Juda."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. ccii.

sē'-quent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor* = to follow.]

* A. *As adjective:*

1. Following, succeeding; continuing in the same course or order.

"The galliles
Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

2. Following as a result or by logical consequence; consequential.

B. *As substantive:*

I. A follower.

"He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. That which follows as a result; a sequel, a sequence.

sē-quĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *sequent*; *-ial.*] Being in succession; succeeding, following.

sē-quĕn'-tiąl-lȳ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sequential*; *-ly.*] By sequence or succession.

sē-quĕs'-tĕr, * **se-ques-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *séquestrer*, from Lat. *sequestro* = to surrender, to remove, to lay aside; Sp. & Port. *sequestrar*; Ital. *sequestrare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To put aside, to remove; to separate from other things.

"Him hath God the father specially *sequestered* and seuered and set aside out of the number of al creatures."—*More: Works*, p. 1,046.

2. To cause to retire or withdraw from society or into obscurity; to withdraw, to seclude. (In this sense frequently used reflexively.)

"Why are you *sequestered* from all your train?"—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

3. In the same sense as II.

* 4. To deprive of property, goods, or possessions.

"It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches."—*South.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Law:*

1. To separate or withdraw from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of, as the property or income of a debtor, until the claims of his creditors are satisfied; to sequestrate. (Used specifically of the temporalities of Church preferment: as, To *sequester* a living.)

2. To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law.

3. *Scots Law:* To sequestrate.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To withdraw.

"To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Utopian politicks."—*Milton.*

2. *Law:* To renounce or decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

sē-quĕs'-tĕr, *s.* [SEQUESTER, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of sequestering; sequestration, separation, seclusion.

"This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

2. *Law:* A person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. (*Bouvier.*)

sē-quĕs'-tĕred, *pa. pa.* & *a.* [SEQUESTER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Secluded, retired, private.

"And rich and poor, and young and old, rejoice
Under his spiritual sway, collected round him
In this *sequester'd* realm."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Separated from others; sent or withdrawn into retirement.

"In scale of culture, few among my flock
Hold lower rank than this *sequester'd* pair."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

3. Deprived of property, income, &c.; under sequestration.

"Aged, *sequestered* ministers."—*Fuller: Worthies.*

II. *Law:* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a claim or demand.

* **sē-quĕs'-trą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sequester*; *-able.*] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

"Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt."—*Boyle.*

sē-quĕs'-trāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro* = to sequestrate (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To set apart from others; to withdraw, to seclude.

"In general contagions, more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

2. *Law:* To sequester; specif. in Scots Law, to take possession of for behoof of creditors; to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with a view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors.

sē-quĕs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sequestrationem*, accus. of *sequestratio*, from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro* = to sequester (q.v.); Sp. *sequestracion*; Ital. *sequestrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sequestering or setting aside; separation, withdrawal, retirement.

"There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world."—*South: Sermons.*

2. The state of being sequestered or set aside; retirement or withdrawal from society; seclusion.

"Any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

3. In the same sense as II.

"*Sequestrations* were first introduced by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* 4. Disunion, disjunction, division, rupture.

"The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles."—*Boyle.*

II. *Law:*

1. *Civil Law:*

(1) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it.

(2) The setting apart the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration.

(3) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners, commanding them to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It may be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court.

(4) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; in Britain, a form of execution in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect. The profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied.

(5) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent.

(6) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy.

2. *Scots Law:* The seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.

sequestrator (as **sĕk'-wĕs-trā-tŏr**), *s.* [Lat., from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro* = to sequester (q.v.).]

1. One who sequesters property; one who puts property under a sequestration.

"The Puritan, a conqueror, a ruler, a persecutor, a *sequestrator*, had been detested."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. One to whom the charge of sequestered property is committed.

sē'-quĕs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. *sequestro* = to separate.] (See def. and compound.)

sequestrum-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for removing portions of necrosed or exfoliated bone.

sē'-quĭn, * **che-quin, ze-chin,** *s.* [Fr. *sequin*, from Ital. *zecchino*, from *zecca* = a mint or place of coining, from Arab. *sikkat*

SEQUIN.

(from *sikkah*) = a die for coins.] A gold coin, first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century. In value it was worth from 9s. 2d. to 9s. 6d. sterling.

"Treasuries where diamonds were piled in heaps, and *sequins* in mountains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

sĕ-quoi'-a, *s.* [Native name.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A genus of Abietinæ, with peltate scales, no bracts, and five to seven seeds. Two species are known, *Sequoia gigantea*, formerly *Wellingtonia gigantea*, and *S. sempervirens.* The former is the Mammoth-tree (q.v.); its rings have been counted, and its age has been estimated at about 1,100 years. *S. sempervirens*, known in the timber trade as Red-wood, is sometimes above 300 feet high. It grows from Upper California to Nootka Sound.

(2) The Mammoth-tree (q.v.).

"The waving of a forest of the giant *sequoias* is indescribably sublime." — *Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 56.

2. *Palæobot.:* A species is found in the Eocene of Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight; *Sequoia Couttsiæ* occurs in the Oligocene of Bovey Tracey, and *S. Langsdorffii* in the leaf-beds of Ardtun in Mull. *S. Couttsiæ* also occurs abundantly in the Oligocene of Switzerland, and more than thirty species are found in the Miocene (?) of the Arctic regions.

sĕ-quoi-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sequoi(a)*; *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Coniferæ, akin to Sequoia (q.v.). Three species are found in the Cretaceous rocks.

sĕr'-a-file, *s.* [Fr. *serrefile* = close of a file.]

Mil.: The last soldier of a file.

"I should think the term *serafile* has been generally known in the army for the last fifty years."—*Evening Standard*, June 10, 1878.

seraglio (as **sĕ-ral'-yō**), *s.* [Ital. *serraglio* = an inclosure, a paddock, a park, from *serrare* = to shut, to lock, to inclose, from Low Lat. *sero*, from Lat. *sera* = a bar, a bolt, from *sero* = to join or bind together. The modern use of the word is due to confusion with Pers. and Turk. *sarây, sarâi* = a palace, a grand edifice, a king's court, a seraglio. (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. An inclosure, a place or quarter to which certain persons or classes are confined.

"I went to the ghetto, where the Jewes dwell, as in a suburbe, by themselves. I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins, for being inviron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1645.

2. A palace; specifically, the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople.

3. A harem; a place in which wives or concubines are kept; hence, a place or house of debauchery or licentious pleasure.

"Could still exclude unwelcome truth from the purlieus of his own *seraglio.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

sĕ-rāi', *s.* [Pers. & Turk. *sarây, sarâi.*] [SERAGLIO.] A palace, a place of accommodation for travellers; a caravanseray, a khan.

"He in Abdallah's palace grew,
And held that post in his *serai.*"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 16.

sër'-al, *a.* [Lat. *sera* (*hora*) = the evening (hour).]

Geol.: Late; an epithet expressing the period of the nightfall or late twilight of the Appalachian Palæozoic day. The coal-measures of North America occupy an area of 200,000 square miles, and range from 3,000 feet to such thickness as to be unworkable. From the fossils it is evident that the Appalachian Seral series is the equivalent of the European Carboniferous series. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

sër-ăl'-bu-mĕn, *s.* [Eng. *ser(um)*, and *albumen.*).]

Chem.: $C_{72}H_{112}N_{18}SO_{22}$ (?). A substance occurring in all the liquids of the animal body. It may be obtained by diluting the serum of blood with twenty times its volume of water, precipitating the globulin with carbonic anhydride, and evaporating the filtrate below 50°. It closely resembles egg albumen, but its specific rotary power for yellow light = —56°. Ether does not coagulate its solutions.

sĕ-răng', *s.* [See def.] An East Indian name for the boatswain of a vessel.

sĕ-ra'-pĕ, *s.* [Sp.] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Mexicans and other natives of Spanish North America.

sĕr'-aph (pl. **sĕr'-aphs, sĕr'-a-phĭm**, * **sĕr'-a-phĭms**), *s.* [Heb. שְׂרָפִים (*seraphim*) = (1) serpents, (2) seraphs; שָׂרָף (*saraph*) = to be noble; Fr. *séraphim*; Sp. *seraphim, serafin*; Ital. *serafino.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Script.:* An angel of the highest order. They are mentioned in the Bible only in Isaiah vi. 2, 6. They were of human form, with six wings, with two of which they covered their faces, with the next two flew, and with the last two covered their feet. They resembled the cherubim, which, however, had four wings and four faces.

"Fly, *Seraphs!* to your eternal shore,
Where winds nor howl nor waters roar."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

¶ Sometimes *seraphim*, really a Hebrew plural, is used as if it were a singular. [2, 3.]

2. *Entom.:* The genus Lobophora, belonging to the Larentidæ, and spec. *Lobophora hexapterata*, in which there is an additional lobe to the hinder wings, giving the moth the appearance of a six-winged creature, whence the name Seraphim. It occurs in England.

3. *Palæont.:* A popular name for the genus Pterygotus (q.v.).

"The workmen in the quarries in which they occur, finding form without body, and struck by the resemblance which the delicately-waved scales bear to the sculptured markings on the wings of cherubs—of all subjects of the chisel the most common—fancifully termed them *Seraphim.*" — *Hugh Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. viii.

sĕ-răph'-ĭc, * **sĕ-răph'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Fr. *séraphique*; Sp. *seraphico.*]

1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic, sublime; of the nature of a seraph.

"And in their own dimensions, like themselves,
The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim."
Milton: P. L., i. 794.

* 2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

"Or whether he at last descends
To like with less *seraphick* ends."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal; zealous, ardent.

"He [William Cartwright] became the most florid and *seraphical* preacher in the university."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.

¶ *Seraphic doctor:* A title given to St. Bonaventure, who became Minister-general of the Franciscans in 1256.

seraphic-gum, *s.* Sagapenum (q.v.).

* **sĕ-răph'-ĭc-al-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of a seraph.

* **sĕ-răph'-ĭc-al-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being seraphic.

* **sĕ-răph'-ĭ-çĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *seraphic*; *-ism.*] The quality of being seraphic; seraphicalness.

sĕr'-a-phĭm, *s. pl.* [SERAPH.]

sĕr'-a-phīne, sĕr-a-phī'-na, *s.* [SERAPH.]

Music: An instrument introduced in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was an organ with free-reeds, a key-board, and bellows worked by a pedal: but being very coarse and unpleasant in tone, it rapidly disappeared on the introduction of the harmonium, which was an improvement on it.

sĕr-a-pī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serapia(s)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Ophreæ.

sĕ-rā'-pĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σεραπιάς (*serapias*) = the purple orchis (*Orchis Morio*), from Σέραπις (*Serapis*), Σάραπις (*Sarapis*) = an Egyptian deity.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Serapiadæ (q.v.). Small Orchids, with brown or greenish-brown flowers, from the south of Europe.

† **sĕr-a-pī'-nŭm**, *s.* [SAGAPENUM.]

sĕ-răs'-kiër, sĕ-răs'-quiër (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr. *sérasquier*, from Pers. *serasker*, from *ser, seri* = head, chief, and *asker* = an army.] A Turkish general or commander of land-forces. The title is given especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

sĕ-răs'-kiër-ate, *s.* [Eng. *seraskier*; *-ate.*] The office of a seraskier.

Sĕrb, *s.* [Native word.] A native or inhabitant of Servia.

sĕrb'-ĭ-an, *s.* [After Serbia = Servia, where found.]

Min.: The same as MILOSCHINE (q.v.).

Sĕr-bō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] A term applied to a bog or lake of Serbonis, lying between the mountains Casius and Damieta in Egypt, or one of the more eastern mouths of the Nile. It was surrounded on all sides by hills of loose sand, which being carried into the water by high winds so thickened the lake that it could not be distinguished from the land. Whole armies are reported to have been swallowed up in it.

"A gulf profound as that *Serbonian* bog . . .
Where armies whole have sunk."
Milton: P. L., ii. 592.

Hence, the phrase *Serbonian bog* is used proverbially to express a difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extricating one's self; a mess, a confusion.

"I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be."—*B. Disraeli*, in *Times*, March 19, 1867.

sĕr'-çel, *s.* [SARCEL.]

sëre, *a.* [SEAR, *a.*]

* **sëre**, *s.* [Fr. *serre* = a claw.] A claw, a talon.

"Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres.*"
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey.

sĕ-rein' (**ei** as **ā**), *s.* [Fr. *serein*; Prov. *seren*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sereno*, from Lat. *serum* = the evening, modified by *serenus* = serene. (*Littré.*)]

Meteor.: Fine rain falling from a cloudless sky.

sĕr-ĕ-nāde', * **sĕr-ĕ-nāte'**, *s.* [Fr. *sérénate*, from Ital. *serenata* = a serenade, from *serenare* = to make clear.] [SERENE.]

Music: Originally a vocal or instrumental composition for use in the open air at night, generally of a quiet soothing character. The term in its Italian form, *serenata*, came to be applied afterwards to a cantata having a pastoral subject, and in our own days has been applied to a work of large proportions in the form, to some extent, of a symphony.

"*Serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 769.

sĕr-ĕ-nāde', *v.t.* & *i.* [SERENADE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain with a serenade; to sing a serenade to.

"To dance, dress, sing, and *serenade* the fair,
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair."
P. Whitehead: State Dunces.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

"When I go a *serenading* again with 'em, I'll give 'em leave to make fiddle-strings of my small guts."—*Dryden: Evening's Love*, ii. 1.

sĕr-ĕ-nād'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *serenade*, v.; *-er.*] One who serenades.

sĕr-ĕ-na'-ta, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A serenade (q.v.).

* **sĕr-ĕ-nāte'**, *s.* [SERENADE, *s.*]

sĕ-rēne', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *serenus* = bright, calm, from the same root as Sansc. *svar* = splendour, heaven; Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Calm, fair and clear; placid, quiet.

"If the sky continue still, *serene*, and clear, not one egg in an hundred will miscarry."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 28.

2. Calm, placid, unruffled, composed, undisturbed.

"His *serene* intrepidity distinguished him among thousands of brave soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Applied as a form of address to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Clearness.

2. Serenity, calmness, composure, tranquillity.

"Not a cloud obscured the deep *serene.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xiii.

3. A serein (q.v.).

"The fogs and the *serenes* offend us more,
Or we may think so, than they did before."
Daniel: Queen's Arcadia, i. 1.

* **sĕ-rēne'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *sereno*, from *serenus* = serene (q.v.).]

1. To make clear and calm; to calm, to quiet.

"She, where she passes, makes the wind to lye
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the sky."
Fanshaw: Lusiad.

2. To make clear or bright; to clear, to brighten.

"Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene.*" *Philips: Cider.*

3. To smooth.

"Gay bouts *serene* the wrinkled front of care."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 8.

sĕ-rēne'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *serene; -ly.*]

1. Calmly, quietly.

"*Serenely* soft and fair." *Cotton: Death.*

2. Coolly, calmly, composedly, deliberately; with unruffled temper.

sĕ-rēne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *serene; -ness.*] The quality or state of being serene; serenity.

"In the *sereneness* of a healthfull conscience."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 5.

* **sĕ-rĕn'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [SERENE.] Calmness, serenity.

"From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections."—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 79.

sĕ-rĕn'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sérénité,* from Lat. *serenitatem,* accus. of *serenitas,* from *serenus* = sereue (q.v.); Sp. *serenidad;* Ital. *serenità.*]

1. The quality or state of being serene, calm, quiet, or still; clearness, calmness, quietness, stillness.

"A country which . . . enjoys a constant *serenity.*"—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

2. Calmness of mind, composure; evenness of temper, coolness.

"The calm *serenity* and steady complacence of mind she ensures."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxvi.

* 3. Quietness, peace.

"A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms."—*Temple.*

* 4. A title of respect or courtesy; serene highness.

"The sentence of that court, now sent to your *serenity,* together with these letters."—*Milton: To Prince Leopold; Letters of State.*

* **sĕ-rēn'-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *seren(e); -ize.*] To make serene, to glorify. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice,* p. 33.)

sĕrf, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *servum,* accus. of *servus* = a slave; *servio* = to serve (q.v.).] A villein; one who in the middle ages was incapable of holding property, was attached to the soil, and transferred with it, and was liable to feudal services of the lowest description; a feudal slave; a forced labourer attached to an estate, as, until March, 1863, in Russia.

sĕrf'-age (age as ĭj), sĕrf'-dŏm, sĕrf'-hood, sĕrf'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *serf; -age, -dom, -hood, -ism.*] The state or condition of being a serf.

"The various organizations of society which have existed—slavery, *serfage,* villanage, feudalism, castes—are all traceable to an instinctive effort of mankind to adjust itself to the conditions of human life."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Oct., 1878, p. 888.

sĕrge (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *serica,* fem. of *sericus* = silken, prop. = Chinese, from *Seres* = the Chinese.]

1. A cloth of quilted woollen, extensively manufactured in Devonshire. It is much used for ladies' dresses, men's suits, and bicyclists' uniforms.

"Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *serges* grow."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, i.

2. A light silken stuff, twilled on both sides.

sĕrge (2), *s.* [Fr. *cierge;* from Lat. *cereus* = waxen; *cera* = wax.] A large wax candle, sometimes weighing several pounds, burnt before the altar in Roman Catholic churches.

sĕr'-ĝeąn-çȳ, sĕr'-ĝeąnt-çȳ, sĕr'-jeąnt-çy (er as ar), *s.* [Eng. *sergeant; -cy.*] The office or position of a sergeant.

"Knyght & *sergeancie* als how mykelle thei helde."
R. Brunne, p. 83.

sĕr'-ĝeąnt, sĕr'-jeąnt (er as ar), * **sĕr-gant,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sergant, serjant;* Fr. *sergent,* from Low Lat. *servientem,* accus. of *serviens* = a servant, a vassal, a soldier, an apparitor, from *serviens,* pr. par. of *servio* = to serve (q.v.); Low Lat. *serviens ad legem* = a sergeant-at-law; Sp. & Port. *sargento;* Ital. *sergente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A squire, attendant upon a prince or nobleman. (*English.*)

"To avoid the vague expressions of the followers, &c., I use, after Villehardouin, the word *serjeants,* for all horsemen who are not knights. There were *serjeants* at arms, and *serjeants* at law: and, if we visit the parade and Westminster Hall, we may observe the strange result of the distinction."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire,* ch. lx. (Note O.)

2. A sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

"Your office, *sergeant.*"—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* i. 1.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

4. A title given to certain officers of the British sovereign's household. [SERJEANT.]

5. A police-officer of higher rank than a private.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* [SERJEANT].

2. *Mil.:* The second permanent grade in the non-commissioned ranks of the army. In the United States army there are company and regimental sergeants, named in accordance with their duties, as color-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, &c.

¶ *Sergeant-at-arms:* An officer of a legislative body, whose duties are to keep order in such body, and to enforce the orders given by the presiding officer, as the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

¶ The two spellings, *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both based on good authority, but in the senses I. 2, 4, and II. 1, the form *serjeant* is usually adopted.

sergeant-major, *s.*

Mil.: The senior of the non-commissioned ranks, and assistant to the adjutant. He is *ex officio* the head of the sergeants' mess, and is responsible for the other sergeants both on and off parade.

sĕr'-ĝeąnt-rȳ, sĕr'-ĝeąnt-ȳ (er as ar), *s.* [SERJEANTRY.]

sĕr'-ĝeąnt-shĭp (er as ar), *s.* [Eng. *sergeant; -ship.*] The office of a sergeant; sergeantry.

sĕr-ĭ, *pref.* [SERICO-.]

sĕr'-ĭ-ąl, *a. & s.* [Eng. *seri(es); -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to a series; consisting of, formed in, or having the nature of a series.

2. *Bot.:* Of or pertaining to rows.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

"The *serials* which have superseded the quarterlies."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 3, 1882.

2. A tale or other composition continued in successive numbers of a periodical work.

serial-homology, *s.* [HOMOLOGY, ¶.]

* **sĕr-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *serial; -ity.*] The state or condition of following in successive order; sequence.

* **sĕr'-ĭ-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *serial; -ly.*] In a series, or in regular order: as, Things arranged *serially.*

* **Sĕr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [From Lat. *sericus.*] [SERIFORM.] Chinese. (*Fletcher: Purple Island,* xii.)

sĕr-ĭ-ā'-nąs, *s.* [SERJANIA.]

sĕr'-ĭ-ąte, *a.* [Eng. *seri(es); -ate.*] Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series.

sĕr'-ĭ-ąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seriate; -ly.*] In a regular series; seriatim.

sĕr-ĭ-ā'-tĭm, *adv.* [Lat.] In regular order; one after the other.

sĕr'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *sericus* = silky. Named from the silky appearance of these insects, which vary in hue according as the light falls on them.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthinæ. Body ovate, convex; claws of all the tarsi divided at the apex. One, *Serica brunnea,* is British. Some of the African species are globose.

* **sĕr'-ĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *sericatus.*] Pertaining to silk; covered with silk; sericeous.

sĕ-rĭc'-eoŭs (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *sericeus,* from *sericum* = silk.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

2. *Bot.:* Silky (q.v.).

sĕ-rĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seric(in); -ic.*] (See compound.)

sericic-acid, *s.* [MYRISTIC ACID.]

sĕ-rĭç'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seric(a);* Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A section or group of Melolonthinæ (q.v.). Many are Australian, but one species of the genus Serica (q.v.) is British.

sĕr'-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *sericum* = silk; *-in.*]

Chem.: A name proposed for the fibroïn of silk to distinguish it from the organic matter of the sponge, for which the name fibroïn would be retained. It was once applied to myristin on account of its silky aspect.

sĕr'-ĭ-çite, *s.* [Gr. σηρικός (*sēr̄ikos*) = silk.]

Min.: A scaly mineral found in a silky schist near Wiesbaden. Early analyses were very discordant, owing to the non-recognition of impurities. It has now been shown by Laspeyres to be a massive muscovite (q.v.), resulting from the alteration of felspar.

sericite-gneiss, *s.*

Petrol.: A gneiss in which sericite constitutes the principal micaceous constituent.

sericite-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A schistose rock in which sericite predominates.

sĕr-ĭ-cō-, sĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. σηρικός (*sēr̄ikos*) = silky.] Silky; resembling silk in texture or appearance.

sĕr'-ĭ-cō-līte, *s.* [Gr. σηρικός (*sēr̄ikos*) = silk, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as SATIN-SPAR (q.v.).

sĕr-ĭ-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sericor(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad; costa generally much rounded, the tip sometimes pointed. Larva feeding between united leaves or in roots. Known British species, twenty-two.

sĕr-ĭc'-ŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. σηρικός (*sēr̄ikos*) = silky, and κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sericoridæ (q.v.). *Sericoris littoralis* is a small moth, the larva of which feeds on *Armeria vulgaris.*

sĕr-ĭ-cŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *serico-,* and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Entom.: The type-genus of Sericostomatidæ (q.v.). Antennæ about the length of anterior wings, joints short, with adpressed pubescence; head densely hairy; eyes large; legs long, normal in tarsal structure; abdomen short and moderately stout. Larvæ regular in form; the insects appear in summer, and do not stray far from their breeding-places; their cylindrical cases are found in moderately swift streams. MacLachlan admits sixteen species, all from Europe, one of which, *Sericostoma personatum,* is British.

sĕr-ĭ-cō-stō-măt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sericostoma,* genit. *sericostomat(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera (q.v.). Antennæ as long as the wings, very stout, and strongly hairy; eyes moderately large; labial palpi nearly alike, but maxillary palpi very differently formed in the sexes; head small; abdomen short; legs short, tibial spurs varying; wings often densely pubescent. Larvæ almost always inhabiting streams, and varying considerably in form; case free, usually of sand or small stones. Almost universally distributed. MacLachlan divides the family into four sections, with nineteen genera.

† **sĕr-ĭc-tĕr'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. σήρ (*sēr*), genit. σηρός (*sēros*) = the silkworm, and ἴκτερος (*ikteros*) = the jaundice.]

Compar. Anat.: The glands which secrete the silk in the silkworm. (*Owen.*)

sĕr-ĭ-cŭl'-tu-rąl, *a.* [Eng. *sericultur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to sericulture.

"The result was a sort of *sericultural* fever."—*Standard,* Oct. 30, 1885.

sĕr'-ĭ-cŭl-ture, *s.* [Pref. *seri-,* and Eng. *culture.*] The breeding and treatment of silkworms.

"From the very earliest Colonial days, the Americans had dreams of *sericulture.*"—*Standard,* Oct. 30, 1885.

sĕr-ĭ-cŭl'-tur-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sericulture; -ist.*] One who breeds silkworms.

sĕ-rĭc'-u-lŭs, *s.* [Mod Lat., dimin. from Lat. *sericus* = silken, from the glossy plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tectonarchinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Sericulus melinus,* the Regent-bird (q.v.), from Western Australia. Bill rather slender, nearly as long as head; culmen keeled at base, curving slightly towards the tip; nostrils basal, lateral, exposed; wings moderate; tail rather long, even; tarsi longer than middle toe, scutellated; toes long, outer and middle united at base.

* **serie**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seriem*, accus. of *series* (q.v.).] A series (q.v.).

sĕr-ĭ-ē′-ma, *s.* [CARIAMA.]

sēr′-ïēş, sēr′-ĭ-ēş, *s.* [Lat., from *sero* = to join together; Fr. *série*; Sp. & Ital. *serie.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to each other; an extended order, line, or course; a sequence, a succession.

¶ There is always a *course* where there is a *series*, but not *vice versa*. Things must have some sort of connection with each other in order to form a *series*, but they need simply follow in order to form a *course*; thus a *series* of events respects those which flow out of each other, a *course* of events, on the contrary, respects those which happen unconnectedly within a certain space. (*Crabb.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arith. & Alg.*: An infinite number of terms following one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding ones, by a fixed law, called the law of the series. Wherever a sufficient number of terms is given, and the law of the series is known, any number of succeeding terms may be deduced.

2. *Bot.*: A row or layer. In botanical classification, a grade intermediate between a class and an order.

3. *Chem.*: A group of compounds, each containing the same radical. Thus the hydrocarbon, CH_4, Methane, may take up any number of the molecules of the radical CH_2, thereby giving rise to the series, C_2H_6, Ethane, C_3H_8, Propane, C_4H_{10}, Quartane, &c.

4. *Geol.*: A term long used more or less vaguely, but now precisely, of subdivisions of sedimentary strata. [SEDIMENTARY, II.]

¶ 1. *Arithmetical series*: An arithmetical progression (q.v.). The sum of n terms of such a series is given by the formula, $s = \frac{n(a+l)}{2}$ in which a denotes the first term, l the last term, and n the number of terms.

2. *Circular series*: A series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, &c.

3. *Converging series*: [CONVERGENT, II. 1.].

4. *Decreasing series*: [DECREASING-SERIES].

5. *Diverging series*: [DIVERGENT-SERIES].

6. *Exponential series*: [EXPONENTIAL-SERIES].

7. *General term of a series*: [GENERAL-TERM, ¶].

8. *Geometrical series*: A geometrical progression (q.v.). The sum of n terms of such a series is given by the formula, $s = \frac{lr - a}{r - 1}$ in which l denotes the last term, a the first term, and r the ratio.

9. *Harmonical series*: [HARMONICAL-SERIES].

10. *Increasing series*: A series in which the numerical value of each term is greater than that of the preceding.

11. *Indeterminate series*: [INDETERMINATE-SERIES].

12. *Infinite series*: [INFINITE-SERIES].

13. *Law of a series*: [LAW (1), *s.*, II. 1.].

14. *Logarithmic series*: A series derived by developing the logarithm of $(1 + y)$ according to the ascending powers of y.

15. *Recurring series*: [RECURRING-SERIES].

16. *Trigonometrical series*: Series derived from developing some of the trigonometrical functions.

17. *Summation of a series*: The operation of finding an expression for the sum of any number of terms of the series.

sĕr′-ĭf, sĕr′-iff, sĕr′-ĭph, *s.* [CERIPH.]

Sēr′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *Seres* = the Chinese; *forma* = form.]

Anthrop.: A term collectively applied by Latham to the peoples inhabiting China, Thibet, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and the base of the Himalayan range. He groups them together principally on account of the total absence of inflection from the various tongues spoken by them.

sër′-ĭ grăph, *s.* An instrument of American invention for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

sĕr-ĭl′-ŏ-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *seri-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ornith.: A genus of Eurylaimidæ (or, if that family is divided, of Eurylaiminæ), with two species ranging from Nepaul to Tenasserim. *Serilophus lunatus*, the Lunated Broadbill, feeds on fruits, and in other respects shows a remarkable analogy to the Chatterers.

sĕ-rĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* An instrument for testing the tensile strength of a silk thread.

sĕr′-ĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Ornith.: *Serinus hortulanus* (Koch), a finch closely allied to the canary, common in central and south-eastern Europe, and an occasional visitor to England. Mantle and back dark-grayish brown, each feather broadly edged with yellow; head, olive-gray; chin, throat, and breast, bright gamboge-yellow, paling to white on the belly.

"The *serin* is a very popular cage-bird on the continent."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 113.

serin-finch, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Serinus (q.v.).

ser-ing, *s.* [SAIRING.]

sĕr′-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serin* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidæ (q.v.). Bill short, stout, conical, broad at base; nostrils basal, round, hidden by stiff frontal feathers directed forwards, gape straight, without bristles; wings moderately long, rather pointed, tail moderate in length, deeply forked. *Serinus hortulanus*, the Serin; *S. canonicus*, Tristram's Serin; *S. canarius*, the Canary; and *S. pusillus*, the Red-fronted Finch, inhabit the Western Palæarctic region, but species occur in the Eastern Palæarctic, Oriental, and Ethiopian regions.

sër-ĭ-ŏ-, *pref.* [SERIOUS.] Having a mixture of serious interest; partly serious.

serio-comedy, *s.* A comedy with a vein of serious thought running through it.

"Its method is clear, its story is told, and told tunefully and gaily, as befits a *serio-comedy*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 30, 1884.

serio-comic, serio-comical, *a.* Half serious and half comic; having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

sĕr-ĭ-ō′-la, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carangidæ, with twelve species, from nearly all temperate and tropical seas. Body oblong, slightly compressed, abdomen rounded; first dorsal continuous, with feeble spine; villiform teeth in jaws and on vomer and palatine bones. The larger species are from four to five feet long, and are valued for food.

sër′-ĭ-oŭs, * ser-y-ouse, *a.* [Fr. *sérieux*, from Low Lat. *seriosus*, from Lat. *serius* = serious.]

1. Grave in manner or disposition; not light, fickle, or volatile; thoughtful, solemn.

"*Serious* and thoughtful was her mind."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Really intending what is said; not trifling, jesting, or joking; being in earnest.

3. Deeply impressed with the importance of religion.

4. Weighty, important, grave.

"Indeed one of his most *serious* faults was an inordinate contempt for youth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

5. Dangerous; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension: as, a *serious* illness.

¶ For the difference between *grave* and *serious*, see GRAVE.

sër′-ĭ-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *serious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a serious manner; gravely, solemnly; in earnest.

"Do but *seriously* set yourselves to be good. Do but get your hearts seriously affected with religion."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. In a serious manner or degree; weightily, gravely, dangerously.

"Evidence would have *seriously* affected many Jacobite noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

sër′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *serious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity; absence of jesting or frivolity.

"Socrates seemed not to express *seriousness* enough."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

2. Earnest attention, especially to religious concerns.

"The first requisite in religion is *seriousness*: no impression can be made without it."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 1.

3. Danger: as, the *seriousness* of an illness.

sĕ-rĭph-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seriphi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

sĕ-rĭph′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σέριφος (*seriphos*) = a kind of wormwood.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Seriphieæ.

sĕ-rĭs′-sa, *s.* [Not explained. (*Paxton.*).]

Bot.: A genus of Spermacocidæ. Only known species *Serissa fœtida*, a shrub with white flowers, found in India, China, and Japan. Its root is given in diarrhœa, ulceration, &c.

sĕr-jā′-nĭ-a, sĕr-ĭ-ā′-na, *s.* [Named after Paul Sergeant, a French friar and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. The species are from tropical America. *Serjania triternata* is used as a poison for fish. *S. lethalis* is probably one of the plants yielding a kind of deleterious honey.

* **ser′-jean-çỹ, * ser-jeant-çỹ (er as ar)**, *s.* [Eng. *serjeant*; *-cy.*] The same as SERJEANTSHIP (q.v.).

"The lord keeper [who] congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 110.

ser′-jeant (er as ar), *s.* [SERGEANT.]

1. Formerly an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on his lord high-stewart in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. Now called a Serjeant-at-Arms (q.v.).

2. *English Law*: A lawyer of the highest rank. He is called serjeant-at-law (*serviens ad legem*), serjeant-counter, or serjeant of the coif. Up to 1874 all common law judges were admitted to the rank of serjeants-at-law before sitting as judges. Serjeants were appointed by writ or patent of the crown. The title was abolished in 1880. The number of sergeants-at-law was limited to fifteen. The most valuable privilege enjoyed by them was the monopoly of pleading in the Court of Common Pleas. This was taken away from them by the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 54 (1846), when the privilege was extended to barristers of any degree practising in the superior courts at Westminster. They wore scarlet robes, and in former times a coif or hood, of lawn, upon the head. This latter was afterwards represented by a small circlet of black silk, of about three inches in diameter, upon the top of the wig. They were addressed as "Brothers" by the judges.

"The degrees were those of barristers (first styled apprentices from apprendre, to learn), who answered to our bachelors: as the state and degree of a *serjeant*, *servientis* ad legem, did to that of doctor."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, (Introd., § 1.)

3. *Mil.*: A sergeant (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Common serjeant*: [COMMON-SERGEANT].

(2) *Inferior serjeants*: Serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, &c. There are also serjeants of manors, &c.

* (3) * *King's* (or *Queen's*) *serjeant*: The title given to one or more of the serjeants-at-law, whose presumed duty is to plead for the crown in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason, &c.

* (4) *Prime serjeant*: The sovereign's first serjeant-at-law.

(5) *Serjeant-at-arms*: A title given to certain English officials, one of whom attends the lord-chancellor, another the speaker of the House of Commons, and the third the lord-mayor of London on state or solemn occasions. [SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.]

* (6) *Serjeants' inn*: A society or corporation consisting of the entire body of serjeants-at-law. It is now dissolved.

(7) *Serjeants of the household*: Officers who execute several functions within the royal household, as the *serjeant*-surgeon.

ser′-jeant-shĭp (er as ar), *s.* [Eng. *serjeant*; *-ship.*] The office of a serjeant-at-law.

ser′-jeant-ỹ, ser′-jeant-rỹ (er as ar), *s.* [Low Lat. *sergentia*, *sergantia.*] An honorary

kind of English tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only. It is of two kinds, Grand serjeanty and Petit serjeanty. (See these words.)

* **sẽr-mō-çĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sermocinatio*, from *sermocinatus*, pa. par. of *sermocinor* = to discourse; *sermo* = a discourse.] The act or practice of speech-making.

"No *sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men!"—*Bp. Hall: Free Prisoner*, § 2.

* **sẽr-mō-çĭ-nā'-tõr,** *s.* [Lat.] [SERMOCINATION.] One who makes speeches or sermons.

"These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar."—*Howel.*

sẽr'-mõn, * **ser-moun,** * **ser-mun,** *s.* [Fr. *sermon*, from Lat. *sermonem*, accus. of *sermo* = a discourse; Sp. *sermon*; Ital. *sermone*.]

* 1. A speech, a discourse, a writing.

"Another hisshop tham hi, tho first said his *sermoun*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 148.

2. A discourse delivered in public, especially one delivered by a clergyman or preacher for the purpose of inculcating religion or morality, or of giving religious instruction, and founded on a text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse whether written or printed; a homily.

3. A serious exhortation, rebuke, reproof, or expostulation; an address on one's conduct or duty. (*Colloq.*)

* **sẽr'-mõn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SERMON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To discourse of or inculcate, as in a sermon.

"Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices."—*Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lecture.

"Come, *sermon* me no farther." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To discourse.

"You *sermon* to vs of a dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

2. To compose or deliver sermons; to preach.

"These assiduous prayers, these frequent *sermonings*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 280.

* **sẽr-mõn-eẽr',** * **sẽr'-mõn-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *sermon*; *-eer*.] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

"The wits will leave you, if they once perceive
You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave
For *sermoneeres*."
Ben Jonson: Epigram on the Court Pucell.

sẽr-mõn-ĕtte', † **sẽr-mõn-ĕt',** *s.* [Eng. *sermon*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A short sermon; a lecture.

"It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of week-day *sermonets*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1883.

sẽr-mŏn'-ĭc, sẽr-mŏn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sermon*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Like a sermon; of the nature of a sermon; hortatory.

"First then of the first (forgive my *sermonical* style), namely, of the fine man."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 160.

* **sẽr'-mõn-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *sermon*; *-ing*.] The act of preaching or teaching; hence, discourse, instruction, advice. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,091.)

* **sẽr'-mõn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sermon*; *-ish*.] Resembling a sermon.

* **sẽr'-mõn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sermon*; *-ist*.] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

* **sẽr-mō'-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church.

† **sẽr'-mõn-ize,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *sermon*; *-ize*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To preach, to discourse.

"Under a pretence of *sermonizing* they have cast off God's solemn worship on this day."—*Bp. Nicholson: On the Catechism*, p. 108.

2. To inculcate rigid rules.

"The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

3. To make sermons; to write or compose a sermon or sermons.

4. To adopt a dogmatical style of speaking or writing.

"Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

B. *Trans.:* To preach a sermon to; to lecture, to tutor.

* **sẽr'-mõn-īz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *sermoniz(e)*; *-er*.] One who sermonizes; a preacher.

sẽr'-moûn-tain, *s.* [Fr. *sermontain*; Lat. *Siler montanum*.]

Bot.: *Laserpitium siler.* [LASERPITIUM.]

* **sẽr-mŭn'-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *sermo* = a discourse.] A short sermon or discourse; a sermonette.

"The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermuncles*, meditations, hymns, or prayers."—*Church Times*, April 2, 1886.

sẽr'-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ser(um)*, *(alcoh)ol*, and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A name given to a fatty substance extracted from dried blood-serum by the action of alcohol or ether. According to Gobley it is not a pure substance, but a mixture of several fats of different melting points.

sẽr'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Zool.: A genus of Isopods, containing only one species, *Cymothoa paradoxa*. Formerly it was supposed to be the most closely akin of any living crustacean to the extinct Trilobites. Much nearer approaches are now known. [TRILOBITE.]

sĕ-roôn', sĕ-rŏn', *s.* [Sp. *seron* = a pail, a basket.]

1. A weight varying with the substance which it measures: a seroon of almonds is 87½lbs, a seroon of anise-seed from three to four hundredweight.

2. A bale or package made of hide or leather, or formed of pieces of wood covered or fastened with hide for holding drugs, &c.; a seroon.

sĕ-rŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sérosité*; Sp. *serosidad*; Ital. *serosità*.]

1. The quality or state of being serous.

2. A serous fluid; serum; the watery part of the blood which exudes from the serum when it is coagulated by heat.

"The amnios is a general investment, containing the sudorous or thin *serosity* perspirable through the skin."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

sẽr'-ō-tīne, *s.* [SEROTINOUS.]

Zool.: *Vesperugo serotinus*, a bat occurring only in the south-eastern counties of England, commoner in France, and distributed over a great part of Europe, temperate Asia, and the north of Africa. Head and body together about three inches long; fur soft and silky, usually chestnut-brown above and yellowish-gray beneath, but varying somewhat in different individuals.

† **sẽr-ŏt'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *serotinus*, from *serus* = late.]

Bot.: (1) Appearing late in a season; (2) Evening flowered.

sẽr'-oŭs, * **sẽr'-ōse,** *a.* [Fr. *séreux*, from Lat. *serosus*.] [SERUM.]

1. Of or pertaining to serum.

"This disease [dropsy] may happen wherever there are *serous* vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iv.

2. Thin, watery; like whey. (Applied to that part of the blood which separates in evaporation from the grumous or red part, also to the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane.)

"[This] cannot keep it from squeezing on all sides, and pressing out the milky and *serous* humour in the butter, if there were any such pressure, as is supposed."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

serous-apoplexy, *s.*

Pathol.: Apoplexy produced by serous effusion on the brain.

serous-membrane, *s.*

Anat. (Pl.): Membranes having their surface moistened by serum. They line cavities of the body from which there is no outlet. The chief are the peritoneum, the two pleuræ, the pericardium, and the arachnoid membrane. Serous membranes differ from mucous membranes in having thinner layers, finer fibres, and an epithelium with only a single layer of polygonal cells.

Sẽr'-pĕns, *s.* [Lat. = a serpent.] [SERPENT, s., A. II. 1.]

sẽr'-pent, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *serpentem*, accus. of *serpens* = a serpent; lit. = a creeping thing, from *serpens*, pr. par. of *serpo* = to creep; Gr. ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 4.

2. *Fig.:* A subtle, treacherous, and malicious person.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the forty-eight ancient constellations extending serpent-like through a wide expanse of sky. The head is under *Corona borealis*, the body winds through Ophiuchus, and the tail reaches the Milky Way near the constellation Aquila. Its stars are generally very small, the largest, *Cor serpentis*, being intermediate between the second and the third magnitude.

2. *Music:* An almost obsolete bass instrument of a powerful character. It is a wooden tube, about eight feet long, increasing conically from ⅜ inch diameter at the mouthpiece to four inches at the open end, twisted into V-shaped turns, followed by a large circular convolution. This is covered with leather, and has a mouthpiece like a horn or trombone, and keys for the several notes to be produced. It was invented by a French priest at Auxerre in 1590, and is frequently used in the orchestra to strengthen the bass part; but it requires to be very skilfully blown. The serpent is a transposing instrument, being in B flat, and the part it is to take is therefore written a note higher than its real sound. Its compass is three octaves and one note.

SERPENT.

3. *Pyrotechny:* A small paper tube, filled with mealed powder or rocket composition, not very compactly driven. Serpents are used for filling paper shells or the pots of rockets, and pursue a wavering serpentine course through the air when ignited.

"In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite,
These are the only *serpents* he can write."
Dryden: Absalom & Achithophel, ii. 451.

4. *Zool. (Pl.):* Ophidia, an order of Reptiles popularly distinguished from the rest of the class by having a very elongated body and no external limbs. They are very widely distributed, abounding in the tropics, where they attain their greatest size, absent only from the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and they are mentioned in the earliest records of the human race. The body and tail are covered with scales, and the head often with plates or shields. Locomotion is effected either entirely by means of the ribs, the free extremities of which are attached by muscular connections to the abdominal scales—the animals walking, so to speak, on the ends of their ribs, or aided by rudimentary hind limbs, the only external trace of which is a horny claw or spur, as in the case of the Boas and Pythons (to which the name serpent is often popularly confined). They are divided into three groups: Innocuous, Venomous Colubrine, and Viperine, the last two groups possessing poison-fangs, the Boas, which kill their prey by constriction, belonging to the first. Broadly speaking, the innocuous serpents are oviparous, the venomous are ovi-viparous. Most of the former, like the Common English Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*), deposit the eggs in a long string in some heap of decaying vegetable matter, and leave them; while some of the larger serpents coil round their eggs, and hatch them by the heat of their bodies. The senses of smell and taste are probably not acute; the ear has no external opening, but they are sensible of sound, and especially of sharp, shrill notes [SERPENT-CHARMING]; the eyes are small, and protected from injury by a transparent integument, which comes away with the slough when the animal casts its skin, which happens at least once a year. [TROPIDONOTUS.] Serpents are very variously coloured; some are extremely beautiful; but, as a rule, the venomous kinds are of darker and more uniform coloration than those which are not poisonous. Some of the innocuous kinds are capable of being tamed; the Rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) is often kept in houses in India for the purpose of destroying rats and mice, but by the generality of mankind serpents are regarded with aversion and horror; and Brehm and Darwin both note the terror which they excite in monkeys—zoologically so near akin to man. There are numerous species in the United States,

including several poisonous species of rattlesnakes, copperheads and moccasins. In England the bite of the viper is venomous but rarely or never fatal. Ireland has no snakes. [SNAKE.]

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Serpentine, winding.

2. Deceitful, treacherous, subtle. (*Pope.*)

serpent-bearer, *s.* [SERPENTARIUS.]

serpent-boat, *s.* [PAMBAN-MANCHE.]

serpent-charmer, *s.* One who charms or professes to charm serpents; a snake-charmer.

"In general these *serpent-charmers* were, and are, distinct tribes of men in their several countries, professing the power they claim to be an inherent and natural function."—*McClintock & Strong: Bib. Cyclop.*, ix. 596.

serpent-charming, *s.* A fascination exercised over a serpent by simple music. Many itinerant showmen make a living in the East by exhibiting their powers over venomous snakes. The practice has come down from remote antiquity, and is alluded to in Psalm lviii. 4, 5, and Jer. viii. 17. In most cases the cobra (*Naja tripudians*) is the serpent charmed, and the poison-fangs are generally extracted; if this is not done the performer holds a cloth in one hand which he allows the serpent to strike, and so exhaust the supply of venom. A large proportion of so-called serpent charmers are, however, mountebanks who perform with non-venomous serpents or those drugged into harmlessness.

serpent-cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: Trichosanthes colubrina

serpent-deity, snake-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A serpent worshipped as a divinity or as the avatar of some deity or spirit.

"Serpent worship . . . appears to have maintained no mean place in early Indian Buddhism, for the sculptures of the Sanchi tope show scenes of adoration of the five-headed *snake-deity* in his temple."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent-eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Spilornis (q.v.).

serpent-eater, *s.*

1. *Ornith.:* The Secretary-bird.

2. *Zool.:* [MARKHOOR].

serpent-fence, *s.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

serpent-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cepola rubescens.

serpent-like, *a.* Like a serpent.

"Struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent-like*, upon the very heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

serpent-race, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A race which at one time probably had a serpent as a totem, and so came to attribute their descent to a serpent. [OPHIOGENE; see extract.]

"The Sanskrit name of the snake, 'nâga,' becomes also the accepted designation of its adorers, and thus mythological interpretation has to reduce to reasonable sense legends of *serpent-races*, who turn out to be simply serpent-worshippers."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent-withe, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima.*

serpent-wood, *s.* [OPHIOXYLON.]

serpent-worship, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: Ophiolatry; the worship of serpents as symbols or avatars of a deity, a branch of animal-worship [ZOOLATRY], with a wide range in time and space. Fergusson connects it with Tree-worship (q.v.). He considers that the curse pronounced on the Serpent (Gen. iii. 14, 15) had reference to serpent-worship, and was put in by the writers of the Pentateuch, who "set themselves to introduce the purer and loftier worship of the Elohim, or of Jehovah," in order to discontenance an older faith, to which from time to time some of the Jews seem to have reverted (2 Kings xviii. 4; Wisdom xi. 15, Story of Bel). In Greece the centre of serpent-worship was the grove of Epidaurus, whence the Romans, on the occasion of a plague, A.U.C. 462, sent for a serpent, and brought it to Rome with great ceremony (*Liv.* x. 47; *Ov. Met.* xv. 626–744); at the siege of Troy a serpent appears as an omen of victory to the Greeks (*Il.* ii. 304; cf. *Ov. Met.* xii. 1–23), and from Plutarch we know that Alexander was reputed to have been of a serpent-race. In Roman history many traces of serpent-worship appear. In addition to the embassy to Epidaurus, may be cited the fate of Laocoon (*Æn.* ii. 201–33), the snake which glided from the tomb of Anchises (*ib.* v. 84–99), and which Æneas considered to be either the *genius loci*, or the spirit of his father; and the sacred serpent of Lanuvium (*Prop.* iv. 8); whilst from Persius (i. 113), and from discoveries at Pompeii and Herculanæum it is clear that the serpent was a sacred emblem. In modern times serpent-worship is prevalent among some of the Indians of North America, on the west coast of Africa, and, to a great extent, in India.

"When we first meet *serpent-worship* either in the wilderness of Sinai, the groves of Epidaurus, in Sarmatian huts, or Indian temples, the serpent is always the Agathodæmon, the bringer of health and good fortune. He is the teacher of wisdom, the oracle of future events. His worship may have originated in fear, but long before we become practically acquainted with it, it had passed to the opposite extreme among its votaries."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship*, p. 3.

serpent-worshipper, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: One who pays divine honours to serpents. [SERPENT-WORSHIP.]

"A race of *serpent-worshippers*, figuratively represented with snakes growing from their shoulders, and whose raja himself has a five-headed snake arching hood-wise over his head."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent's beard, *s.*

Bot.: Ophiopogon japonica.

Serpent's heart, *s.* [COR, ¶ 4.]

serpent's tongue, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Ophioglossum vulgatum.*

* 2. *Palæont.:* A popular name for the tooth of a particular shark. It resembles a serpent's tongue with its root.

* **sĕr′-pĕnt,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SERPENT, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To wind like a serpent; to meander.

"This moon, that sun . . .
Did the *serpenting* seasons interchain."
Drummond, s. 18.

B. *Trans.:* To curl or wind round; to encircle.

"Fruit trees whose boles are *serpented* with excellent vines."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, i. 157.

sĕr-pĕn-tär′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [SERPENTARY.]

sĕr-pĕn-tą-rī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serpentari(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [SERPENTARIUS, 2.]

sĕr-pĕn-tär′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Astron.:* Ophiuchus (q.v.).

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of doubtful affinities, sometimes placed with the Falconidæ, but, according to Prof. Newton, properly made the type of a family Serpentariidæ. There is but one species, *Serpentarius cristatus*, the Secretary-bird (q.v.).

3. *Palæont.:* One species, *S. robustus*, from the Miocene of the Allier.

sĕr′-pęn-tąr-ȳ, sĕr-pĕn-tär′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *serpentaria.*]

1. *Bot.: Aristolochia serpentaria.* The root has an aromatic and camphoraceous odour, and a bitter camphoraceous taste.

2. *Pharm.:* The root is used to form an infusion and a tincture of serpentary. They are stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Sometimes used in atonic rheumatism, in low fever, and to promote eruption in exanthemata.

* **sĕr-pĕn′-tēę,** *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *serpens* = a serpent (q.v.).]

Zool.: The second order of Linnæus's Amphibia. It consisted of six genera: Crotalus (five species), Boa (ten species), Coluber (ninety-six species), Anguis (fifteen species), Amphisbœna (two species), and Cæcilia (two species).

* **sĕr-pĕnt′-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.

* **sĕr′-pĕn-tĭg′-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] Born or bred of a serpent.

sĕr′-pęn-tīne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *serpentin*, from Lat. *serpentinus*, from *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent; Sp. & Ital. *serpentino.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle.

"Heart-stung with a *serpentine* desire."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

2. Winding, or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; meandering, crooked, anfractuous.

"In a state of health accompanying youth, the outlines are waving, flowing, and *serpentine*."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, No. 56.

II. *Manège:* Applied to a horse's tongue when he is constantly moving it and sometimes passing it over the bit.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A winding in and out; a curve; a serpentine figure.

"Keeping up an amount of warmth that is denied to the more sedate delineator of S's, S's, Q's, *serpentines*, and what not."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Ordn.:* An old form of cannon of seven inches bore. The handles represented serpents.

2. *Min.:* An abundant mineral occurring in one or other of its numerous varieties in all parts of the world. Crystallization, probably orthorhombic, but when found in distinct crystals always pseudomorphous. Occurs usually massive, but sometimes fibrous, foliated, fine granular to cryptocrystalline. Hardness, 2·5 to 4; but varying according to purity; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·65; lustre, sub-resinous to greasy, pearly, dull; colour, many shades of green, yellow; streak, white, shining; translucent to opaque; feel, greasy; fracture, either conchoidal or splintery. Comp.: silica, 44·14; magnesia, 42·97; water, 12·89 = 100, corresponding with the usually-accepted formula, $2MgOSiO_2 + MgO,2HO$. Dana divides this species as follows:

A. Massive: (1) Ordinary massive, comprising precious and common serpentine; (2) Resinous, embracing Retinalite and Vorhauserite; (3) Porcellanous; (4) Bowenite.
B. Lamellar: (5) Antigorite, (6) Williamsite.
C. Thin Foliated: (7) Marmolite, (8) Thermophyllite.
D. Fibrous: (9) Chrysotile, (10) Picrolite, including Metaxite and Baltimorite.
E. Crystallized.
F. Serpentine rocks.

3. *Petrol.:* A rock consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, resulting from the alteration of magnesian rocks, of all geological ages, especially those of olivine. It contains also some protoxide of iron, and other impurities which cause a great variation in colour, which is often of a dull green, but is also marbled and mottled with red and purple. It takes a high polish, and is turned into ornamental articles. The accessory minerals are numerous, the most frequent being pyrope, bronzite, magnetite, and chromite.

4. *Geol.:* Serpentine is considered an altered intrusive rock, originally a trap or dolerite with olivine. Prof. Bonney limits the term to the type found at the Lizard, in Cornwall. It has been maintained that in some cases serpentine may have arisen from the alteration of sedimentary rocks.

serpentine-stone, *s.* [SNAKE-STONE.]

serpentine-verse, *s.* A verse which begins and ends with the same word: as,

"*Crescit* amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia *crescit*."
"*Greater* grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows *greater*."

"*Ambo* florentes ætatibus, Arcades *ambo*."
Both in the spring of life, Arcadians *both*."

* **sĕr′-pęn-tīne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SERPENTINE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wind or twine round; to encircle.

"'My dear,' said Hiram, *serpentining* his long arm about her."—*D. C. Murray: Val. Strange*, ch. xlvi.

B. *Intrans.:* To wind in and out like a serpent; to meander.

"In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,
Where Guadaiquiver *serpentines* with ease."
Harte: Vision of Death.

* **sĕr′-pęn-tīne-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *serpentine*, a.; *-ly.*] In a serpentine manner.

sĕr-pęn-tīn′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SERPENTINE, *v.*]

* **sĕr-pĕn-tīn′-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *serpentining*; *-ly.*] Serpentinely.

"They . . . *serpentiningly* enrich the root."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

sĕr′-pęn-tĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *serpentin(e)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name used to designate the rock serpentine to distinguish it from the mineral of the same name.

* **sĕr′-pĕn-tīn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *serpentinus.*] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of a serpent; serpentine.

*** sĕr′-pĕnt-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *serpent; -ize.*] To wind in and out like a serpent; to meander.

"The lane *serpentizes* for many a mile."—*Mason: Note on Gray*, let. 4.

*** sĕr′-pĕnt-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *serpent; -ry.*]

1. A windiug in and out, like that of a serpent; a meanderiug.

2. A place infested by serpents.

* 3. (A collective nonn.) Serpents; beings having the characteristics of serpents.

"Left by men-slugs, and human *serpentry*."
Keats: Endymion, i. 821.

*** sĕr′-pĕt,** *s.* [Lat. *sirpiculus* = a basket made of rushes; *sirpus, scirpus* = a rush.] A basket.

sĕr′-pĭĕr-īte, *s.* [After M. Serpier(i); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals of a greeuish-blue colour, and stated to be a basic sulphate of copper and zinc. Made a new species principally on optical grounds, but (as suggested by Dana, jun.) needs further chemical examination. Found at the Laurinm mines, Greece.

sĕr-pĭg′-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *serpigo*, genit. *serpiginis.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Affected with serpigo (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* Extending from several points in the form of portions of circles. Used spec. of serpiginous chancre.

"It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as are generally called ring-worms, with extreem itching, which by frequent scratching heated and mattered, and afterwards scabb'd, and in progress overspread her limbs with a dry white scurf, under which the *serpiginous* circles lay covered."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxv.

*** sĕr-pī′-gō,** *s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin. (*Nares.*)

"For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do curse the gont, *serpigo*, and the rheum."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

sĕr′-plăth, *s.* [A corrupt. of *sarplar.*] A weight equal to 80 stones. (*Scotch.*)

sĕr′-pō-lĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Wild thyme.

2. An oil from *Thymus Serpyllum.* It is used in perfumery.

sĕr′-pu-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little serpent (q.v.).]

Zool.: The type-genus of Serpulinæ. Tube long and shelly, more or less tortuous, sometimes solitary, sometimes aggregated and fixed to some foreign body by part of its surface; well-marked operculum, horny, rarely calcareous. The United States has several species, bnt the largest are from tropical seas. [SERPULIDÆ.]

sĕr-pū′-lĕ-ăn, *s.* [SERPULA.] Any one of the Serpulidæ.

sĕr-pū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Tubicolous Annelids, with two sub-families: Sabellinæ and Serpulluæ (q.v.). Tube calcareous or membranous; animal vermiform; thoracic and abdominal regions usually well defined, mouth situate between spiral or semicircular branchial fans or laminæ; tentacular cirri present.

2. *Palæont.:* The famlly commences in the Upper Silurian, ln which the type-genus, with others, occurs, and ls found also in Secondary and Tertiary formations.

sĕr-pū′-lĭ-dan, *s.* [SERPULIDÆ.] Any member of the family Serpulidæ.

sĕr-pu-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical snb-family of Serpulidæ (q.v.), wlth several genera. Tube calcareous; animal wlth ciliated thoracic membrane, dorsal and ventral surfaces partly covered with cilia; operculum usually present.

sĕr′-pu-līne, *a. & s.* [SERPULINÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the Serpulinæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Serpulinæ. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vl. 249.)

sĕr′-pu-līte, *s.* [SERPULITES.]

1. Any individual of the genus Serpulites (q.v.).

2. A fossil Serpula (q.v.)

sĕr-pu-lī′-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus instituted by Murchison, for certain smooth semi-calcareous tubes, often of great length, and apparently unattached, which occur in the Silurian series. These tubes in some species reach a length of over a foot, with a diameter of an inch, and their true nature is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. (*Nicholson.*)

*** sĕrr,** *v.t.* [Fr. *serrer* = to compact, to press together, to lock; Low Lat. *sero* = to bolt, from Lat. *sera* = a bolt.] To crowd, press, or drive together; to contract. [SERRIED.]

"Grinding of the teeth is caused (likewise) by a gathering and *serring* of the spirits together to resist."
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 714.

sĕr′-ra, (pl. **sĕr′-ræ**), *s.* [Lat. = a saw.]

Bot., Anat., &c. (*Pl.*): The saw-like toothings on the margins of leaves, in the serrated sutures of the skull, &c.

sĕr-ra-dĭl′-la, *s.* [Fr. *serradelle.*]

Bot.: Ornithopus sativus, a fodder-plant.

sĕr-rā′-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serra* = a saw, from the serrated dorsal fin.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sea-perches; a genus of Percidæ. They are found on the shores of all temperate seas, and abound in the tropics, some of the latter species entering brackish and even fresh water, but all spawn in the sea. Body oblong, compressed, with small scales; teeth villiform, with distinct canines in each jaw, teeth on vomer and palatine bones; one dorsal, mostly with nine or eleven spines, anal with three. Two species, *Serranus cabrilla*, the Smooth Serranus, and *S. gigas*, the Dusky Perch, are met with in the British Channel, and are common in the Mediterranean. (See extract.)

"In the European species of *Serranus* a testicle-like body is attached to the lower part of the ovary; but many specimens of this genus are undoubtedly males."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 157.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

sĕr-ra-săl′-mō, *s.* [Lat. *serra* = a saw, and *salmo* = a salmon.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Characinidæ. The species are found in the South American rivers, where they grow to a large size.

sĕr′-rāte, sĕr′-rāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *serratus*, pa. par. of *serro* = to saw.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Notched on the edge, like a saw; toothed.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Having sharp, straight-edged teeth, pointing to the apex. [BISERRATE.]

"In the figure they are represented too stiff and too much *serrated*."—*Dampier: Voyages; Plants in New Holland*, vol. iii.

serrated-suture, *s.* [DENTATED-SUTURE.]

sĕr-rā′-tion, *s.* [SERRATE.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

sĕr-răt′-u-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serrula* = a little saw, referring to the serrated margins of the leaves. In Class. Lat. *serratula* = betony, a different genus.]

Bot.: Sawwort; the typical genus of Serratuleæ (q.v.). Heads solitary or corymbose, sometimes dlœcious, purple or white; involucre oblong, lmbricated with straight unarmed scales; receptacle chaffy; the scales split into linear bristles; corolla regular, tubular; pappus persistent, pilose; hairs filiform, ln several rows, the lnterior the longest; filaments papillose; anthers with a short blunt appendage, ecaudate at the base. Known species about thirty. One, *Serratula tinctoria*, is British. It is two to three feet high, generally with pinnatifid or lyrate and finely serrated leaves, and reddish-purple flowers, the males with blue, the females with white anthers. Not wild in Scotland, and absent from Irelaud. It yields a green or a yellow dye.

sĕr-ra-tū′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serratul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cynareæ (q.v.).

sĕr′-ra-tȳre, *s.* [Lat. *serratura.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A notching in the edge of anything, like that of a saw.

"These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than any of the rest."—*Woodward.*

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The teeth of a serrated leaf.

sĕr′-rĭ-corn, *a. & s.* [SERRICORNES.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the group or tribe Serricornia (q.v.); having serrated antennæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any coleopterous insect of the family Serricornia (q.v.).

sĕr-rĭ-cor′-nĭ-a, sĕr-rĭ-cor′-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *serra* = a saw, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of Pentamera. Elongate beetles, with antennæ short or moderate in length, most of the joints so prolonged on the inner side as to appear at least serrate, or in some cases pectinate. Head generally retracted up to the eyes in the prothorax, a projection of the prosternum received into a cavity of the mesosternum. Families: Buprestidæ, Throscidæ, Eucnemidæ, and Elateridæ.

sĕr′-rĭed, *a.* [SERRY.] Crowded, close, compact.

"Linked in the *serried* phalanx tight."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 34.

sĕr-rō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [From Fr. *serron* = *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Piperidæ. *Serronia Jaborandi* is sialogogue and diuretic.

*** sĕr′-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *serra* = a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular.

"A *serrous* or jarring motion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

sĕr′-ru-lāte, sĕr′-ru-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *serrula*, dimin. of *serra* = a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute notches.

"The anterior tibiæ . . . usually *serrulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, 1873, p. 287.

sĕr-ru-lā′-tion, *s.* [SERRULATE.] A very minute notch; a slight indentation.

"The *serrulations* being composed of spinules."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, 1873, p. 287.

sĕr-rū′-rĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. James Serrurier, Prof. of Botany at Utrecht.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteidæ. Many species, all from the Cape of Good Hope, and cultivated as greenhouse shrubs.

*** sĕr′-rȳ,** *v.t.* [SERR.] To crowd or press together.

¶ Obsolete except in the pa. par. [SERRIED.]

sĕr-tu-la-rĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sertularia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Sertulariidæ. Plant-like; stem simple or branching, jointed, rooted by a creeping stolon; hydrothecæ biserial, decidedly alternate, one usually borne on each internode, with an operculum composed of several pieces, the orifice generally toothed; gonothecæ usually ringed transversely. Species numerous; widely distributed.

sĕr-tu-lăr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sertum* = a garland.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sertulariidæ (q.v.). Plant-like; stems simple or branching, jointed, rooted by a creeping stolon; hydrothecæ biserial, opposite to alternate, without external operculum, mostly arranged in pairs, gonothecæ scattered with a simple orifice, and without internal marsupium. Species very numerous, with represeutatives in almost all seas.

sĕr-tu-lăr′-ĭ-an, *s.* [SERTULARIA.]

Zool.: Any member of the sub-order Sertularida (q.v.).

sĕr′-tu-la-rĭd, *s.* [SERTULARIDA.] Any individual of the Sertularida. (*Nicholson: Zool.* (ed. 1878), p. 115.)

sĕr-tu-lăr′-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sertular(ia)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

1. *Zool.:* A group or sub-order of Hydroida, having the hydrosoma compound and fixed; the polypary, besides investing the cœnosarc, forms hydrothecæ for the protection of the polypites; the gonophores are borne on gonoblastidia and enclosed ln gonothecæ. There are several families, and the group is universally distributed. With the Campanularida, this group has been named Calyptoblastea (*Allman*), Sertularina (*Ehren.*), Sertulariæ (*Agass.*), Skenotoka (*Carus*), or Thecaphora (*Hincks*).

2. *Palæont.:* Not certainly known to occur fossll, but Several genera now ranked with the Graptolites are not lmprobably Sertularida. [DENDROGRAPTUS.]

sĕr-tu-la-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sertulari(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Sertularida (q.v.). Hydrothecæ sessile, more or less inserted in the stem and branches; polypites wholly retractile, with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a conical proboscis; gonozooids always fixed. Several genera, widely distributed.

* **sĕr'-tu-lŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *sertum* = a wreath, a garland.]

Bot.: A simple umbel. (*Louis C. Richard.*)

sër'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = whey, serum; cogn. with Gr. ὀρός (*oros*) = whey.]

1. *Anat.:* A pale yellowish liquid obtained by drawing blood from the vessels and allowing it to separate into a thicker and a thinner portion. The thinner one is the serum. It consists of proteid substances, fats, extractives, and saline matter. The solid contents of the serum is 9·22 in males, and 8.29 in females; the rest is water. There is also a serum of chyle and one of lymph.

2. *Chem.:* Whey. The opalescent liquid, containing milk-sugar and various salts, which separates when milk is curdled by the action of acids, rennet, &c. (*Watts.*)

serum-lactis, *s.* The same as SERUM, 2.

* **sĕrv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *serv(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being served.

* **sĕrv'-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *serv(e)*; *-age.*] Serfage, servitude.

"The bastard that sette us in *seruage.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 52.

¶ Used when a tenant, besides paying rent, had to find one or more workmen for his lord's service.

sĕr'-val, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Felis serval*, the Bush Cat, or African Tiger-cat, distributed over Africa, abounding in the south. Its body is proportionately longer and its tail shorter than those of the True Cats, in this respect approaching the Lynxes, from which it is differentiated by the absence of ear-tufts. Body about forty inches, tail sixteen inches, fur tawny, spotted with black. It is found in the extensive grassy plains, where it preys on antelopes and other small game.

* **sĕrv'-ant,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [SERVE.]

sĕr'-vant, * **ser-vaunt,** *s.* [Fr. *servant*, pr. par. of *servir* = to serve (q.v.); Sp. *sirviente*; Port. & Ital. *servente*. *Servant* and *sergeant* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who serves or does service, voluntarily or involuntarily; a person male or female who is employed by another to perform menial offices or for other labour, and is subject to his orders; a person who labours or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper or assistant. The term usually implies the idea of one who performs certain duties or offices for another according to an agreement; it is thus distinguished from a slave, who is the property of his master, and is entirely subject to his will. Legally, any person is the servant of another, in whose business or under whose order or direction he is acting for the time being. Colloquially the term is applied distinctively to domestic servants, forming part of a household for the time being.

* 2. One in a state of bondage or subjection.

"Remember that thou wast a *servant* in Egypt."—*Deuteronomy* v. 15.

* 3. Anything which serves to assist or aid: as, Fire is a good *servant*, but a bad master.

4. An expression of civility used by equals; formerly a term of gallantry denoting an admirer of a lady.

"Who calls? Your *servant* and your friend."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

II. *English Law:* Servants are of various kinds—servants in husbandry, or laborers; servants in particular trades, and menial or domestic servants. Servants in husbandry are generally hired by the year, as from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and unless there be a stipulation to the contrary, no wages are due till the year expires. Unless by express agreement, the engagement with a domestic servant can be terminated if a month's notice be given on either side. A master cannot deduct from a servant's wages the price of articles broken or lost, however gross the negligence may have been. It is not legally compulsory on a master or mistress to give a discharged servant a character; if, however, one be given, it must be true. If a servant, dishonest in one house, obtain a situation in another one through a false character given by the person who dismissed the servant, and if as the result of this untruthfulness the second house is robbed, an action for the entire amount taken lies against the writer of the false character. A tax on male servants was imposed in 1777; one on female servants, imposed in 1785, was repealed in 1792.

¶ In the term *servant* is included the idea of the service performed. The term *drudge* includes drudgery. We hire a *servant* at a certain rate, and for a particular service; we employ a *drudge* in any labour however hard and disagreeable. (*Crabb.*)

¶ (1) *Servants of the Ever Blessed Virgin:* [SERVITES].

(2) *Your obedient servant, your humble servant:* Phrases of civility used especially in the conclusion of a letter, and expressing, or supposed to express, the willingness of the writer or speaker to do service to the person addressed.

servant-maid, servant-girl, *s.* A female domestic servant.

servant-man, *s.* A male or man-servant.

servant of servants, *s.*

1. One debased to the lowest condition of servitude.

"Cursed be Canaan; a *servant of servants* shall he be unto his brethren."—*Genesis* ix. 25.

2. A title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the Popes since the time of Gregory the Great.

servant's hall, *s.* The room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, &c.

* **sĕr'-vant,** *v.t.* [SERVANT, *s.*] To subject.

"My affairs
Are *servanted* to others." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

* **sĕr'-vant-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *servant*; *-ess.*] A female servant.

* **sĕr'-vant-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *servant*; *-ry.*] Servants collectively; a body of servants.

sĕrve, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *servir*, from Lat. *servio*, from the same root as *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *servir*; Ital. *servire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To work for; to do service for; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, a hired assistant, an official helper, &c.

"The tyrant that I *serve.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. To be in a state of subjection or servitude to.

3. To render spiritual service, obedience, or worship to; to revere and obey.

"Who best
Bear His mild yoke, they *serve* Him best."
Milton: On his Blindness.

4. To be subordinate or subservient to; to act or take a secondary or inferior part under; to minister to.

"Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 87.

5. To wait and attend on in the service of the table or at meals; to supply with food.

6. To supply with goods or articles in a shop or the like.

"Cabel, who had a lively altercation with the men on the preceding day, refused to *serve* them, whereupon a quarrel ensued."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886.

7. To bring in and place as food on the table; to set out. (Generally with *up*, sometimes with *in*, except in the phrase, Dinner is *served.*)

"*Serve in* the meat."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

8. To perform service or duties required in: as, A curate *serves* two churches.

9. To contribute or conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote.

"This maid will not *serve* your turn."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

10. To help by good offices; to administer or contribute to the wants of.

"*Serve* his kind in deed and word."
Tennyson: Love thou thy Land, 86.

* 11. To fit, to suit.

"How fit his garments *serve* me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 1.

12. To be of use or service to; to avail.

"That 'scuse *serves* many men."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

13. To be or stand in the place of anything else to; to be of use to in the stead of anything; to be or act in stead or lieu, or to fill the place of anything to.

"Which *serves* it in the office of a wall."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

14. To satisfy, to content.

"Nothing will *serve* me but going on pilgrimage."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

15. To undergo; to go through, as a punishment.

"A sentence of eighteen months' hard labour, which he *served.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

16. To fulfil the duties of.

"Had previously *served* to it an apprenticeship of seven years at least."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

17. To comply with; to submit to; to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, demands, or spirit of.

"They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

18. To behave towards, to treat, to requite.

"When I *serve* him so, he takes it ill."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

19. To handle, to manipulate, to work: as, To *serve* a gun.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To deliver, or transmit to a person.

"After he had promised that he would never again be caught *serving* such notices he was allowed to depart."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) To present formally; followed by *with*: as, To *serve* one *with* a writ.

2. *Naut.:* To protect from friction, &c., as a rope, by winding something tight round it.

"Pointing or knotting a rope's end, *serving* rigging, &c."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 7, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be or act as a servant; to work in the employment of another; to be employed in labour or other services for another. Specifically—

(1) To perform domestic or other offices; to attend or wait upon another as a servant.

"Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone?"—*Luke* x. 40.

(2) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; specially, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.

"Pay had been introduced in order to overcome the reluctance of the citizens to *serve.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 296.

(3) To be in subjection or servitude.

2. To answer a purpose; to fulfil an end; to suffice, to avail.

"The felt horse-covering that *served* as a carpet."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1881.

3. To be favourable; to suit; to be convenient.

"When time and place shall *serve.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

II. *Tennis & other Ball Games:* To lead off in striking the ball.

"The winner at times showing a tendency to *serve* faulty"—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

¶ (1) *To serve an attachment*, or *a writ of attachment:*

Law: To levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.

(2) *To serve an execution:* To levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.

(3) *To serve a person heir to a property:*

Scots Law: To take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession of the property.

(4) *To serve a process:* To read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

(5) *To serve a warrant:* To read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.

(6) *To serve a writ:* To read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.

(7) *To serve one a trick:* To play a trick upon one.

"If *I be served* such another *trick.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

(8) *To serve one out:* To pay one out for

something done; to retaliate on one according to his deserts; to take revenge on one.

(9) *To serve one right:* To treat one as he deserves; to happen or fail to deservedly: as, That *served him right.*

* (10) *To serve one's self of:* To avail one's self of; to make use of; to use. (A Gallicism.)

"How to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

sĕrv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *serv(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who serves.

"Particulars of an attack on a writ *server* reached that city."—*Evening Standard,* Oct. 3, 1885.

2. A salver or small tray.

"Some mastick is brought them on a *server.*"—*Randolph: Islands in the Archipelago* (1687), p. 49.

II. *Roman & High Anglican:* One who assists the priest in the celebration of Mass, by lighting the altar tapers, arranging the books, bringing in the bread, wine, water, &c., and making the appointed responses on behalf of the congregation. [MASS (2), *s.*, ¶ 13.]

† **Sĕr-vē'-tians,** † **Sĕr'-vĕ-tĭsts,** *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A name given to anti-Trinitarians in the sixteenth century, because they derived, or were supposed to derive, their tenets from the teachings of Michael Serveto, a Spanish physician, who wrote against the doctrine of the Trinity. He was seized at Geneva by Calvin's influence, imprisoned on a charge of blasphemy, and burnt alive in 1553.

"Those who are called *Servetians,* and followers of the doctrine of Servetus by writers of that age, differed widely from Servetus in many respects."—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 702.

sĕr'-vĭçe (1), * **sĕr'-vĭse,** * **ser-vyce,** *s.* [O. F. *servise, service;* Fr. *service,* from Lat. *servitium* = service, servitude; Sp. *servicio;* Port. *serviço;* Ital. *servizio.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of serving; the performance of labour or offices at the command of or for another; menial duties; attendance of a servant, inferior, or hired helper, &c., upon a superior, master, or employer.

"The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave." *Shakesp.: Lear,* v. 3.

2. The place, office, or position of a servant; employment as a servant; menial employ or capacity.

"Whom now I keep in *service.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. The act of serving God; spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

"Nor was his *service* hard,
What could be less than to afford him praise?"
Milton: P. L., iv. 46.

4. Labour done for another; assistance or kindness rendered to another; duty done or required; good offices.

"If you and your companions do me this *service* you shall never want." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

5. Useful office; an act conferring advantage or benefit; advantage conferred or brought about; good.

"The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

6. Duty performed in or appropriate to any office, charge, position, or employment; official function or duties; specif., performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; military or naval duty.

* 7. Used as a term of mere courtesy; a profession of respect uttered or sent.

"My duty and most humble *service.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

8. Purpose, use, end.

"All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services,* yet profitable."—*Spelman.*

9. A public office of devotion; public religious worship or ceremony; official religious duty performed; performance of religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial: as, a marriage *service,* a burial *service.*

* 10. That which is served round to a company at one time: as, a *service* of fruit, &c.

* 11. A course or order of dishes at table.

"Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board."—*Hakewill: Apology.*

12. Waiting at table: as, The *service* was good *or* indifferent.

13. Things required for use; furniture—

(1) A set of dishes or other vessels for the table: as, a dinner *service,* a tea *service,* a *service* of plate.

(2) An assortment of table linen.

14. The act of presenting or delivering formally: as, the *service* of a notice.

15. The supply of gas, water, or the like to a building; also the pipes by which such gas, water, &c., are supplied.

16. A number of conveyances or vessels running or plying regularly between two places: as, a *service* of trains.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee: as, *personal service,* which consists in homage and fealty, &c.; *annual service,* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, &c.; *accidental services,* in heriots, reliefs, &c.

"Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown."—*Davies: State of Ireland.*

2. *Music:* A musical setting of those portions of the offices which are sung by the choir, such as the Canticles, *Sanctus, Gloria in excelsis,* &c. A Burial Service is a setting of those portions of the office for the Burial of the Dead which may be sung by a choir.

3. *Naut.:* The material used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, twine, canvas, or the like.

4. *Tennis & other Ball Games:* The act of serving the ball. [SERVE, *v.* II.]

"Only occasionally was his *service* difficult."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

¶ (1) *Service of an attachment:*

Law: The seizure of the person or goods according to the direction.

(2) *Service of an execution:*

Law: The levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.

(3) *Service of an heir:*

Scots Law: A proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either general or special. A general service determines generally who is the heir of another; a special service ascertains who is heir to particular lands or heritage in which a person dies infeft.

(4) *Service of a writ, process, &c.:*

Law: The reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

(5) *Substitution of service:*

Law: A mode of serving a writ upon a defendant who cannot be served personally, by serving it upon an agent or other person acting for him, or, in Ireland, by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place in the neighbourhood or parish; a course resorted to when entrance to the dwelling-house of the defendant cannot be effected.

(6) *The Service:* Military or naval administration or discipline: as, the rules of *the service.*

* **service-book,** *s.* A book used in Church service; a prayer-book.

service-money, *s.* Money paid for services performed.

service-pipe, *s.* A branch pipe, of lead or iron, for the supply of gas, water, or the like from the main to a building.

sĕr'-vĭçe (2), *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *sorbus* = the Service-tree (q.v.).] (See compounds.)

service-berry, *s.*

Bot. Amelanchier canadensis.

service-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Pyrus Sorbus* or *domestica,* a native of Continental Europe and Western Asia. It has serrate leaves, unequally pinnate, and cream-coloured flowers. It is from twenty to sixty feet high. Two varieties, the Pear-shaped, *P. S. pyriformis,* and the Apple-shaped, *P. S. maliformis,* are cultivated in parts of France and near Genoa for their fruit.

2. *Pyrus (Sorbus) torminalis,* the Wild Service-tree. It is a small tree growing in woods and hedges, but rare and local, with six- to ten-lobed serrate leaves, pubescent below when young, but glabrous on both sides when mature. Flowers numerous, white, appearing in April and May. The fruit pyriform or sub-globose, greenish-brown, dotted. It is eatable, and is sold in parts of England.

sĕr'-vĭçe-ą-ble, * **ser-vis-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *service; -able.*]

1. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful, beneficial, advantageous.

"In the South Seas the Spaniards do make oakum to calk their ships, with the husk of the coco-nut, which is more *serviceable* than that made of hemp, and they said it will never rot."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686).

2. Fit for service or use.

* 3. Doing or ready to do service; active, diligent, officious.

"If it be so to do good service, never
Let me be counted *serviceable.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

sĕr'-vĭçe-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *serviceable; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being serviceable; usefulness, beneficialness.

"Its great *serviceableness* to religion itself."—*Bentley: Sermons,* No. 4.

* 2. Officiousness, activity; readiness to do service.

"He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before."—*Sidney.*

sĕr'-vĭçe-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *serviceab(le); -ly.*] In a serviceable manner.

* **sĕr'-vĭçe-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *service; -age.*] A state of servitude.

"His threats he feareth, and obeyes the raine
Of thraldome base, and *servicoage,* though loth."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. viii.

sĕr'-vĭ-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *serviens,* pr. par. of *servio* = to serve.] Serving, subordinate.

"A form *servient* and assisting there."
Cowley: The Soul.

servient-tenement, *s.*

Scots Law: A tenement or subject over which a predial servitude is constituted; an estate in respect of which a service is owing, the dominant tenement being that to which the service is due.

sĕr-vĭ-ĕttĕ', *s.* [Fr.] A table-napkin.

"Consented bravely to have *serviettes* tied over their eyes."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 12, 1886.

sĕr'-vĭle, *a. & s.* [Lat. *servilis,* from *servio* = to serve; Sp. & Port. *servil;* Fr. *servile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or befitting a slave or servant; slavish, mean; proceeding from or caused by dependence: as, *servile* fear.

* 2. Held in subjection; dependent.

"What! have we hands and shall we *servile* be?"
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iv.

* 3. Owing service.

"Besides the free tenants, there were eleven nativi, elsewhere called custumarii or customary tenants, who were the sons of former *servile* tenants, and held land for which they paid rent in money, besides giving their services to the lord on certain days, when his farming operations required their help."—*Field,* March 20, 1886.

4. Cringing, fawning, meanly submissive.

"The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity."—*Sidney.*

* II. *Grammar:*

1. Not belonging to the original root: as, a *servile* letter.

2. Not itself sounded; silent, as the final *e* in *servile, time,* &c.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A letter which forms no part of the original root; opposed to *radical.* Also a letter of a word which is not sounded.

servile-war, *s.* A war of slaves against their masters. Such wars broke out in Sicily B.C. 134 and B.C. 104. Others have occurred in different countries and ages.

servile-work, *s.*

Roman Theol.: Work of the kind usually done by slaves, domestic servants, or hired workmen. Such work is forbidden on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

"Custom permits certain *servile work,* even when not required by necessity or mercy."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.,* p. 181.

sĕr'-vĭle-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *servile; -ly.*] In a servile manner; meanly, basely; with servility or base obsequiousness.

"If the House thought itself bound *servilely* to follow the order in which matters were mentioned by the king from the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

sĕr'-vĭle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *servile; -ness.*] The quality or state of being servile; servility.

sĕr-vĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, * **ser-vil-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *servilité;* Sp. *servilidad;* Ital. *servilità.*]

* 1. The state of actual servitude or slavery.

"Such *servility* as the Jews endured under the Greeks and Asiatics, have they endured under the Saracen and the Turk."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scripture*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.

2. The state of mind generally produced by a state of servility; mean submission; slavish obsequiousness; baseness.

"Submission and faith, such as at a later period would be justly called *servility* and credulity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

sĕrv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SERVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of being a servant, helper, or assistant in any manner.

II. *Naut.:* The act of wrapping spun-yarn round a rope after it has been wormed and parcelled.

serving-board, *s.*

Naut.: A flat board used in serving ropes.

serving-maid, *s.* A servant-maid.

serving-mallet, *s.*

Naut.: A mallet-shaped tool used for wrapping spun yarn tightly around a rope. Several turns of the stuff are taken around the mallet, and, as the mallet is rotated around the rope which lies in the hollow, the stuff is tightly and closely wrapped around the rope.

serving-man, *s.* A servant-man.

"Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man* than ever she bestowed on me."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

sĕrv'-īte, *s. & a.* [Ital. *servitore* = a servant.]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (Pl.): The name commonly given to a monastic order, the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in 1233 by seven Florentine merchants, at Mount Senario, near Florence. St. Philip Benoit, the fifth general, saved the order from suppression in 1276, and in 1487 Pope Innocent VIII. bestowed on the Servites the privileges of the four great mendicant orders. The life is one of austerity and continual prayer; the habit is black, with a leather girdle, a scapular, and a cloak, and the rule is a modification of that of St. Augustine. The strength of the order lay chiefly in Italy and Germany; it had no houses in England before the Reformation. [See extract under B.] Since the French Revolution many houses have been founded in different countries.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Order described under A.

"In England there is a flourishing *Servite* community established in the Fulham Road, London, with an affiliated house at Bognor: also three convents of *Servite* nuns, two in London, and one in Arundel."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 761.

sĕr-vĭt'-ĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Service, servitude.

sĕr'-vĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *serviteur*; Lat. *servitor*; Sp. & Port. *servidor*; Ital. *servitore.*]

* 1. A male servant or attendant.

"Thus are poor *servitors* . . . .
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 2. A follower, an adherent.

"Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion."—*Davies.*

* 3. One who professes duty and obedience.

"Henceforth I am thy true *servitor.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

4. In Oxford University, an undergraduate who is partly supported out of the college funds, and whose duty it was formerly to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. They correspouded to the sizars at Cambridge and Dublin.

"No ordinary undergraduate could appear in public with a *servitor.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1886.

sĕr'-vĭ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *servitor*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a servitor.

"He found *servitorship* at Oxford a rise in life."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1886.

sĕr'-vĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *servitudinem*, accus. of *servitudo*, from *servio* = to serve (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or condition of a slave; slavery, bondage; the state of involuntary subjection to a master.

"You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* 2. The condition of a menial or underling; service.

3. Compulsory service or labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment. (Only used in the compound Penal servitude.) [PENAL.]

* 4. A state of slavish dependence; servility.

* 5. Servants collectively.

"After him a cumbrous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude.*"
Milton: P. L., xii. 132.

II. *Civil & Scots Law:* A term used to signify a right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience contrary to common right. Servitudes are divided into personal and predial. A predial servitude is a right constituted over one subject or tenement by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either rural or urban, according as they affect land or houses. The usual rural servitudes are: passage or road, or the right which a person has to walk or drive to his house over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; feal and divot, or the right to cut turf and peat on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. Urban servitudes consist chiefly in the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of the flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, &c. A personal servitude is a right constituted over a subject in favour of a person without reference to possession or property, and now consists only in liferent or usufruct.

* **sĕr'-vĭ-ture,** *s.* [SERVE.] Servants collectively. (*Milton.*)

* **sĕr'-vu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *servulus*, dimin. from *servus* = a slave.] To do petty services.

"I embrace their love.
Which we'll repay with *servulating.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother, i. 2.

sĕs'-ą-mĕ, *s.* [From *sempsem*, the Egyptian name of one of the species.]

Bot.: *Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum.* [SESAMUM.]

¶ *Open Sesame:* The charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" flew open; hence, a specific for obtaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

sesame-oil, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. A non-drying, fatty oil, obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used in India as an article of food. It has a yellowish colour, is inodorous, and has a slight taste of hemp; sp. gr. 0·923 at 15. The crude oil is used in soap-making, and for burning in lamps. [GINGELLY-OIL.]

sĕ-sā'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesam(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Pedaliaceæ.

sĕs'-ą-mŏĭd, sĕs-ą-mŏĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *sesam(e)*; *-oid.*] Resembling the seeds of sesame in form.

sesamoid-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Bones in form somewhat resembling the seeds of Sesame. The sesamoid-bones of the toes are the small bones at the articulations of the great toes; those of the fingers are the joints of the thumbs. There are also radial and ulnar sesamoid-bones.

sĕs'-ą-mŭm, *s.* [SESAME.]

Bot.: Sesame; the typical genus of Sesameæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla with a short tube, the limb five-cleft, somewhat bilabiate; stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; capsule oblong, four-celled, many-seeded. Annuals, with axillary, solitary flowers, in form resembling those of the English Foxglove. *Sesamum orientale* is a very common plant in India in uncultivated ground, flowering at the close of the rains. Several varieties are cultivated in warm countries for the oil obtained from the seeds. Two in India are distinguished, one by having white and the other black seeds. [SESAME-OIL.]

sĕs'-bąn, *s.* [SESBANIA.]

Bot.: *Sesbania ægyptiaca.*

sĕs-bā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [From *sesban*, the Arabic name of *Sesbania ægyptiaca.*]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. Shrubs or herbs, with abruptly-pinnate leaves, having many pairs of leaflets; flowers axillary, in racemes, generally yellow; and the leguines long, slender, torulose, many-seeded. *Sesbania aculeata*, a slightly prickly annual, is cultivated in India for its fibre. [DANCHI.] The plant occurs also in tropical Africa and the West Indies. The wood of *S. ægyptiaca*, which grows also in India, is made into good charcoal, and the bark into rope. An ointment made with the seeds is applied in India to eruptions, and the bark is given internally as a stimulant and an emmenagogue. The leaves are applied in the form of poultices to hydrocele and rheumatic swellings. The old *S. grandiflora* is now *Agati grandiflora.* [AGATI.]

sĕs'-ĕ-lĭ, *s.* [Lat. *seseli*, *seselis*, from Gr. σέσελις (*seselis*) = hartwort, *Seseli elatum.*]

Bot.: Meadow-saxifrage; the typical genus of Seselinidæ (q.v.). Umbels compound, the bracts many, few, or wanting; bracteoles many; calyx teeth acute; petals obcordate, with an inflexed point. Fruit oval or oblong, with long reflexed styles; carpels dorsally compressed, with five prominent, obtuse, corky ribs, having single vittæ on the interstices. Known species about forty, from the eastern hemisphere, one of which is *Seseli Libanotis*, the Mountain Meadow-saxifrage. It is one to two feet high, with a furrowed stem, bipinnate leaves, pinnatifid leaflets, and white flowers. It is found in English chalk pastures, but is rare. The seeds of *S. indicum* are carminatives, and are used as a medicine for cattle.

sĕs-ĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sesel(i)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Botany:

1. A tribe of Umbelliferæ. Fruit globose or ovoid, not laterally compressed, commissure broad, lateral ridges, generally distinct, rarely winged—if so, wings of opposite carpels not in contact. Sub-tribes, Seselineæ proper, Coriandreæ, Cachrydeæ, Œnantheæ, Schultzieæ, Selineæ, and Angelicæ. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

2. A sub-tribe of No. 1 (q.v.). Fruit subterete, edges not thickened or corkey. Common genera, Seseli and Fœniculum. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

sĕs-ĕ-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sesel(i)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inidæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ. (Umbelliferæ.) (*Lindley.*)

sē'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σής (*sēs*) = a moth. (*Brande.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sesiidæ (q.v.). Two species are *Sesia bombyliformis*, the Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth, and *S. fuciformis*, the Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth. Both have transparent wings, only the margins being clothed with dense opaque brown or reddish-brown scales. With their transparent wings and hairy, yellow bodies, surrounded by a reddish-brown belt, they present considerable resemblance to humble bees. They fly swiftly during the day, and extract honey from flowers. The larva of the first feeds on *Scabiosa succisa*; that of the second on the honeysuckle.

sē-sĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Sphingina. Antennæ much thickened beyond the middle, ending in a hooked bristle; wings short, broad; abdomen thick, with a broad tuft at the tip (whence Swainson calls them Brush-tipped). Larva long, smooth, with a horn rising upward from the twelfth segment. Pupa on the ground among leaves. Two European genera, with several species, are Sesia and Macroglossa. (*Stainton.*)

sĕs-lĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sesler, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: Moor-grass, a genus of Bromidæ. Panicle spiked, rounded or slightly unilateral; spikelets sessile, laterally compressed, with two or more perfect florets; empty glumes two, longer than the flowering ones, generally one-nerved; scales two- to five-toothed. Known species eight. One, *Sesleria cærulea*, the Blue Moor-grass, is British, being found in mountainous regions in the North of England and Scotland, and flowering from April to June.

sĕs-quĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. = *semisqui; semis* = a half, and *qui* = *que* = and.] A prefix denoting one integer and a half: as, *sesqui*cyathus = a cyathus and a half. It is used in:

† 1. *Chem.:* To denote that two atoms of a metal were combined with three atoms of oxygen or other non-metallic element: as thus, *sesqui*oxide of iron, Fe_2O_3, now called ferric oxide; *sesqui*sulphide of iron, or ferric sulphide, Fe_2S_3, &c. This definition does not hold good unless the valency of the metal is taken into consideration. Thus sesquichloride of iron is Fe_2Cl_6, the iron being quadrivalent, whilst sesquichloride of antimony is $SbCl_3$, the antimony being trivalent.

† 2. *Geom.:* To express a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and leaves a certain aliquot part of the less one.

† 3. *Music:* To signify a whole and a half: as, *sesqui*altera, *sesqui*terza, &c.

* **sĕs-quĭ-ăl'-tĕr,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *sesquialter;* Fr. *sequialtère.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as SESQUIALTERA (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Sesquialteral.

"The periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance."—*Cheyne.*

sĕs-quĭ-ăl'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [SESQUIALTER.]

Music: A compound organ stop consisting of several ranks of pipes. Various combinations of intervals are used, but they only represent different positions of the third, fifth, and eighth of the ground tone in the third or fourth octave. (*Grove.*)

* **sĕs-quĭ-ăl'-tĕr-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *sesquialter.*]

Math.: A term applied to a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as the ratio of 3 to 2.

"In the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs."—*Bentley: Sermons,* No. 8.

sesquialteral-floret, *s.*

Bot.: A perfect floret, with an abortive one beside it.

* **sĕs-quĭ-ăl'-tĕr-ąte,** * **sĕs-quĭ-ăl'-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [SESQUIALTER.] Sesquialteral.

* **sĕs-quĭ-çĕn-tĕn'-nĭ-ąl,** *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Eng. *centennial* (q.v.).] The hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

"In Oct., 1880, Baltimore celebrated its *sesquicentennial.*"—*Harper's Magazine,* June, 1882, p. 21.

sĕs-quĭ-chlōr'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-* 1, and Eng. *chloride.*] (See compound.)

sesquichloride of iron, *s.* [FERRIC-CHLORIDE.]

sĕs'-quĭ-dū-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Lat. *duplex* = double.] Sesquiduplicate (q.v.).

sĕs-quĭ-dū'-plĭ-cąte, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Lat. *duplicatus* = doubled.] Denoting the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

sĕs-quĭ-ŏx'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* 1, and Eng. *oxide.*] (See compound.)

sesquioxide of iron, *s.* [FERRIC-OXIDE.]

sĕs-quĭ-pĕ-dā'-lĭ-ąn, * **sĕs-quĭp'-ĕ-dąl,** *a.* [Lat. *sesquipedalis,* from pref. *sesqui-,* and *pedalis* = pertaining to a foot. [PEDAL.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half. Often applied in humour to very long words in imitation of Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* (*De Arte Poet.,* 97).

"Language whose ponderous absurdity was never equalled in the most *sesquipedalian* period of dramatic literature."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 21, 1885.

* **sĕs-quĭp-ę-dā'-lĭ-ąn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedalian; -ism.*] Sesquipedalism.

"These masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism.*"—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English,* p. 39.

* **sĕs-quĭp'-ĕ-dąl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedal; -ism.*] The use of very long words.

"No *sesquipedalism* and barbarous Latinising disfigure his explanations of phenomena."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 25, 1885.

* **sĕs-quĭ-pĕ-dăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedal; -ity.*]

1. The quality or condition of being sesquipedalian.

2. The use or habit of using very long words; sesquipedalism.

sĕs-quĭp'-lĭ-cąte, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Eng. *plicate* (q.v.).]

Math.: Designating the proportion one quantity or number has to another in the ratio of one and a half to one.

"The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion."—*Cheyne: Phil. Principles.*

* **sĕs-quĭ-tĕr'-tiąl (ti as sh),** * **sĕs-quĭ-tĕr'-tian,** * **sĕs-quĭ-tĕr'-tion-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Lat. *tertius* = third.]

Math.: Designating the ratio of one and one-third to one.

sĕs'-quĭ-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Eng. *tone* (q.v.).]

Music: A minor third or interval of three semitones.

* **sĕss,** * **sesse,** *s.* [A shortened form of *assess* (q.v.).] A tax.

"The English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies."—*Davies: Hist. of Ireland.*

* **sĕss,** * **sesse,** *v.t.* [SESS, *s.*] To assess, to tax.

"To consyder of the matter in variance, and to *sesse* the penalty."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fol. 108.

sĕs'-sąn, săs'-sęn, *s.* [SARSEN.]

sĕss'-ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *sessilis* = pertaining to sitting; *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. *Bot.:* Sitting close upon the body that supports it without any sensible stalk: as, a *sessile* leaf. *i.e.,* one without a petiole.

2. *Zool., &c.:* Destitute of a peduncle, attached simply by a base.

sessile-cirripedes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Balanidæ. [ACORN-SHELL.]

sessile-eyed, *a.*

Zool.: Having the eyes fixed on the surface of the head without the intervention of a footstalk. Applied to the Edriopthalmia (q.v.). [STALK-EYED.]

* **sĕs-sĭl'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *sessilis.*] [SESSILE.]

Zool.: A lapsed order of Rotifera (q.v.).

* **sĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sessionem,* accus. of *sessio* = a sitting, from *sessum,* sup. of *sedeo* = to sit; *sesion;* Ital. *sessione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of sitting; the state of being seated.

"His *session* at the right hand of God."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, council, legislature, academic body, or the like, or the actual assembly of the members of such or like bodies for the transaction of business.

"The said Lord President and Council shall keep four general sittings or *sessions* in the year."—*Burnet: Records,* pt. ii., bk. i., No. 56.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up or dissolving. Thus, the *session* of a congress is the time from its meeting till its prorogation or dissolution. The *session* of a judicial court is called a term.

"But the last day of that parlament or *session* the prince commeth in person in his parlament robes, and sitteth in his state: all the vpper house sitteth about the prince in their states and order in their robes."—*Smith: Commonwealth,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A sitting of justices in court upon commission. (Generally used absolutely in the plural.)

2. *Church of Scotland:* The same as KIRK-SESSION (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Clerk of the session:* A clerk of the court of session.

(2) *Court of session:* [COURT, *s.,* ¶ (9)].

(3) *General session of the peace:* A meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *General quarter sessions of the peace.*

* (4) *Great session of Wales:* A court abolished by stat. 1, William IV., c. 70, circuits being held in Wales and Cheshire, as in other English counties, by two judges of the superior courts.

(5) *Petty sessions:* The meeting of two or more justices for trying offences in a summary way under various acts of parliament empowering them so to do.

(6) *Quarter sessions:* [QUARTER].

(7) *Sessions of the peace:* The general name for sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general.

(8) *Special sessions:* Sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a burgh, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licences, &c.

(9) *Sessions clerk:* One who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamation of banns of marriage. (*Scotch.*)

sĕss'-ĭŏn-ąl (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *session; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a session or sessions.

sessional-orders, *s. pl.* In Parliament certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, at the beginning of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and are not intended to endure beyond the existing session. (*Sir T. E. May.*)

* **sĕss'-poôl,** *s.* [CESSPOOL.]

sĕs'-tĕrçe, sĕs-tĕr'-ti-ŭs (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *sestertius* = a sesterce; lit. = that which contains two and a half; from *semis* = a half, and *tertius* = third; Fr. *sesterce.*]

Roman Antiq.: A silver coin, properly of the value of two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius, or about 2d. sterling. The Romans were accustomed to reckon sums of money in sesterces, large sums in sestertia, or sums of a thousand sesterces.

"In reckoning by *sesterces,* the Romans had an art, which may be understood by these three rules: the first is, if a numeral noun agree in case, gender, and number, with sestertius, then it denotes precisely so many sestertii, as decem sestertii, just so many; the second is this: if a numeral noun of another case be joined with the genitive plural of sesterclus, it denotes so many thousand, as decem sestertiûm signifies ten thousand sestertii."—*Kennet: Roman Antiquities,* bk. v., ch. xiii.

sĕs'-tĕt, sĕs-tĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A composition for six instruments or voices.

"A vocal *sestet* in the second act shows fancy and skill of a high order."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 16, 1888.

sĕs'-tīne, *s.* [SEXTAIN.]

Pros.: A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

sĕ-sū'-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesuv(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Tetragoniaceæ. Capsule circumscissile. (*Lindley.*) Sometimes made an order, Sesuviaceæ.

† **sĕ-sū-vĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesuvi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*] [SESUVEÆ.]

sĕ-sū'-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sesuveæ (q.v.). *Sesuvium portulucastrum* and *S. repens* are cultivated in tropical Asia as a substitute for spinach.

sĕt, * **sette,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *settan,* causal of *sittan* = to sit; cogn. with Dut. *zetten;* Icel. *setja;* Dan. *sætte;* Sw. *sätte;* Goth. *saljan;* Ger. *setzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make or cause to sit; to place in a sitting posture.

"They cast their garmeuts upon the colt, and they *set* Jesus thereon."—*Luke* xix. 35.

2. To place, as in a sitting position; to place upright: as, To *set* a box on its end.

3. To place, put, or fix; to put or place in a certain place, position, or station.

"I do *set* my bow in the cloud."—*Genesis* ix. 13.

4. To arrange, to dispose, to appoint, to station, to post.

"Let's *set* the watch." *Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.

5. To fix or plant firmly.

6. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable, as distinguished from sowing.

"I'll not put
The dibble in earth, to *set* one slip of them."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

7. To fix or place in a setting; to fix for ornament, as in metal.

"And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

8. To adorn or stud, as with precious stones.

9. To intersperse or variegate with anything.

"As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were *set* with eyes."
Milton: P. L., vi. 754.

10. To fix or make immobile.

"*Set* are her eyes, and motionless her limbs."
Garth: Iphis & Anaxarete.

11. To establish in some post or office; to appoint.

"The Lord hath *set* a king over you."—1 *Samuel* xii. 13.

12. To put from one state to another; to make or cause to be, do, or act.

"I will *set* the Egyptians against the Egyptians."—*Isaiah* xix. 2.

13. To fix or settle authoritatively; to prescribe, to appoint, to predetermine, to assign.

"Let us run the race that is *set* before us."—*Hebrews* xii. 1.

14. To fix or determine, as the thoughts or affections.

"*Set* your affection on things above, not on things on the earth."—*Colossians* iii. 2.

15. To place in estimation; to estimate, to value, to prize. (*Proverbs* i. 25.)

16. To regulate or adjust: as, To *set* a watch by the sun.

17. To fit to music; to adapt with notes: as, To *set* a song to music.

* 18. To pitch; to lead off, as a tune in singing.

"I should be very willing to be his clerk, for which you know I am qualified, being able to read and to *set* a psalm."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. vi.

19. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

"I only recommended that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil."—*Herbert.*

20. To put in order; to put in proper trim for use: as, To *set* a razor = to give it a sharp or fine edge; to *set* a saw = to incline the teeth laterally to right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade.

21. To place in order; to frame.

"After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels through that hot and sandy country."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

22. To propose for choice.

"All that can be done is to *set* the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice."—*Tillotson.*

23. To apply or use in action; to employ.

"*Set* his knife into the root."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

24. To write or note down.

"His faults observed,
Set in a note-book."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

25. To attach; to add to; to join to; to impart.

"Time hath *set* a blot upon my pride."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

26. To instigate; to urge on.

"*Set*
The dogs of the street to bay me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

27. To cause, to produce, to contrive.

"*Set* dissention twixt the son and sire."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,160.

* 28. To put or place in opposition; to oppose.

"Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

* 29. To offer for a price; to expose for sale.

* 30. To let or grant to a tenant.

"They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

* 31. To stake at play; to wager, to risk, to hazard.

"Desperate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore."
Prior: Cupid & Ganymede, 28.

* 32. To offer a wager to.

"Who *sets* me else? by heaven! I'll throw at all."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

33. To embarrass, to perplex, to puzzle; to bring to a mental standstill.

"Shew how hard they are *set* in this particular."—*Addison.*

34. To make stiff or solid; to convert into curd; to curdle.

35. To become, as to manners, merit, station, &c.; to become, as a dress; to fit, to suit. (*Scotch.*)

"Keep back, sir, as best *sets* ye."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

36. To point out by stretching out the tail: as, A dog *sets* birds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) To loosen and extend; to spread: as, To *set* the sails.

(2) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, To *set* the land.

2. *Printing:*

(1) To place in proper order, as types; to compose.

(2) To put into type, as a manuscript. (Generally with *up.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be fixed hard, closely, and firmly.

"A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another."—*Bacon.*

2. To plant; to place roots or shoots in the ground.

"In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and *set* wet." *Old Proverb.*

3. To congeal, to solidify, to concrete.

"That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness."—*Boyle.*

* 4. To fit music to words.

"I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can *set*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

5. To go down or descend below the horizon; to sink, to decline.

"When the sun was *setting*."—*Luke* iv. 40.

6. To flow; to have a certain course or direction; to run: as, The current *sets* eastward. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* 7. To point out game, as a sporting dog; to hunt game by the aid of a setter.

"When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges."—*Boyle.*

* 8. To undertake earnestly; to apply one's self. (*Hammond.*)

* 9. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; to start; to go forth.

"The king is *set* from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

10. To face one's partner in dancing.

11. To fit or suit a person: as, The dress *sets* well. (*Colloq.*)

¶ 1. *To set about:* To begin; to take the first steps in.

2. *To set against:* To oppose; to place in comparison, or as an equivalent.

"This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

3. *To set aside:*

(1) To put aside or out of the question for a time; to omit or pass over for the present.

"*Setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that."—*Tillotson.*

(2) To reject.

"I'll look into the pretensions of each, and show upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

(3) To abrogate, to annul, to quash: as, To *set aside* a verdict.

4. *To set at defiance:* [DEFIANCE, ¶].

5. *To set at ease:* To put at ease; to quiet; to tranquillize.

6. *To set at naught:* [NAUGHT, s., ¶ (2)].

7. *To set a trap* or *snare:* To prepare and place a trap to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.

8. *To set at work:* To cause to enter on work; to show how to proceed with work; to start on work.

9. *To set by:*

(1) To put aside; to set aside.

* (2) To regard, to esteem.

"David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by*."—1 *Samuel* xviii. 30.

10. *To set down:*

(1) To place on the ground or floor.

(2) To deposit or place a passenger: as, A cabman *sets down* his fare at a certain place.

(3) To snub; to check or rebuke; to slight.

(4) To enter in writing; to note; to register.

(5) To explain, to set forth, to fix, to establish.

"Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army."—*Clarendon.*

(6) To consider, to rank, to class: as, To *set* one *down* as stupid.

11. *To set eyes on:* To fix the eyes on; to behold, to see.

12. * *To set fire on, To set fire to:* To apply fire to; to set on fire; to cause to burn.

"*Set fire on* barns and haystacks."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

13. *To set forth:*

(1) *Transitive:*

* (a) To prepare and send out.

"The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galliee, *set forth* by the Venetians."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

(b) To represent in words; to present or put forward for consideration.

(c) To promulgate, to publish.

* (d) To show; to make a show of.

"*Set forth* a deep repentance."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

(e) To arrange, to dispose.

"Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* (f) To praise, to recommend.

"I'll *set* you *forth*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

(2) *Intrans.:* To move forward; to start; to set out.

"I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldest *set forth* out of doors with me."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 14. *To set forward:*

(1) *Trans.:* To advance, to promote.

(2) *Intrans.:* To set out, to start.

"The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari *set forward*."—*Numbers* x. 17.

15. *To set in:*

* (1) *Trans.:* To put in the way to begin; to give a start to.

"If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I will recollect myself."—*Collier.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To begin: as, Winter *sets in* in December.

(b) To become settled in a particular state.

"Then it *set in* rainy."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

(c) To flow towards: as, The current *sets in* towards the shore.

16. *To set in order:* To put in order, to arrange, to adjust.

"The rest will I *set in order* when I come."—1 *Corinthians* xi. 34.

17. *To set little* (or *much*) *by:* To have a poor (or high) opinion of; to value little (or highly).

18. *To set off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

* (a) To remove.

"Every thing *set off*
That might so much as think you enemies."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

(b) To adorn, to decorate.

"Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(c) To show off to the best advantage.

"Show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

* (2) *Intrans.:* To start, to set out, to enter on a journey.

19. *To set on* (or *upon*):

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) To incite, to encourage.

(b) To employ, as on a task; to place or put to some work.

* (c) To determine with settled purpose.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To begin a journey or an enterprise.

(b) To make an attack; to assault.

"And then I'll *set upon* him."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

20. *To set on fire:* [12].

21. *To set on foot:* To start, to originate, to set a-going.

22. *To set out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to mark out.

* (b) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.

"The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galliee, and ten galeasses."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

(c) To publish, as a proclamation.

(d) To assign, to allot.

(e) To adorn, to embellish, to set off.

"An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become."—*Dryden.*

(f) To show, to display, to set off, to recommend.

(g) To show, to prove.

(h) To recite; to state at large.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To start on a journey or course; to start, to begin.

(b) To have a beginning.

"If any individual casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only *set out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

23. *To set over:*

(1) To appoint or place as supervisor, governor, inspector, or director.

"I have *set* thee *over* all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis* xli. 41.

* (2) To assign, to convey, to transfer.

24. *To set right:* To correct, to put in order, to adjust.

25. *To set sail:* To expand and spread the sails: hence, to begin a voyage.

26. *To set the fashion:* To determine what shall be the fashion; to lead the fashion.

27. *To set the game at:*

Rackets: (See extract, and extract under SET, s., I. 8).

"It is generally the rule that when the game is called 'thirteen all,' it may, upon the demand of the out-player, be *set at* five, that is to say, a sort of complementary game is started in which five aces must be won before the same can be counted to either side. In a similar way, at 'fourteen all,' the *game* may be *set at* three."—*Cassell's Book of Sports*, p. 46.

28. *To set the teeth on edge:*

(1) *Lit.:* [EDGE, s. ¶].

(2) *Fig.:* To cause to suffer the natural penalty of one's sin. (*Ezek.* xviii. 2.)

29. *To set to:*

(1) To apply one's self.

(2) To begin to fight.

30. *To set up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To erect.

(ii) To raise: as, To *set up* a shout.

(iii) To establish, to found, to institute: as, To *set up* a government, to *set up* a school.

(iv) To enable to commence a new business; to start in a new business: as, He has *set* his son *up* in business.

(v) To raise, to exalt, to put in power.

"I will *set up* shepherds over them."—*Jeremiah* xxiii. 4.

(vi) To place or fix in view: as, To *set up* a mark.

"He *set up* his bill here."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

(vii) To advance, to propose, to put forward: as, To *set up* a new doctrine.

"The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

(viii) To raise from depression or difficulty: as, This good fortune *set* him *up* again.

(b) *Technically:*

(i) *Naut.:* To extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.

(ii) *Printing:*

(a) To put in type: as, To *set up* a page of copy.

(β) To arrange in words, lines, &c.; to compose: as, To *set up* type.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To begin business; to start in business: as, He has *set up* as a grocer.

(b) To profess; to make pretensions: as, He *sets up* for a scholar. (Followed by *for*.)

31. *To set up rigging:*

Naut.: To increase the tension of the rigging by tackles.

set-back, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The reflux of a current caused by a counter-current, by a dam, &c.: hence, fig., a reverse, a discomfiture. (*Amer.*)

2. *Arch.:* A flat, plain set-off in a wall.

set-bolt, *s.*

Shipbuild.: (1) A bolt used to force another bolt out of its hole; (2) a bringing-to bolt (q.v.).

set-down, *s.* The state of being "set down;" severe censure fitted and intended to humiliate one.

set-fair, *s.* & *a.*

1. [SET, s., II. 3 ¶].

2. Fair, as indicated by the barometer, and with every prospect of continuance.

set-hammer, *s.* A hammer in which the handle is merely set in, not wedged, so as to be readily reversed.

set-in, *s.* A beginning, a setting in. (*Amer.*)

set-line, *s.*

Angling: A line to which a number of baited hooks are attached, and which, supported by buoys, is extended on the surface of the water, and may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman.

set-off, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

2. A counter-claim or demand; a cross-debt; a counter-balance; an equivalent.

3. That which is used to improve the appearance of or to set off anything; a decoration, an ornament.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The part of a wall which forms a horizontal ledge when the portion above is reduced in thickness.

2. *Print.:* The accidental transference of ink from one recently printed sheet to another.

3. *Law:* The merging, wholly or partially, of the claim of one person against another in a counter-claim by the latter against the former. Thus, by a plea of set-off, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up another demand of his own to counterbalance that of the plaintiff in whole or in part.

set-off, *v.*

Print.: To soil by the accidental transference of ink. (Used of a printed sheet or a machine blanket.)

set-out, *s.*

1. Preparations as for beginning a journey; a start.

"The parties were pretty equal at the *set-out*."—*Byron: Diary*, Feb. 18, 1821.

2. A display, as of plate, &c.; dress and accessories; equipage, turn-out.

3. Company, set, clique.

4. A bustle, a confusion, a disturbance.

set-pot, *s.* A copper pan, used in varnish-making. It is heated by a spiral flue, which winds around it, and is used for boiling oil, gold size, Japan, and Brunswick black, &c.

set-screw, *s.*

Mach.: A screw employed to hold or move objects to their bearings, as the bits in a cutter-head or brace.

* **set-stitched,** *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern, or, perhaps, worked with plaits. (*Sterne.*) [SET, s., I. 1.]

set-to, *s.* A fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic contest; hence, any similar contest.

set-up, *s.*

1. *Metal-work.:* The steam-ram used in the squeezer which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. The action is to condense longitudinally the bloom, previously elongated by the action of the squeezer which ejects the cinder.

2. *Bakery:* One of the scantlings used to keep the loaves in place in the oven.

set-work, *s.*

Plaster.: Two-coat plastering on lath.

sĕt, sĕtt, *s.* [SET, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The manner in which a thing is set or placed; the way in which a thing, as a dress, sets or fits.

2. An attitude, position, or posture.

3. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; setting.

"The weary sun hath made a golden *set*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

4. A young plant for growth or setting; a slip, a shoot.

"To search the woods for *sets* of flowery thorn."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 259.

5. A permanent change of figure caused by pressure, or being retained long in any one position. When metal is subjected to any strain, either tensile or compressive, the material is lengthened or shortened in proportion to the force exerted. When released from the strain it resumes its original length, unless the force exerted exceeded its limit of elasticity. If this occurs, the material receives what is called a permanent set.

6. A direction or course: as, the *set* of the tide.

* 7. A plait.

"[One] searching him found in the *sets*
Of his great ruffs the—I shall think on't presently,
'Tis a hard word—the Inquisition."
Glapthorne: Wit in a Constable, v. 1.

8. A wager, a venture, a stake; hence, a game, a match. [SET, *v.*, ¶ 27.]

"By dint of very smart service and general good play the old Etonian took the game to '13 all,' and finished up by gaining all five aces in the *sett*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

9. A number or collection of things of the same kind, or suited to each other, or intended to be used together, each being a necessary complement of the rest; a complete suit or assortment.

"A *set* of beads." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

10. A number of persons customarily or officially associated, as a *set* of men or officials; a number of persons drawn together or united by some common pursuit, affinity of taste, character, or the like.

11. Hence, in a bad sense, a clique: as, He belongs to a bad *set*.

12. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a *set* of features.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A tool used to close plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head.

(2) The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth, to enable it to free itself, by cutting a kerf wider than the blade. [SAW-SET.]

(3) An iron bar, bent in two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron.

2. *Locksmith.:* A contrivance for preventing the opening of a lock without its proper key.

3. *Plaster.:* The last coat of plaster on walls for papering; a setting or setting-coat. The last coat for painting is called stucco.

¶ *Set-fair* indicates a particularly good trowelled surface.

4. *Dancing & Music:* The five movements or figures of a quadrille; the music adapted to a quadrille; and also the number of couples required to execute the dance.

5. *Theat.:* A set-scene (q.v.).

6. *Saddlery:* The stuffing beneath the ground seat of a saddle, to bring the top seat to its shape.

¶ (1) *A dead set:* [DEAD-SET].

(2) *Set* (or *sett*) *of a burgh:*

Scots Law: The constitution of a burgh. The setts are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modelled by the convention of burghs.

(3) *Set of exchange, set of bills:*

Exchange: A certain number, generally three parts of the same bill of exchange, any part of which being paid the others are void.

* (4) *To be at a dead set:* To be in a fixed state or condition, which precludes further progress; to be at a standstill.

(5) *To make a dead set:* To make a determined onset, attack, or application.

sĕt, * **sette,** *a.* [SET, *v.*]

1. Placed, put, located, fixed, &c.

2. Fixed, immovable: as, His eyes were *set*.

3. Fixed in opinion, determined, obstinate.

4. Intent, bent.

"All my mind was *set*
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be public good." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 202.

5. Established; fixed by authority or custom; prescribed, settled, appointed: as, a *set* form of service.

6. Predetermined; fixed beforehand.

"The tyme *sette* of kinde is come." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

7. Regular; in due form; well-arranged or put together.

"[He] railed on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good *set* terms, and yet a motley fool."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

8. *Cricket:* A term applied to a player who has acquired a mastery over the bowling.

set-scene, *s.*

Theat.: A scene built up by the stage-carpenters, or a furnished interior, as a drawing-room, as distinguished from an ordinary or a shifting scene.

set-speech, *s.*

1. A speech carefully prepared beforehand.

2. A formal or methodical speech

sē'-ta (pl. **sē'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* A bristle or sharp hair.

2. *Bot.:* Bristles when short and stiff, as on the stalk of Echium. (Used specifically of the stalk supporting the theca in a moss.)

¶ *Hypogynous setæ:*

Bot.: Little filiform appendages at the base of the ovary in Cyperaceæ.

sē-tā-cĕ-ō- (c as sh), *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *setaceus*, from Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot.: Covered or pointed with bristles.

setaceo-rostrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having a beak with the figure of a bristle.

setaceo-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Serrulated, the serratures ending in bristle-like points.

sē-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bristly; covered or set with bristles; consisting of bristles.

2. *Bot.:* Of, belonging to, or having the form of a bristle.

setaceous Hebrew-character, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Noctua C. nigrum.*

sē-tār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seta* = a bristle. Named from the bristly nature of the involucre.]

Bot.: Bristle-grass; a genus of Paniceæ. Panicle spike-like; spikelets two-flowered, one to three together, surrounded by bristles; glumes two, awnless. Known species twenty. One, *Setaria viridis* is perhaps British. It occurs in cultivated fields in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surrey. *S. verticillata*, found with the former, is not indigenous. *S. germanica* is German millet. *S. italica*, a grain cultivated in India on the plains, and on the hills up to 6,500 feet, with two varieties, one straw-yellow and the other reddish-yellow, is largely used as a cereal in India, but is considered heating. It may have come originally from China, Japan, the Indian Archipelago, or Australia.

sĕt-eē', *s.* [SETTEE, 1.]

* **sĕte'-wâll,** *s.* [CETEWALE.]

sĕt'-foĭl, *s.* [SEPTFOIL.]

* **sēthe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [SEETHE.]

sēthe, seēthe, sēath, sāith, sêy, *s.* [Gael.] The coal-fish. (*Scotch.*)

sĕth'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables.]

Bot.: A genus of Erythroxylaceæ, sometimes merged in Erythroxylon. An empyreumatic oil or tar, obtained from *S. indica*, is used in Southern India.

sĕth'-ĭc, *a.* [A corrupt. of *sothiac* (q.v.).]

Sĕth'-ītes, Sĕth'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: An obscure Gnostic sect in the second century who are said to have regarded Seth as the Messiah.

sē-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing or bearing bristles.

sē'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a bristle.

sĕt'-ĭ-gĕr, *s.* [Lat.] [SETIGEROUS.] One of the Setigera (q.v.).

* **sē-tĭg'-ĕr-a,** *s. pl.* [Neut pl. of Lat. *setiger* = bristly.]

Zool.: An old synonym of Chætopoda (q.v.).

sē-tĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [SETIGERA.] Covered with bristles; setiferous. (Used in Zoology specif. of the Locomotive Annelida.)

sē-tĭp'-ar-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *seta* (q.v.), and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing or giving origin to bristles.

"The development in these segments of the *setiparous* glands of the inner row of setæ."—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 125.

sē'-tĭ-rēme, *s.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *remus* = an oar.]

Entom.: The leg of an aquatic beetle when fringed with bristles, to aid it in propelling itself through the water.

* **sĕt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *set*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young set, slip, or shoot. (*Bacon: Preface to Various Tracts.*)

sĕt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *set*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being set.

sē-tō'-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seta* = a hair, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of Trichoptera, family Leptoceridæ. Head small, densely pubescent; antennæ varying; wings exceedingly long, narrow, and acute, posterior pair not so broad as anterior; abdomen slender, with varying appendages. The larvæ inhabit standing and running waters. In at least two of the species the case is a tube of hardened silky secretion, apparently with no admixture of extraneous matter. Six species from the Palæarctic region; two, *Setodes tineiformis* and *S. interrupta*, are British.

sē'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

Surg.: A few horse-hairs, or small threads, or a twist of silk, cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue. They are applied as counter-irritants to act as a drain on the system, or to excite inflammation or adhesion. The name is also applied to the issue itself.

seton-needle, *s.*

Surg.: A needle by which a seton (q.v.), is introduced beneath the skin.

sē'-tōse, † sē'-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, from *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Covered with setæ; bristly. (Used specif. when the hairs or bristles are unusually stiff.)

sĕtt, *s.* [SET, *v.*]

1. A match. [SET, *s.*, I. 8.]

2. A number of mines taken upon lease.

3. *Piling:* A piece forming a prolongation of the upper end of a pile when the latter has been driven beyond the reach of the hammer.

¶ *Sett of a burgh:* [*Set of a burgh*].

* **sette,** *v.t.* [SET, *v.*]

sĕt-teē' (1), sĕt-eē', *s.* [Fr. *scétie*, *sétie.*]

Naut.: A Mediterranean vessel with a sharp prow, single deck, two masts, and sails intermediate in shape between a lug-sail and a lateen sail.

sĕt-teē' (2), *s.* [According to Skeat, a variation of *settle*, s. (q.v.).] A long-backed seat, for four or more persons; a kind of double arm-chair.

"Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased
Than when employ'd t' accommodate the fair,
Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised
The soft *settee*; one elbow at each end,
And in the midst an elbow it received,
United yet divided; twain at once.
So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne."
Cowper: Task, i. 75.

settee-bed, *s.* A bed formed so as to turn up in the day-time in the form of a settee.

sĕt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *set*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which sets: as, a *setter* of precious stones, a *setter* of type, a *setter* of music. It is found chiefly in composition, as, type-*setter*, *setter*-off, *setter*-on, &c.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

* 3. One who performed the office of a setter-dog, or found persons to be plundered; one who made appointments and watched opportunities.

"O, 'tis our *setter*: I know his voice."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gun.:* A round stick for driving fuses, or any other compositions, into paper cases.

2. *Porcelain:* A seggar adapted and shaped to receive an article of porcelain biscuit, for firing in the kiln.

3. *Zool.:* The large Spaniel improved to his peculiar size and beauty, and taught another way of marking his game, viz., by setting or crouching. (*Youatt.*) There are two breeds, the English and the Irish; the latter stands a little higher on the legs, and is said to be the hardier of the two. The coat should be wavy; but not curly, as in the Water-spaniel, nor so thick as in the Newfoundland. The hinder parts of the legs and the lower surface of the tail should be well set with long hair, and the predominating colour be white, blotched with lemon, liver, yellow, red, or black.

setter-forth, *s.* One who declares, publishes, or sets forth; a proclaimer.

"Your *setters-forth* of unexampled themes."
R. Browning: Sordello, bk. i.

setter-grass, *s.* [SETTERWORT.]

setter-off, *s.* One who or that which sets off, decorates, or adorns.

setter-on, *s.* One who sets on; an instigator, an encourager, a promoter.

setter-out, *s.* One who sets forth or proclaims.

"A noble *setter-out*, and as true a follower of Christ and hys gospell."—*Ascham: Affaires of Germany.*

setter-up, *s.* One who sets up or establishes; one who raises to office or dignity.

"Proud *setter-up* and puller down of kings!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* **sĕt'-tĕr,** *v.i.* [Eng. *seton* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root [cf. SETTERWORT] into the dewlap . . . as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called pegging or *settering*."—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 979.

sĕt'-tĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *setter*, v., and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Helleborus fœtidus.*

* **sĕt'-tĕr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *setter*; *-y.*] Like or resembling a setter.

"Generally too *settery* in appearance to be perfect."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

sĕtt'-ĭng, * **sett-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [SET, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who sets, places, or fixes anything in any position.

2. A descending below the horizon; set; hence, fig., fall from high estate.

"From that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my *setting*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. The act of fixing for ornament, as in metal; that in which anything is set for ornament: as, the *setting* of a ring.

4. The act of arranging or fitting words to music; a musical arrangement of words.

"In some of the *settings* the frequent changes of measure and tonality produce an uneasy and laboured effect."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27, 1884.

* 5. Sporting with a setting dog.

6. The sharpening of a razor on a hone; an intermediate process between grinding on a stone and strapping.

7. Displaying the teeth of a saw laterally in alternate directions, so as to increase the width of the kerf, and allow the blade to move freely without rubbing and heating. [SAW-SET.]

8. The hardening of mortar, concrete, plaster, or the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mason.:* The fixing of stones in position in a wall.

2. *Plaster.:* [SET, *s.*, II. 3.].

3. *Watchmaking:*

(1) The jewel which is clasped by the bezel; or one which serves as a bushing for an arbor or pivot.

(2) The adjustment of the hands.

setting-board, *s.*

Entom.: A board for setting out insects for preservation. It consists of a sheet of cork glued to a flat piece of wood, and having its surface covered with paper. A butterfly or moth is set out by having its outstretched wings kept in position on the setting-board by pieces of card cut in long triangles, with a pin through their base.

setting-coat, *s.* [SET, *s.*, II. 3.]

* **setting-dog,** *s.* A setter. [SETTER, *s.*, II. 3.]

setting-gauge, *s.* An apparatus for setting axles of wheels.

setting-machine, *s.*

Spinning: A machine for setting wire teeth in cards for carding-machines.

setting-out rod, *s.*

Joinery: A rod used in setting out frames, as windows, doors, &c.

setting-pole, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A pole by which a boat or raft is pushed along, one end resting on the bottom, and the other usually applied to the shoulder, while the man walks the length of the deck.

2. A pole driven into the bottom, and used for mooring a boat in fishing, &c.

setting-punch, *s.*

Saddlery: A punch with a tube for setting down the washer upon the stem of the rivet, and a hollow for riveting down the stem upon the washer.

setting-rule, *s.* A composing-rule (q.v.).

setting-stick, *s.* A composing-stick (q.v.).

setting-up machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine in which the staves of a cask are set up in order and held for hooping.

sĕt'-tle, *set-el, *set-il, *set-le, *s.* [A.S. *setl*; cogn. with Goth. *sitls* = a seat, a throne; O. H. Ger. *sezal*; Ger. *sessel.*]

1. A seat or bench; a stool; generally a long, high-backed, stationary seat made to accommodate several sitters.

"Basil, my friend! Come, take thy place on the *settle.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

2. A part of a platform lower than another part.

* **settle-bed,** *s.* A bed so constructed as to form a seat or settle by day. [SETTEE-BED.]

sĕt'-tle, *set-le, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *setlan* = to fix. Skeat considers that there is a confusion with the Mid. Eng. verb *saghtlen, sahtlen,* or *saughtlen* = to reconcile, to make peace, from A.S. *sáht* = reconciliation.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place in a fixed or firm position; to fix.

"*Settled* in his face I see
Sad resolution." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 540.

2. To place or set in a permanent or fixed position; to establish.

"I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings."—*Ezekiel* xxxvi. 11.

3. To establish or fix in any way of life; to place or establish in an office, business, charge, or the like.

"The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 4. To set, fix, or determine, as in purpose or intention.

"Exalt your passions by directing and *settling* it upon an object."—*Boyle.*

5. To determine, as something subject to doubt, question, or controversy; to decide.

"After this arrangement was *settled.*"—*Field,* Oct. 23, 1884.

6. To free from uncertainty, doubt, wavering, or hesitation; to confirm.

"A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more; it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful."—*Swift.*

7. To adjust, arrange, or accommodate, as something which has been a subject of controversy or question; to bring to a conclusion; to finish, to close: as, To *settle* a dispute by a compromise.

8. To make sure or certain; to secure or establish by a formal or legal process or act.

"The remainder of the crown, on the death of king William and queen Anne without issue, was *settled* by statute."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 3.

9. To liquidate, to balance, to pay; to clear off: as, To *settle* an account.

10. To change from a disturbed or troubled condition to one of quietness, peace, and security; to quiet, to still, to compose; to calm agitation in.

"Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains, with all haste they got him to bed."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

11. To clear of dregs, sediment, or impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure and clear, as a liquid.

"So working seas *settle* and purge the wine."
Sir J. Davies: Immortality of the Soul.

12. To cause to sink or subside to the bottom.

* 13. To render compact, close, or solid; to bring to a smooth, dry, and passable condition.

"Cover ant hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

14. To plant with inhabitants; to people, to colonize: as, The French *settled* Canada.

15. To give the final touch to; to finish; to do for. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To descend and stop; to come down and take up a position on something.

"And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks
Of pigeons, *settling* on the rocks."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

2. To become calm; to calm down; to subside.

"Till the fury of his highness *settle.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

3. To subside; to sink to the bottom, as dregs from a clarifying liquid.

4. To subside; to become lower, as a building by the sinking of its foundation, or the displacement of the earth beneath.

"One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

5. To become fixed or permanent; to assume a fixed or permanent form, condition, or state from a temporary or changing state.

"According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

6. To become compact or solid.

"That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

7. To establish a residence; to take up a permanent abode or residence; to found a colony.

"Among the Teutonic people who *settled* in Britain, the chief tribes were the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes."—*E. A. Freeman: Old English History,* ch. v.

8. To be established in a mode of life; to quit an irregular, unsettled, or desultory life for a methodical one; to enter the married state or the state of a householder; to establish one's self in a business, employment, or profession. (Frequently with *down.*)

"As people marry now, and *settle,*
Fierce love abates his usual metal."
Prior: Alma, ii. 49.

9. To be ordained or instalied as a minister over a parish church or congregation. (*Amer.*)

10. To become clear or pure; to change from a turbid or disturbed state to the opposite; to become free from dregs, sediment, or impurities by their sinking to the bottom, as liquids.

"The spring has just been roiled by a frog or muskrat, and the boys have to wait till it *settles.*"—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 69.

11. To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; to come to an agreement or settlement: as, He has *settled* with his creditors.

* 12. To make a jointure on a wife.

"He sighs with most success that *settles* well."
Garth: Epilogue to Cato.

¶ (1) *To settle one's hash:* [HASH, s., ¶].

(2) *To settle the land:*

Naut.: To cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

(3) *To settle the main-topsail halyards:*

Naut.: To ease off a small portion of them, so as to lower the yard a little.

sĕt'-tled (le as ęl), *pa. par. & a.* [SETTLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fixed; firmly established or set.

2. Permanently or deeply fixed; deep-rooted, unchanging, steady, decided, firmly rooted.

"A deep cold *settled* aspect naught can shake."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 173.

3. Quiet, methodical: as, He leads a *settled* life.

* 4. Firmly resolved.

"I am *settled,* and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

* 5. Composed, calm, sober, grave.

"Reasons find of *settled* gravity." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 49.

6. Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise: as, a *settled* account, *settled* differences.

settled-estate, *s.*

Law: An estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions more or less strict, defined by the deed.

¶ The Settled Estates Act, 40 & 41 Vict., c. 18, was passed in 1877.

* **sĕt'-tled-nĕss (le as ęl),** *s.* [Eng. *settled; -ness.*] The quality or state of being settled; settled or confirmed state.

"You are yourself, my lord; I like your *settledness.*"
—*Beaum. & Fl.: Woman-Hater,* v. 1.

sĕt'-tle-mĕnt (le as ęl), *s.* [Eng. *settle; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled; specifically:

(1) The act or state of settling, subsiding, or sinking: as, the *settlement* of a house through the giving way of the foundation.

(2) Establishment in life, business, condition, or the like.

(3) The act of settling, adjusting, arranging, accommodating, or determining; the adjustment, arrangement, or accommodation of differences or accounts; the removal of or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of an account; an arrangement come to or agreed upon to determine a point in dispute or controversy.

"But to such a *settlement* both the court and the nation were averse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

(4) The act of colonizing, settling, or peopling; the colonization of a country or district.

"The *settlement* of oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation."—*Mure: Literature of Greece,* bk. i., ch. v., § 1.

(5) The act of settling down, or of taking up one's permanent abode in a place.

"Every man living has a design in his head upon . . . power, or *settlement* in the world."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* (6) A giving or bestowing of possession under legal sanction; the act of giving or conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

"My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make."
Dryden: Daphnis & Chloris.

2. That which settles, subsides, or sinks to the bottom; subsided matter; sediment, dregs, lees.

"Fuller's earth left a thick *settlement.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. A new tract of country peopled or settled; a colony; especially a colony in its early stages.

"The Spaniards have neither *settlement* nor trade with the native Indians."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

4. A sum of money or other property granted to a clergyman on his ordination, exclusive of his salary. (*Amer.*)

5. A homestead of a pastor, as furnished sometimes by donation of land with or without buildings, sometimes by the pastor's applying funds granted for the purpose. (*Bartlett.*)

II. *Law:*

1. The act of settling property upon a person or persons; a deed by which property is settled; the general will or disposition by which a person regulates the disposal of his property, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives; disposition of property at marriage in favour of a wife; jointure.

2. A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town which entitles him to maintenance, if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support.

"It was enacted that forty days' undisturbed residence should gain any person a *settlement* in any parish."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. viii.

¶ *Act of Settlement:*

Eng. Hist.: An Act passed in 1702, by which the succession to the crown was settled, on the death of Queen Anne, upon Sophia, granddaughter of James I., and wife of the Elector of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants.

sĕt'-tlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *settl(e), v.; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who settles, especially one who settles down in a new colony; a colonist, as opposed to a native.

"All those colonies had established themselves in countries inhabited by savage and barbarous nations, who easily gave place to the new *settlers.*"—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. iv., ch. vii.

2. That which finally decides or settles anything; that which gives the finishing touch to anything. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

II. *Metall.:* An apparatus for extracting the amalgam from slimes received from the amalgamating pan.

sĕt'-tlĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SETTLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which settles.

2. A settlement.

"One part being moist and the other dry occasion its *settling* more in one place than another."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*3. A deposit, a pool.

"A *settling* or stay of raine water fallen from higher places."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxxi., ch. iii.

4. (*Pl.*): Sediment, dregs, lees.

"Tis but the lees,
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood."
Milton: Comus, 799.

settling-back, *s.* A receptacle in which a solution of glue in process of manufacture is kept warm until the impurities have time to settle.

settling-day, *s.* A day appointed for the settling of accounts, &c. Specif., on the Stock Exchange, the prompt-, or pay-day, which occurs twice every month, one as near as may be about the middle, and the second about the end of the month. It is preceded by the ticket-day (the day before the settlement), and the contango-day (the day preceding the ticket-day), so that every fortnightly settlement occupies three days.

sĕtt'-lĭng-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An undescribed fossil wax or resin.

sĕt'-tlor, *s.* [Eng. *settl(e),* v.; *-or.*]

Law: The person who makes a settlement.

sĕt'-ụ-la (pl. **sĕt'-ụ-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a little bristle, dimin. from *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

sĕt'-ūle, *s.* [SETULA.] A small, short bristle or hair.

sĕt'-ụ-lōse, *a.* [Eng. *setul(e); -ose.*] Bearing or provided with setules.

sĕt'-wâll, *s.* [CETEWALE.]

***seure-ment,** *s.* [SURE.] A legal security.

***seure-tee,** *s.* [SURETY, SECURITY.]

sĕven, ***sev-ene,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *seofon, seofone*; cogn. with Dut. *zeven*; Icel. *sjö, sjan*; Dan. *syv*; Sw. *sju*; Goth. *sibun*; O. H. Ger. *sibun*; Ger. *sieben*; Lat. *septem*; Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*); Wel. *saith*; Gael. *seachd*; Irish *seacht*; Russ *seme*; Lithuan. *septym*; Sansc. *saptan.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The number greater by one than six; the cardinal number following six and preceding eight; a group of things amounting to this number.

2. The symbol representing such number, as 7 or vii.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting or amounting to one more than six or less than eight.

"This *seven* years did not Talbot see his son."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

¶ (1) *Seven Churches of Asia*: Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. (*Rev.* i. 11.)

(2) *Seven Day Fever*

Pathol.: A variety of Relapsing fever.

(3) *Seven Deadly Sins*: Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Gluttony, Anger, Envy, Sloth.

(4) *Seven Dolours of Our Lady*: The prophecy of Simeon, the Flight into Egypt, the loss of Jesus in the Temple, meeting Jesus with His Cross, the Standing beneath His Cross, the receiving the Body of Jesus, the Burial of Jesus. [DOLOUR, ¶.]

(5) *Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost*: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and the Fear of the Lord. (*Isa.* xi. 2.)

(6) *Seven Principal Virtues*: Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance. The first three are called also Theological Virtues, the other four are known as the Cardinal Virtues.

(7) *Seven Stars*: The Pleiades (q.v.).

(8) *Seven Weeks' War*: The great conflict in 1866 for German supremacy between Prussia and Italy on one side and Austria on the other, in which the allies were victorious.

(9) *Seven Wise Men* (or *Sages*) *of Greece*: A name applied to seven philosophers of ancient Greece: Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Thales of Miletus, Solon of Athens, Bias of Priene, Chilo of Sparta, and Cleobulus of Lindus.

(10) *Seven Wonders of the World*: [WONDER, s.].

(11) *Seven Years' War*: The conflict between Frederick II. of Prussia, and Austria, Russia, and France, in 1756–1763.

seven-gilled sharks, *s. pl.* [NOTIDANUS.]

seven-hilled, *a.* Standing on seven hills. Used spec. of ancient Rome, standing, when its area was largest, on the following seven hills: Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Cælius, Aventinus, Viminalis, and Esquilinus.

seven-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: [SEPTFOIL]. (*Britten & Holland.*)

seven-shooter, *s.* A revolver having seven chambers or barrels.

seven-spotted lady-bird, *s.*

Entom.: *Coccinella septempunctata.* [COCCINELLA, LADY-BIRD.]

seven-up, *s.*

Card-playing: A game played with a full pack of fifty-two cards, and consisting of seven points.

sĕven'-fōld, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *seofon-feald.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the amount.

"What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awak'd should blow them into *sevenfold* rage."
Milton: P. L., ii. 171.

2. Having seven plies or folds.

B. *As adv.*: Seven times as many or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

"Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold.*"—*Genesis* iv. 15.

***sĕven'-fōld-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *seven; folded.*] Sevenfold.

"The upper marge
Of his *sevenfolded* shield away it tooke."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 6.

sĕven'-nīght (*gh* silent), ***sevenyght,** *s.* [Eng. *seven,* and *night.*] [SE'NNIGHT.] The period of seven nights and days; a week.

"Not till Monday, my dear son, which is hence a just *sevennight.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 1.

***sĕven'-sōme,** *a.* [Eng. *seven; -some.*] Consisting or composed of seven things or parts; arranged in sevens. (*Scotch.*)

***sĕven'-sōme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sevensome; -ness.*] Arrangement or gradation by sevens.

sĕven'-teēn, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *seofon-týne,* from *seofon* = seven, and *týn* = ten.]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of ten and seven added; one more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number greater by one than sixteen or less than eighteen.

2. The symbol denoting such number, as 17 or xvii.

seventeen-years' locust, *s.* [CICADA.]

sĕven'-teēnth, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seventeen; -th*; A.S. *seofon-teódha.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. One next in order after the sixteenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

2. Being or constituting one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.

2. One of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; the quotient of unity divided by seventeen.

II. *Music*: An interval consisting of two octaves and a third.

sĕventh, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seven; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming or being next after the sixth.

2. Being or constituting one of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The one next in order after the sixth.

2. One of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

II. *Music:*

1. The interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B; also called a Major-seventh. An interval a semitone greater than this is an Augmented-seventh. An interval one semitone less than the major-seventh is a Minor-seventh, and one a semitone less than this again is a Diminished-seventh.

2. The seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upwards; the B of the natural scale. Called also the Leading-note.

Seventh-day, *s.* Saturday, the seventh day of the week or the sabbath of the Jews. [SABBATH.]

Seventh-day Baptists:

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.: Baptists who, holding that the Fourth Commandment expressly named the seventh as the sacred day, and that there is no express command in the New Testament to alter that day to the first of the week, observe Saturday as their Sabbath. This view arose in the sixteenth century among a minority of the continental Anabaptists. Erasmus (*De Amab. Concord.,* col. 506), in an obscure passage, perhaps alludes to a sect of this nature among the Bohemians. In 1620 John Traske, Trasque, or Thraske, published a work advocating a seventh-day Sabbath. Even before this, he had made known his opinions, and in 1618 had been censured by the Star Chamber, set in the pillory at Westminster, and thence whipped to the Fleet, where he was imprisoned till he nominally retracted his views. In 1628 Theophilus Brabourne, a Puritan minister in Norfolk, published a sermon, followed shortly after by another publication, in favour of Seventh-day Sabbatarianism. He was induced by the High Commission Court to abandon his views, which, however, continued to be maintained by his followers. Mr. Edward Stennet, writing from Abingdon, in Berkshire, in 1668, said that there were about nine or ten churches (congregations) in England holding that the seventh day is the Sabbath. In 1851 there were only three congregations in England. In New England and other parts of America they are more numerous, and issue tracts and republish works bearing on their opinions.

sĕventh'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seventh; -ly.*] In the seventh place.

"*Seventhly,* living bodies have sense, which plants have not."—*Bacon.*

sĕven'-tĭ-ĕth, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seventy; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming next after the sixty-ninth.

2. Being or constituting one of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

2. One of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

sĕven'-tȳ, ***seven-tie,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. (*hund*) *seofontig.*]

A. *As adj.*: Seven times ten.

"I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until *seventy* times seven."—*Matthew* xviii. 22.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number made up of seven times ten.

2. A symbol representing such number, as 70 or lxx.

¶ *The Seventy:*

1. *Biblical Criticism*: The seventy or seventy-two Hebrew-Greek scholars alleged to have translated the Septuagint (q.v.).

2. *Script.*: The seventy evangelists sent forth by Jesus on a mission like that of the apostles, to whom, however, they were inferior in office and dignity (Luke x. 1–24). Nothing further is known of the seventy or their work.

sĕv'-ẽr, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *sevrer, severer* (Fr. *sevrer*), from Lat. *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Ital. *sceverare, scevrare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To separate by cutting or rending; to part or separate by violence: as, To *sever* a body with a blow.

2. To part or separate from the rest by violence: as, To *sever* an arm from the body.

3. To separate, to disjoin, as things united by some tie, but naturally distinct.

"So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*4. To separate and put in different places or orders.

"The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just."—*Matthew* xiii. 49.

5. To disjoin; to disunite generally.

"Me from my delights to *sever*."
Cowper: Negro's Complaint.

*6. To keep distinct or apart; to set apart.

"I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there."—*Exodus* viii. 22.

II. *Law:* To disunite, to disconnect, to part possession.

"We are, lastly, to enquire how an estate in joint tenancy may be *severed* and destroyed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To suffer disjunction; to be separated or parted.

"Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

2. To part; to disconnect one's self from others.

"Half broken-hearted
To *sever* for years."
Byron: When We Two Parted.

3. To act separately. [¶.]

"They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

4. To part; to become separated or disunited.

5. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. (*Exodus* ix. 4.)

¶ *To sever in defences:*

Law: A term used when several defendants to an action plead independently.

***sĕv'-ĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sever; -able.*] Capable of being severed.

sĕv'-ĕr-ąl, ***sĕv'-ĕr-ąll,** *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *several.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Separate, distinct; not common to two or more. (Rarely used now except in legal phraseology.)

"All skilful in their *several* tasks."
Cowper: An Enigma. (Trans.)

2. Single; individual.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxci.

3. Distinct, diverse, different, various.

"The conquest of Ireland was made piece by piece by *several* attempts, in *several* ages."—*Davies: History of Ireland.*

4. Consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many; divers.

"This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe."
Milton: P. L., viii. 131.

*5. Separate, distinct.

"Be *several* at meat and lodging."
Beaum. & Flet.: Noble Gentleman.

*B. *As adv.:* Severally, separately, asunder.

C. *As substantive:*

*1. A particular person or thing; a particular, an item.

"There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

2. A few separately or individually; a small number, singly. (Followed by a plural verb): as, *Several* of them came.

*3. Something peculiar or appropriated to one person or thing.

"Yee must be made, your owne reciprocalis
To your ion'd cittie, and faire *seueralls*
Of wiues, and houses."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Apollo.

*4. An inclosed or separate space; specifically, an inclosed field or pasture, as opposed to a common or open field.

"They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *severall* for the people of their own nation."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

¶ (1) *In several:* In a state of separation or partition; separate.

"More profit is quieter found
Where pastures *in several* be."
Tusser: Husbandry.

(2) *Joint and several note* (or *bond*): A note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole amount named in the document.

several-estate, *s.* An estate held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person.

several-fishery, *s.* A fishery held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner.

***sĕv'-ĕr-ąl,** ***sĕv'-ĕr-ąll,** *v.t.* [Several, *a.*] To divide or break up into severals or inclosed spaces.

"The people of this isle used not to *severall* their grounds."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, ch. x.

***sĕv-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *several; -ity.*] Each particular singly taken; distinction.

"All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iv., ch. v.

***sĕv'-ĕr-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *several; -ize.*] To distinguish.

"One and the same church . . . however segregated, and infinitely *severalized* in persons."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker.*

sĕv'-ĕr-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *several; -ly.*] Separately, distinctly; apart from others.

"Compare their reasons,
When *severally* we hear them rendered."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

¶ *Jointly and severally bound:* Said of the parties to a contract when each obligor is liable to pay the whole demand, in case the others fail or are not able to do so.

sĕv'-ĕr-ąl-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *several; -ty.*] A state of severance or separation from the rest, or from all others.

"Thus having considered the precedent apertions, or overtures in *severality*, according to their particular requisites."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 39.

¶ *Estate in severalty:* An estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenary, and common.

"He that holds lands and tenements *in severalty*, or is sole tenant thereof, is he that holds them in his own right only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

sĕv'-ĕr-ąnçe, *s.* [Eng. *sever; -ance.*] The act of severing, dividing, or separating; the state of being severed, separated, or disjoined; separation, partition.

¶ *Severance of a jointure:*

Law: A severance made by destroying the unity of interest; as when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased or descends upon either, it is a *severance.* So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited, in which case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

"If there be two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance of the jointure.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

sĕ-vēre', *a.* [Fr. *sévère*, from Lat. *severus* = serious, severe; Sp. & Ital. *severo.*]

1. Serious, earnest, or grave in feeling or manner; free from levity of manner or appearance; not lively, gay, or volatile; sedate, grave, austere. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 14.)

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; rigorous, harsh, merciless, hard.

"The king's temper was arbitrary and *severe*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. Rigid, inflexible.

"He descended in great pomp from his throne, with the *severest* resolution never to remount it."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach.*

4. Sharp; hard to be endured; violent, afflictive, bitter, painful.

"Pangs enforced with God's *severest* stroke."
Cowper: Retirement, 314.

5. Hard to be endured; rigorous, exact, strict: as, a *severe* examination, a *severe* test.

6. Strictly conforming to or regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; rigidly adhering to rule: hence, not allowing of or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, or the like; not luxuriant; not florid; simple: as, a *severe* style of architecture.

sĕv'-ĕr-ēē', *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some supposed to be a corruption of *ciborium.*]

Arch.: A part separated from the rest; a bay or compartment in a vaulted roof; a compartment or division of scaffolding.

"Each *severee*, or compartment of vaulting was of the same dimensions as the present vaulting."—*Western Daily News*, Feb. 8, 1882.

sĕ-vēre'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *severe; -ly.*] In a severe manner; with severity; strictly, vigorously, rigidly, painfully.

"A youthful gentleman of worth,
And kept *severely* from resort of men."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

¶ *To let a person* (or *thing*) *severely alone:* To avoid of set purpose, to isolate.

"England and her wants . . . are *to be severely let alone*."—*Referee*, June 20, 1886, p. 5.

sĕ-vēre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *severe; -ness.*] The quality or state of being severe; severity.

sĕv'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sever; -er.*] One who severs or disjoins.

Sĕ-vĕr'-ĭ-ąns, *s.pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A party of Monophysites, who followed the teaching of Severus, who became patriarch of Antioch in 513. He asserted that the body of Jesus, prior to his resurrection, was corruptible. [Julianists.]

sĕv'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After St. Sever, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Lenzinite (q.v.).

sĕ-vĕr'-ĭ-tȳ, ***se-ver-i-tye,** *s.* [Fr. *sévérité*, from Lat. *severitatem*, accus. of *severitas*, from *severus* = severe (q.v.); Sp. *severidad;* Ital. *severità.*] The quality or state of being severe—

(1) Gravity, austerity, extreme strictness; harshness, rigour.

"Strict age and sour *severity*,
With their grave saws in slumber lie."
Milton: Comus, 109.

(2) Harsh treatment, cruelty, rigour, harshness.

"Protected against the *severity* of victorious governments by female adroitness and generosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(3) The quality or state of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity, keenness, sharpness.

"Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out."—*Hale: Origin. of Mankind.*

(4) Extremity of coldness or inclemency: as, the *severity* of a winter.

(5) Exactness, rigour, nicety: as, the *severity* of a test.

*(6) Strictness, strict accuracy.

"Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

sĕv'-ĕr-ȳ, sĕb'-ĕr-eē', sĭb'-ąr-ȳ, *s.* [Severee.]

Sĕv'-ille, *s.* [Eng., from Sp. *Sevilla.*]

Geog.: A Spanish city on the left bank of the Guadalquivir.

Seville-orange, *s.*

Hort., &c.: The Bitter Orange or Bigarade, *Citrus Bigaradia.* The rind and the flowers have a stronger flavour and odour than those of the Sweet Orange. The flowers, when distilled, yield orange-flower water, and the rind is used as a stomachic and tonic. [Orange.]

***sē-vō-cā' tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sevocatus*, pa. par. of *sevoco* = to call apart or aside: *se-* = apart, and *voco* = to call.] The act of calling aside.

sĕv-ō-ē'-ją (j as h), *s.* [Mexican name.]

Bot.: *Stenanthium frigidum*, sometimes placed under Veratrum. It grows in Mexico, is believed to be poisonous, and is used as an anthelmintic.

Sèvres (as **sêvr**), *s.* [See compound.]

Sèvres-ware, *s.* Porcelain of fine quality, made at the French government works at Sèvres. It is principally of a peculiarly fine and delicate quality, for ornament rather than use.

***sew** (**ew** as **ū**) (1), *v.t.* [Sew (3), *s.*] To bring on and remove meat at table; to assay or taste, as meats or drinks, before they are served up, or in presence at the table.

***sew** (**ew** as **ū**) (2), *v.t. & i.* [Sue.]

A. *Trans.:* To follow, to pursue.

"If me thou deigne to serve and *sew*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To solicit; to make solicitation.

"To Protens selfe to *sew* she thought it vaine
Who was the root and worker of her woe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 29.

sew (**ew** as **ō**) (3), ***sewe,** ***sowen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *siwian;* cogn. with Icel. *sýja;* Dan. *sye;* Sw. *sy;* O. H. Ger. *siuwan, siwan;* Goth. *sinjan;* Lat. *suo;* Lith. *suti;* Russ. *shite;* Sansc. *siv.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

"His cloke was *sowed* to his hode."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,039.

2. To fasten with a needle and thread.

"No man seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment."—*Mark* ii. 21.

*3. To mend, to repair.

"My bellows to mend, or bowls to sew." *Money Masters all Things*, p. 98.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise sewing; to work with a needle and thread.

"A time to rent, and a time to sew."—*Eccles.* iii. 7.

¶ 1. *To sew up:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To inclose by sewing.

"Sew me up in the skirts of it."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

(*b*) To close or unite by sewing.

"The sleeves should be cut out and sewed up again." —*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

(2) *Fig.:* To tire out, to exhaust, to finish. (*Slang.*) [SEWN-UP.]

2. *To be sewed up:* To rest on the ground, as a ship when there is not sufficient water for her to float; a ship thus situated is said to be *sewed up* by the difference between the surface of the water and her floating mark or line.

sew (**ew** as **ū**) (4), ***sewe**, *v.t.* & *i.* [For *essewe*, from O. Fr. *essuier*, *esuer* = to dry, from Lat. *exsucco*, *exsuco* = to deprive of moisture, to suck the juice from: *ex* = out, and *succus* = juice, moisture.]

A. *Trans.:* To let off the water from; to drain, as a pond for taking the fish.

"They . . . spoyled and brake his closures and waryues, and sewyd their pondes and waters, and dyd vnto them many displeasures."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1376).

B. *Intrans.:* To ooze out. (*Prov.*)

***sew** (**ew** as **ū**) (1), *s.* [A.S. *seaw* = juice.] A dish, food.

"I wol not teilen of hir strange sewes,
Ne of her swannes, ne her herensewes."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,381.

***sew** (**ew** as **ū**) (2), *s.* [SEW (4), *v.*] A sewer, a drain.

"The towne-sinke, the common sew."—*Nomenclator.*

sewage (as **sū'-ĭg̃**), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; *-age.*]

1. The foul matter which passes through the drains, conduits, or sewers of a town, village, collection of houses, &c., or individual houses. It consists of the excreted matter, liquid and solid, the water by which such matter is carried off, the waste water of baths, wash-houses, and other domestic operations, the liquid waste product of various manufacturing operations, and, in most cases, of the greater part of the surface drainage of the area drained. In most cases the sewage of towns, &c., is allowed to run to waste into some river, the sea, &c.; but the value of its manurial constituents being now recognized, many towns and districts and large establishments have adopted systems of sewage utilization. Of these, the chief is irrigation of land especially prepared for the purpose. Attempts have also been made to produce a dry, portable manure from the sewage by treatment with chemicals, deposition, &c. The quantity of sewage passing from a town, &c., is estimated, according to circumstances, at about thirty gallons per head per day.

"*Sewage* generally yields ammonia at the rate of about seven grains in a gallon."—*Brande & Cox.*

2. The same as SEWERAGE, 1. (q.v.).

¶ The words *sewage* = that which is carried off by the sewers, and *Sewerage* = the system of sewers of a town, are said to have been first used by Mr. James Pilbrow, F.S.A., civil engineer, Worthing, in 1850, in a report to the Board of Works for Tottenham, Middlesex.

sewage (**sū'-ĭg̃**), *v.t.* [SEWAGE, *s.*] To furnish with sewers; to drain with sewers; to sewer.

sew'-el (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps for *shewell*, from *shew* or *show*.]

Hunt.: A scarecrow, generally made of feathers, hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

sĕ-wĕl'-ĕl, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Haplodon rufus*, a small rodent from the west coast of America. It is about a foot long, with a tail of an inch or an inch and a half, brownish above, lighter below. Its habits are approximately those of the Prairie Dog (q.v.). It constitutes the genus Anisonyx of Rafinesque, Aplodontia of Richardson, and Haplodon or Haploödon of later writers. Lilleborg makes it the type of a family Haploödontidæ.

* **sew'-ẽr** (**ew** as **ū**) (1), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (1), v.; *-er.*] An officer who served up a feast, arranged the dishes, and provided water for the hands of the guests.

"Their task the busy *sewers* ply,
And all is mirth and revelry."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 6.

sew'-ẽr (**ew** as **ō**) (2), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who sews or uses the needle.

sew'-ẽr (**ew** as **ū**) (3), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; *-er.*] An underground channel for carrying off the surface water and liquid refuse matter of cities and towns. Sewers are constructed of brick or earthenware pipes; iron pipes are used in a few instances. [SEWAGE, ¶.]

¶ *Courts of Commissioners of Sewers:* (See extract).

"*Courts of the Commissioners of Sewers* are temporary tribunals, erected by commission under the great seal, with jurisdiction to overlook the repairs of seabanks and walls, and the cleansing of public streams, ditches, and other conduits, whereby any waters are carried off, in the county or particular district specified in the commission. . . . In modern times powers similar to those possessed by the courts of sewers have been freely conferred on vestries, borough councils, and other local representative bodies, charged with the improvement and police of towns and other populous places."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

sew'-ẽr (**ew** as **ū**), *v.t.* [SEWER (3), *s.*] To provide or drain with sewers.

sewerage (as **sū'-ẽr-ĭg̃**), *s.* [Eng. *sewer* (3), s.; *-age.*]

1. A systematic arrangement of sewers, drains, &c., in a city, town, &c.; the system of sewers or underground channels, pipes, &c., for receiving and carrying off the sewage of a town, village, &c.

* 2. The matter carried away in the sewers; sewage.

sew'-ĭn, sew'-en (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [See def.]

Ichthy.: The Welsh name for a variety of *Salmo trutta*, sometimes ranked as distinct species, *S. cambricus*. Though characteristic of the Welsh area, it is found also in Ireland, and in Denmark and Norway. It attains a length of about three feet.

sew'-ĭng (**ew** as **ō**), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SEW (3), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or occupation of working with or using a needle.

2. That which is sewed by the needle.

3. (*Pl.*): Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled and thrown, to be used for sewing.

sewing-clamp, *s.*

Leather: A contrivance for holding a piece of work while being stitched.

sewing-horse, *s.*

Leather: A harness-maker's clamp for holding leather while being sewed.

sewing-machine, *s.* A machine for sewing or stitching cloth, leather, &c. Sewing machines are of several classes: (1) Those in which the needle is passed completely through the work, as in hand-sewing. (2) Those making the chain-stitch, which is wrought by the crochet-hook or by an eye-pointed needle and auxiliary hook. (3) Those making a fair stitch on one side, the upper thread being interwoven by another thread below. (4) Those making the lock-stitch, the same on both sides. The last is the latest and best. Sewing-machines have been by various modifications adapted to perform almost every variety of stitching which can be done by hand. The first sewing-machine was patented by Elias Howe, of the United States, in 1846; this was followed by the Singer machine in 1851; and since that time innumerable improvements, modifications, and additions have been made. America has constantly led in the production of sewing machines, as in so many other departments of mechanical ingenuity, and vast numbers of these useful implements have been exported.

sewing-needle, *s.* A needle used in sewing.

sewing-press, *s.*

Bookbind.: The frame with stretched vertical cords, against which the backs of the folded sheets of a book are consecutively laid and sewed.

sewn (**ew** as **ō**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEW (2), *v.*]

sewn-up, *a.* Intoxicated. (*Slang.*)

"Some of the party were considerably *sewn-up*."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

* **sew'-stẽr** (**ew** as **ō**), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A woman who sews; a seamstress.

"At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, that did sit me nigh."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

sĕx, *s.* [Fr. *sexe*, from Lat. *sexum*, accus. of *sexus* = sex, prob. lit. = a division, from *seco* = to cut; Sp. & Port. *sexo*; Ital. *sesso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The distinction between male and female; the physical difference between male and female; that property or character by which an animal is male or female. Sexual distinctions are derived from the presence and development of the characteristic generative organs of the male and female respectively.

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis. (Generally preceded by the definite article *the.*)

"A tact which surpassed the tact of her *sex*, as much as the tact of her *sex* surpasses the tact of ours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. One of the two divisions of animals founded on the distinction of male and female.

II. *Bot.:* A distinctive peculiarity of some flower or flowers, as bearing a stamen or stamens, and therefore being analogous to the male sex in animals, or bearing a pistil or pistils, and thus being analogous to the female sex. [SEXUAL-SYSTEM.]

sĕx-, *pref.* [Lat.] A prefix used to denote six or sixfold.

* **sĕx-ăg̃'-ĕ-cū-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *sexagi(es)* = sixty times, and Eng. *couple.*] Proceeding by sixties: as, a *sexagecuple* ratio.

sĕx-a-g̃ĕn-âr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sexagenary*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sixty years of age; sexagenary.

B. *As subst.:* A person between sixty and seventy years of age.

sĕx-ăg̃'-ĕn-ar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sexagenarius*, from *sexageni* = sixty each; *sexaginta* = sixty; *sex* = six; Fr. *sexagénaire*; Sp. *sexagenario*; Ital. *sessagenario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; sixty years of age.

"These are the *sexagenary* fair ones, and upwards, who, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and gravity of dress suitable to their years."—*Chesterfield: Common Sense*, No. 6.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A sexagenarian.

2. A thing composed of sixty parts, or containing sixty.

sexagenary-arithmetic, *s.* A scale in which the modulus is sixty. It is used in treating of the divisions of the circle. [SEXAGESIMAL.]

sĕx-a-g̃ĕs'-ĭ-ma, *s.* [Lat. *sexagesima (dies)* = the sixtieth (day); Fr. *sexagésime*; Sp. & Port. *sexagesima*; Ital. *sessagesima.*] The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

sĕx-a-g̃ĕs'-ĭ-mal, *a.* & *s.* [SEXAGESIMA.]

A. *As adj.:* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: The same as SEXAGESIMAL-FRACTION (q.v.).

sexagesimal-arithmetic, *s.* Sexagenary arithmetic (q.v.).

sexagesimal-fractions, *s.pl.* Fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty, as $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. Such fractions were alone used in astronomical calculations, and so were formerly also called astronomical fractions. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of time, each degree or hour being divided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds, and so on.

* **sĕx'-an-a-rȳ**, *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six. Perhaps a mistake for *sexenary.*] Consisting of six or sixes; sixfold.

sĕx'-ăn-gle, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).]

Geom.: A figure having six angles and six sides; a hexagon.

sĕx'-ăn'-gled (le as el), **sĕx-ăn'-gu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *angled*, *angular* (q.v.).] Having six angles; hexagonal.

"The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

sĕx-ăn'-gu-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sexangular*; *-ly.*] In a sexangular manner; with six angles; hexagonally.

"Crystal is, in its natural growth, a sexangular prisme, *sexangularly* pointed."—*Grew: Cosmologia*, bk. i., ch. iii.

sĕx-dē'-çēne, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *decene.*] [CETENE.]

sĕx-dĕç'-ĭm-al, *a.* [Lat. *sexdecim* = sixteen.]
Crystall.: Having sixteen faces; applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits together ten faces, or the reverse.

sĕx-dē'-çȳl, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *decyl.*] [CETYL.]

sexdecyl-alcohol, *s.* [CETYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

* **sĕx-dĭg'-ĭt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *digitus* = a finger or toe.] The state or condition of having six fingers on one or both hands, or six toes on one or both feet.

* **sĕx-dĭg'-ĭt-ĭst,** *s.* [SEXDIGITISM.] One who has six fingers on one or both hands, or six toes on one or both feet.

sĕx-du-ŏ-dĕç'-ĭm-al, *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *duodecim* = twelve.]
Crystall.: Having eighteen faces; applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits together twelve faces.

* **sĕxed,** *s.* [Eng. *sex*; *-ed.*] Having sex.

"Lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie."
Beaum. & Flet.: Four Playes in One.

sĕx'-ĕn-a-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six.] Proceeding by sixes; specif. applied to a system of arithmetic whose base is six.

sĕx-ĕn'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *sexenni(um)* = a space of six years: *sex* = six, and *annus* = a year; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Lasting or continuing for six years; happening once in six years.

"A consolidation of the short-dated or *sexennial* bonds."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1886.

sĕx-ĕn'-nĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sexennial*; *-ly.*] Once in every six years.

sĕx'-fĭd, sĕx'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *sex*, and *fidi*, pret. of *findo* = to cleave.]
Bot.: (*Of a calyx, a corolla, &c.*): Six-cleft.

sĕx'-foil, *s.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *folium* = a leaf.] A plant or flower having six leaves.

* **sĕx-hīnd'-măn,** *s.* [A.S. *six* = six; *hund* = hundred, and *man* = man.]
Eng. Hist.: One of the middle thanes, who were valued at 600s.

sĕx-ĭl'-liŏn (li as y), *s.* [SEXTILLION.]

* **sĕx'-ĭ-sȳl-la-ble,** *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word having six syllables.

sĕx-ĭv'-a-lent, *a.* [SEXVALENT.]

* **sĕx'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sex*, s.; *-less.*] Having no sex; destitute of the characteristics of sex.

"How the *sexless* workers . . .
Wrought to Christian faith and holy order
Savage hearts alike and barren moor."
C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy. (Proem.)

¶ The term is often applied to religious of both sexes.

sĕx-lŏc'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.); Fr. *sexloculaire.*]
Bot.: (*Of a fruit*): Having six cells.

* **sĕx'-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sex*, s.; *-ly.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of sex; sexual.

sĕxt, *s.* [Lat. *sextus* = sixth.]
Roman Ritual: The office for *hora sexta* (the sixth hour = noon). It consists of a hymn, three psalms, the little chapter, and versicles and responses. [OFFICE, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

sĕx'-tāin, *s.* [Lat. *sex* = six.] A stanza of six lines.

* **sĕx'-tănș,** *s.* [Lat., from *sextus* = sixth.]
1. *Roman Antiq.:* A coin, the sixth part of an as.
2. *Astron.:* The sextant (q.v.).

sĕx'-tant, *s.* [Lat. *sextans*, genit. *sextantis* = a sixth part; Fr. *sextant*; Sp. *sextante*; Ital. *sestante.*]
1. *Math.:* The sixth part of the circumference of a circle.
2. *Surv. & Navig.:* An instrument used in measuring angles, founded upon the optical principle that a ray of light twice reflected from plane reflectors makes, with the ray before reflection, an angle equal to twice the angle of inclination of the reflecting surfaces. It resembles a quadrant, but has an arc of about 65°. The reflecting sextant is an improved form of the quadrant of reflection, invented by Newton in 1699 [QUADRANT], and is capable of measuring angles of 120° or more. It consists of a frame, gene-

SEXTANT.

rally of metal, but sometimes of ebony, stiffened by cross-braces, and having an arc embracing about 65° of a circle. This is divided into double the number of degrees actually embraced between the two extreme graduations of the arc, as the fixed and movable glasses, owing to the double reflection, only form with each other an angle equal to half the angular distance between the two objects observed, one of which is seen directly and the other by reflection from the index-glass.
3. *Astron.:* Sextans: one of the constellations introduced by Hevelius. It extends a little more than from the equator to the ecliptic, between Regulus and *Cor Hydræ.*

* **sĕx'-ta-rȳ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *sextarius* = the sixth of anything.]
Roman Antiq.: A dry and liquid measure containing about a pint.

* **sĕx'-ta-rȳ** (2), * **sĕx'-tĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [SACRISTY.]

sextary-land, *s.* Land given to a church or religious house for maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

sĕx'-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *sext(us)* = sixth; *-ene.*] [HEXENE.]

sĕx-tĕtt', *s.* [SESTET.]

Sĕx'-tĭ-an, *s.* [See def.]
Philos. (*Pl.*): The followers of Quintus Sextius (born circ. 70 B.C.), who founded a school of philosophy at Rome.

"Abstinence from animal food, daily self-examination, and a leaning toward the doctrine of the transmigration of souls are among the Pythagorean elements in the philosophy of the *Sextians*. Their teaching seems to have consisted principally of exhortations to moral excellence, to energy of soul, and to independence with reference to external things."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.* (Eng. ed.), i. 221.

sĕx'-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *sextus* = sixth.] A term used to denote the position or aspect of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. It is marked thus *.

"To the blank moon
Her office they prescrib'd, to th' other five
Their planetary motions and aspects
In *sextile*, square, and trine, and opposite."
Milton: P. L., x. 659.

sĕx-tĭl'-liŏn (li as y), *s.* [Lat. *sext(us)* = sixth, and Eng. (*m*)*illion.*] In American and French notation a number represented by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. In English notation a million raised to the sixth power, a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed.

sĕx'-tīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sext(us)* = sixth; *-ine.*]
* **A.** *As adj.:* Sixteenth. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)
B. *As subst.:* [DIALLYL].

* **sĕx'-tĭ-plȳ,** *v.t.* [SEXTUPLE.] To multiply sixfold.

"So some affections our soules browes unbend,
And other some do *sextiply* each dent."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 33.

sĕx'-tō (pl. **sĕx'-tōș**), *s.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *sextus* = sixth.] A book formed by folding the sheets into six leaves each.

sexto-decimo, *s.* A size of book in which each signature is folded to contain sixteen leaves; generally abbreviated 16mo, 16°.

sĕx'-tŏn, *s.* [A contract. of *sacristan* (q.v.).] An under officer of the church, whose duty is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating minister, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to which is added the duty of digging and filling up graves in the churchyard. The office corresponds to that of a janitor in other buildings.

"[I] always kept the *sexton's* arms in use
With digging graves and ringing dead men's knells."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

* **sĕx'-tŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ess.*] A female sexton.

"The *sextoness* hastened to turn on the gas."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Sir Rupert.

* **sĕx'-tŏn-rȳ,** * **sĕx'-tĕn-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ry.*] The office or post of sexton; sextonship.

"The *sextonry* of our ladye churche in Rome."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxcvii.

sĕx'-tŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ship.*] The office of a sexton.

"He died before my day of *sextonship.*"
Byron: Churchill's Grave.

* **sĕx'-trȳ,** *s.* [SEXTARY, (2).]

sĕx'-tu-ple, *a.* [Low Lat. *sextuplus*, from *sex* = six, and *plico* = to fold.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sixfold; six times as many.

"Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. *Music:* Applied to music divided into bars containing six equal notes or their equivalents, generally considered a sort of compound common time.

sĕx'-tu-plĕt, *s.* [SEXTUPLE.]
Music: A double triplet, six notes to be performed in the time of four.

sĕx'-u-al, *a.* [Lat. *sexualis*, from *sexus* = sex; Fr. *sexuel*; Sp. *sexual*; Ital. *sessuale.*] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; pertaining to the genital organs: as *sexual* intercourse, *sexual* diseases, &c.

sexual-affinity, *s.*
Biol.: Power of hybridization.

sexual-reproduction, *s.* [GAMOGENESIS.]

sexual-selection, *s.*
Biol.: The modification of the two sexes through natural selection in relation to different habits of life, or the modification of the one sex in relation to the other. The latter is the more common. Male mammals, alligators, stag-beetles, &c., generally fight for the possession of the females. Among birds, again, the males exhibit their splendid plumage or sing with all their skill to attract the females. In both cases sexual selection tends to modify the structure. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.)

sexual-system, *s.*
1. *Physiol.:* The sexual organs collectively, with their collateral appendages and arrangements. The male and female elements produce what are usually termed sperm-cells and germ-cells respectively, the fusion of the two cells being required for the production of a fertile embryo. Except in the very lowest forms of life, this statement is generally correct as regards all animate Nature, of the vegetable kingdom equally with the animal.
2. *Bot.:* The classification of plants by the number, length, and grouping of the stamens, and the orders by the number, &c., of the pistils. [ARTIFICIAL-SYSTEM, LINNÆAN-SYSTEM.]

"The adoption of the *sexual system* by Professor Martyn at Cambridge, and by Dr. Hope at Edinburgh, is to be considered as the æra of the establishment of the Linnean system in Britain."—*Pulteney: Sketches of Botany.*

sĕx'-u-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ist.*] One who maintains or supports the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants according to the sexual system (q.v.).

* **sĕx-u-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being distinguished by sex; recognition of sexual relations.

sĕx'-u-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ize.*] To give sex to; to distinguish into sexes.

sĕx'-u-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sexual; -ly.*] In a sexual manner or relation.

sĕx'-va-lent, *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *valens*, genit. *valentis*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to six units of any standard, especially to six atoms of hydrogen.

sexvalent-elements, *s. pl.* [HEXADS.]

sêy (1), *s.* [Fr. *saye.*] A sort of woollen cloth. (*Scotch.*)

sêy (2), *s.* [Icel. *segi* = a slice.] The opening in a garment through which the arm passes; the seam in a coat or gown which runs under the arm. (*Scotch.*)

sêy, *v.t.* [A.S. *sehan, séon;* Icel. *séa.*] To strain, as a liquid. (*Scotch.*)

sêy'-bĕrt-īte, *s.* [After H. Seybert; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly in tabular crystals with a thin foliated micaceous structure. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 3 to 3·1; lustre, pearly; colour, reddish-brown, yellowish, copper-red. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, lime, with some sesqui- and protoxide of iron. Dana divides this species into (1) the Amity seybertite, (2) xanthophyllite, and (3) brandisite. (See these words.)

Sêy-çhĕlles', *s. pl.* [See def.]

Geog.: A group of islands, north-east of Madagascar.

Seychelles-cocoanut, *s.* [LODOICEA.]

* **seye,** *pret. of v.* [SEE.]

'sfoot, *interj.* [See def.] An oath or imprecation, abbreviated from *God's foot.*

sforz-ăn'-dō, sforz-a'-tō (z as tz), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Forced. A term signifying that the note or notes pointed out by the sign *sf.* are to be emphasised more strongly than they would otherwise be in the course of the rhythm.

sfrê-găzz'-î, (zz as tz), *s.* [Ital. *sfreggare* = to rub, from *ex* = out, and *frico* = to rub.]

Art: A term applied to a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, &c., and consisting in dipping the finger into the colour, and drawing it once along the surface to be painted with an even movement. (*Fairholt.*)

sfû-ma'-tō, *a.* [Ital. = smoky.]

Paint.: A term applied to that style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct, misty appearance.

sgra-fĭt'-tō, *a.* [Ital. = scratched.] Applied to a style of painting in which a white ground is chipped or worked away, so as to expose a black sub-surface.

* **shăb,** *v.i. & t.* [SHABBY.]

A. *Intrans.:* To play mean or shabby tricks; to act shabbily; to skulk or sneak away.

B. *Trans.:* To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.

¶ *To shab off:* To get rid of.

"I would have *shabbed* him *off* purely."—*Farquhar: Love & a Bottle*, iv. 3.

shăb, *s.* [SHABBY.] A disease in sheep; scab.

* **shăb'-bĕd,** * **shăb'-bȳd,** *a.* [Eng. *shab; -ed.*] Scabby, mean, shabby.

"They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, ii. 743.

shăb'-bĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shabby; -ly.*]

1. In a shabby manner or state; with shabby, threadbare, or worn clothes: as, To be dressed *shabbily.*

2. In a shabby or mean manner; meanly: as, To act *shabbily.*

shăb'-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shabby; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being shabby; the state of being threadbare or worn.

"He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one."—*Spectator.*

2. Squalor, dirt; state of neglect.

"*Shabbiness* holds its ground here and there, both in the Strand and in its eastward continuation, Fleet Street."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

3. Meanness of conduct.

shăb'-ble, *s.* [Dut. *sabel;* Ger. *säbel.*] A cutlass, a hanger. (*Scotch.*)

"I think it suld hae set the *shabble* my father the deacon had at Bothwell brig a walking again."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

shăb'-bȳ, *a.* [A doublet of *scabby* (q.v.).]

1. Ragged, threadbare, much worn.

"I sat down on one of the benches, at the other end of which was seated a man with very *shabby* clothes."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 6.

2. Dressed in ragged, threadbare, or much-worn clothes.

"For the dean was so *shabby*, and looked like a ninny,
That the captain supposed he was curate to Jinny."
Swift: Hamilton's Baron.

3. Mean, paltry, despicable, low.

"These *shabby* evasions are themselves sufficient arguments against those who use them."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

shabby-genteel, *a.* Having a certain remnant of gentility in manner, though shabbily dressed. (Used generally of one who, in popular phrase, "has seen better days," but now has somewhat threadbare clothes.")

shăb'-răck, *s.* [Ger. *schabracke;* Fr. *chabraque*, from Turk. *tshâprâk;* Hungar. *csabrág.*] The cloth or housing of a military saddle.

* **shab-roon,** *s.* [SHAB.] A shabby fellow. (*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 184.)

† **sha'-bŭb,** * **shâw'-bŭbbe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Lunaria biennis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

shăck (1), * **shăcke,** *s.* [Prob. from *shake* (q.v.).]

1. Grain shaken from the ripe ear, eaten by swine, &c., after harvest.

2. Beech, oak, &c., mast for swine's food. (*Prov.*)

3. Liberty of winter pasturage.

4. A shiftless, lazy fellow; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar. (*Prov.*)

"Such a *shack* as Fitzharris."—*North: Examen*, p. 293.

¶ *Common of shack:* The right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

shăck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"A *shack* is a one-story house built of cotton-wood logs, driven in the ground like piles, or laid one upon another. The roof is of sticks and twigs covered with dirt, and if there is no woman to insist on tidiness the floor will be of pounded earth."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 511.

shăck, *v.i.* [SHACK (1), *s.*]

1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.

2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field.

3. To rove or wander about, as a tramp or beggar. (*Prov.*)

shăck, *a.* [An abbreviation of *shackle* (2) (q.v.).] (See compounds.)

shack-bolt, *s.*

Her.: A fetter, such as might be put on the wrists or ankles of prisoners.

shack-lock, *s.* [SHACKLOCK.]

* **shăck'-a-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [For *shake a Tory.*] [TORY.] An Irish hound. (*Dekker.*)

shăc'-kle (1), *s.* [Eng. *shack* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-le.*] Stubble. (*Prov.*)

shăc'-kle (2) * **schak-kyl,** * **scha-kle,** *s.* [A.S. *sceacul* = a bond; cogn. with Icel. *skökull* = the pole of a carriage; Sw. *skakel* = the loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle* = a trace for a carriage; O. Dut. *schakel* = link or ring of a chain. Named from its shaking about; A.S. *sceacan, scacan* = to shake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A fetter, gyve, or handcuff, or similar contrivance to confine the limbs, so as to restrain the use of them, or to prevent free motion.

"They touch our country and their *shackles* fall."
Cowper: Task, ii. 42.

* (2) A fetter-like band or chain worn on the legs or arms for ornament.

"They had all ear-rings made of gold, and gold *shackles* about their legs and arms."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1692).

(3) The hinged and curved bar of a padlock, by which it is hung to the staple.

(4) The iron by which the bed or body of a carriage is made to rest upon the spring-bar.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which obstructs, restrains, or embarrasses free action.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Husbandry:* A clevy (q.v.).

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A link in a chain-cable which may be opened to allow it to be connected to the ring of the anchor or divided into lengths, usually fifteen fathoms. It consists of a clevy, bolt, and key. Used for the chains also.

(2) A ring on the port through which the port-bar is passed to close the port-hole effectually.

(3) The clevy, secured by a pin and bolt to the shank of an anchor, and to which the cable is bent; used in place of the old-fashioned anchor-ring.

3. *Rail.:* A link for coupling railway-carriages. (*Amer.*)

shackle-bar, *s.*

Rail.: A coupling-bar.

shackle-bolt, *s.*

1. A bolt having a shackle or clevy on the end.

2. A bolt passing through the eyes of a clevy or shackle.

3. *Her.:* A shackle. [FETTER-LOCK.]

shackle-bone, *s.* The bone on which shackles are put; the wrist. (*Scotch.*)

shackle-crow, *s.*

Naut.: A bolt-extractor with a shackle instead of a claw.

* **shackle-hammed,** *a.* Bow-legged.

shackle-jack, *s.*

Vehicles: An implement for attaching the thills to the shackle on the axle where a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

shackle-joint, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: A joint in which two rings of bone are connected, as in the spine-bones of some fishes.

shăc'-kle, *v.t.* [SHACKLE (2), *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To chain, to fetter; to confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to put shackles or fetters on.

2. To join by a shackle, link, or chain, as railway-carriages. (*Amer.*)

II. *Fig.:* To fetter; to obstruct or impede; to embarrass, to hamper.

shăck'-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *shack(le)*, and *lock.*] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

shăck'-lȳ, *a.* [For *shake; -ly.*] Shaky, rickety.

shăd, * **shadde,** *s.* [A.S. *sceadda;* Prov. Ger. *schade* = a shad; Irish & Gael. *sgadan;* Wel. *ysgadan* = a herring.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of three anadromous fishes of the genus Clupea:

ALLICE-SHAD.

1. The American Shad, *Clupea sapidissima*, an important food fish, abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Delaware, Hudson, and some other rivers. It spawns in fresh water. Great numbers are taken, it being highly esteemed and considered one of the best of food fishes.

2. The Allice Shad. [ALLICE.]

3. The Twaite Shad, *Clupea finta*, from twelve to sixteen inches long. Common on the coasts of Britain and Europe, ascending rivers; abundant in the Nile. The flesh is coarser than that of the Allice Shad.

shad-bellied, *a.*

1. Having a flat belly; opposed to pot-bellied (q.v.).

2. Having a gradual slope from the front backward, as the skirt of a cut-away coat.

shad-belly, *s.* An humorous epithet applied to a Quaker, from the customary shape of his coat. (*U. S.*)

shad-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Amelanchier canadensis. It is found in Canada and the northern United States, putting forth its racemes of white, roseate flowers in April or May, when the shad is ascending the rivers: hence the name Shad-bush. Called also June-berry, because the fruit, which is edible, is ripe in June. [SERVICE-BERRY.]

shad-frog, *s.*

Zool.: Rana habecina, called also *R. virginica*; an American frog, resembling the common species, but with a much more pointed muzzle, and generally only two inches long. It is very common in Carolina, is a persistent croaker, leaps several feet, and comes to land about the time that shads come to the shore.

shad-salmon, *s.*

Ichthy.: Coregonus clupeiformis, from Lakes Erie and Ontario. Called also the Fresh-water Herring.

* **shadde,** *pret. of v.* [SHED, *v.*]

shăd'-dŏck, *s.* [Named after Capt. Shaddock, who first introduced the fruit from China into the West Indies early in the eighteenth century.]

Bot. & Hort.: Citrus decumana. The shoots are pubescent; the leaves ovate, generally sub-acute, large, with their stalk winged; the flowers large and white; the fruit nearly round, with a pale yellow skin, and a white or reddish pulp. It is large, sometimes weighing from ten to twenty pounds. When abnormally large, it is a Pompoleon, when small, a Forbidden fruit, while a small sub-variety with clustered fruit is a Grape-fruit.

shāde, * **schade,** *s.* [A.S. *scœd, sceade* = shadow (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A state of comparative obscurity, caused by the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; comparative dimness or gloom caused by the interception of light.

2. Darkness, obscurity. (In this sense often used in the plural.)

"The *shades* of night were falling fast."
Longfellow: Excelsior.

3. A shaded or obscure place; a place sheltered from the rays of the sun, as a grove or wood; hence, a secluded retreat.

"He ended—or she heard no more:
He led her from the yew-tree *shade.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

* 4. Protection, shelter.

"Under the sweet *shade* of your government."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* 5. A shadow. [SHADOW, *s.*, I. 2 (5).]

6. Hence, something unreal or having no real existence.

"The earth's a *shade* that I pursue no more."
Cowper: The Nativity.

7. A degree or gradation of light.

"White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes."—*Locke.*

8. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount: as, Prices are a *shade* higher.

9. A screen; something which throws or causes a shadow, or diminishes the strength of light, as—

(1) A coloured glass in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observations.

(2) A hollow conic frustum of paper or metal surrounding the flame of a lamp, in order to confine the light within a given circular area.

(3) A hollow globe of ground glass or other translucent material, used for diffusing the light of a lamp or burner.

(4) A contrivance for protecting the eyes from the direct rays of the sun or artificial light.

(5) A hollow cylinder perforated with holes, used to cover a night-light.

(6) A hollow glass covering used to protect ornaments, &c., from dust.

(7) A window-blind (q.v.).

10. The soul, after its separation from the body; from its being supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a ghost, a spirit.

"If *shades* by carnage be appeased,
Patroclus' spirit less was pleased."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

11. (*Pl.*): The abode of spirits; Hades; the invisible world of the ancients.

12. (*Pl.*): Wine vaults. Brewer says that the expression originated at Brighton, when the old bank "was turned by Mr. Savage into a smoking-room and gin-shop. . . . This term was not inappropriate, as the room was in reality shaded by the opposite house."

II. *Paint.:* The dark or darker part of a picture; deficiency or absence of illumination.

"The means by which the painter works, and on which the effect of his picture depends, are light and *shade,* warm and cold colours."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting,* Note 39.

¶ Both *shade* and *shadow* express that darkness which is occasioned by the sun's rays being intercepted by any body; but *shade* simply expresses the absence of the light, and *shadow* signifies also the figure of the body which thus intercepts the light. Trees naturally produce a *shade* by means of their branches and leaves; and wherever the image of the tree is reflected on the earth, that forms its *shadow.* (*Crabb.*)

shade-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A translation of the Lat. *umbra,* the old Roman name of the Maigre (q.v.).

shade-hook, *s.* A hook for holding a curtain-cord.

shāde, *v.t.* [SHADE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To shelter or screen from light, by intercepting its rays; to shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

"A pleasant brook, *shaded* by the trees from both wind and sun."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. i., ch. v.

2. To throw or cast a shade over; to render comparatively gloomy or obscure, by intercepting the light.

3. To cover with a shade or screen, or other contrivance for intercepting or interrupting the rays of light: as, To *shade* one's eyes with the hand.

* 4. To shelter, to hide.

"Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* 5. To protect, to shelter.

"Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects."
Milton: P. L., ix. 266.

II. *Painting, &c.:*

1. To paint in obscure colours; to darken.

2. To mark with gradations of colour.

"The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn."
Milton: P. L., iii. 508.

shād'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [SHADE, *v.*]

shaded broad-bar, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Thera obeliscata.*

shaded-pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Eupithecia subumbrata.*

* **shāde'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *shade; -ful(l).*] Shady.

"The only child of *shadeful* Savernake."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

* **shāde'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shade; -less.*] Destitute of shade; unshaded.

"More than watersprings to *shadeless* sands,
More to me were the comfort of her hands."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ix.

shād'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *shad(e),* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which shades.

* 2. A maligner, a slanderer.

"In every age virtue has its *shaders* or maligners."
—*Sir D. Carlton: Memoirs,* p. 199.

shādeş, *s. pl.* [SHADE, *s.*, I. 11, 12.]

shād'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shady; -ly.*] In a shady manner.

shād'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shady; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shady.

shād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHADE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of causing a shade or shadow; interception or interruption of light; obscuration.

2. That which represents the effect of light and shade on a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

shą-doôf', shą-dûf', *s.* [Arab. *shadûf.*] The oldest known contrivance for elevating water, being found represented on monuments of as early date as 1432 B.C. It is still very common along the Nile, being used for purposes of irrigation. It consists of a long stout pole or rod suspended on a frame at about one-fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted to act as a counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket of leather or earthenware is suspended by a rope. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and aided by the counterpoising weight, raises it, and empties the water into a hole dug in the bank, from which a channel conducts it to the lands to be irrigated.

SHADOOF.

shăd'-ōw, * **schead-ewe,** * **schad-ue,** *s.* [A.S. *sceadu,* accus. pl. *sceadwa;* cogn. with Dut. *schaduw;* O. H. Ger. *scato* (genit. *scatewes*); Ger. *schatten;* Goth. *skadus;* Gr. σκότος, σκοτία (*skotos, skotia*); Ir. & Gael. *sgath,* from the same root as Gr. σκία (*skia*) = shade; Sansc. *shhâyâ* = shade; Eng. *sky.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Shade within defined limits; the figure of a body projected on the ground, &c., by the interception of light; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a surface or plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light.

"Nearchus assures us, that during his voyage along the coast of India (for no part of India extends beyond the Oritæ) the 2 *shadows* fall not the same way, as in other parts; for when they sail'd far into the ocean, towards the south, there, the *shadows,* nigh noon-day decline'd southward; and when the sun was upon the meridian, they had no *shadows* at all."—*Rooke: Arrian; Alexander's Expedition,* bk. v., ch. xxv.

(2) Darkness, gloom, shade, obscurity.

"By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise."
Denham. (*Todd.*)

(3) Shade; comparative obscurity or gloom.

* (4) An obscure or shady place; a secluded retreat.

"To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 733.

(5) The dark part of a picture; the representation of comparative deficiency or deprivation of light; shade.

"A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light, spreading itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow,* and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface, where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow,* and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow,* and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

(6) A reflected image, as in a mirror or water hence, any image or portrait.

"To your *shadow* will I make true love."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

* (7) A shade or protection for the face.

"For your head here's precious geer,
Bongrace, cross-cloths, squares, and *shadows,*
Dressings which your worship made us
Work upon above a year."
Jordan: Death Dissected (1649).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A spirit, a ghost, a shade.

"Came wandering by a *shadow* like an angel."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

* (2) An imperfect or faint representation; an adumbration, a prefiguration; a dim foreshowing or bodying forth.

"The law having a *shadow* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things."—*Hebrews* x. 1.

* (3) A type, a mystical representation.

"Types and *shadows* of that destined seed."
Milton: P. L., xii. 233.

* (4) A slight or faint appearance; a shade.

"With whom is no variableness, neither *shadow* of turning."—*James* i. 17.

(5) Something unsubstantial or unreal, though presenting the appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

"To worship *shadows,* and adore false shapes."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

(6) A constant or inseparable companion or attendant.

"Sin and her *shadow,* death, and misery."
Milton: P. L., ix. 12.

* (7) An uninvited guest, introduced to a feast by one who is invited. (A translation of the Latin *umbra.*)

"I must not have my board pestered with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement."
Massinger: Unnatural Combat.

(8) Shelter, protection.

"Within the *shadow* of your power."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

II. *Optics:* Shadows are, theoretically considered, of two kinds, geometrical and physical. If a shadow be supposed to be produced by the interception of light proceeding from a single mathematical point, it will be well defined by straight lines proceeding from the point, and grazing the intervening object.

SHADOW.

But as every luminous body is possessed of some magnitude, and, therefore, emits light from many points, the shadow is not precisely defined, but consists of a portion in perfect shadow, or to which no luminous rays have access, and penumbra, to which some rays have access. In the former case the theoretical shadow is a geometric one, in the latter physical, *i.e.*, such as actually occurs in nature.

¶ *May your shadow never be* or *grow less:* May you escape the clutches of the devil henceforth, May you be fortunate. It was fabled that when students of magic had attained a certain proficiency, they had to run round a subterranean hall, pursued by the devil. If he succeeded in catching only their shadow, they became first-rate magicians, but were thenceforth shadowless. (*Brewer.*)

"The recipients . . . hope that Sara's *shadow may never grow less.*"—*Referee*, Jan. 2, 1887.

† **shadow-grass,** *s.*

Bot.: Probably Luzula. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **shadow-house,** *s.* A summer-house.

shadow of death, *s.* The approach of death or calamity. (*Job* iii. 5.)

shadow-picture, *s.* A photograph taken by means of the Rœntgen X-rays. [See SKIAGRAPH, SHADOWGRAPH, RŒNTGEN RAYS.]

shăd'-ōw, *v.t.* [SHADOW, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To overspread with obscurity or shade; to shade; to obscure by intercepting the light or heat from.

"At the least way ye shadowe of Peter when he came by, might *shadow* some of them."—*Acts* v. 15. (1551.)

2. To darken, to obscure, to cloud; to cast a gloom over.

3. To mark with slight gradations of light or color; to shade.

* 4. To paint in dark or obscure colors.

"If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some foid, to make a joining of the parts."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

* 5. To represent by a shadow.

"Certes a shadowe hath likenesse of the thing of which it is *shadowed*, but shadowe is not same thing of which it is *shadowed*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To screen, to hide, to conceal.

"Thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 4.

* 2. To shelter, to protect.

"*Shadowing* their right under your wings of war."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

* 3. To follow closely; to attend on as closely as a shadow.

4. To represent or indicate faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate.

5. To represent typically. (Frequently followed by *forth.*)

shăd'-ōw-grăph, *s.* A shadow-picture.

shăd'-ōw-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shadowy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shadowy.

shăd'-ōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHADOW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shade or gradation of light and color; shading.

"The line of distance . . . with all its adumbrations and *shadowings*."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

2. *Paint.:* The art of correctly representing the shadows of objects.

* **shăd'-ōw-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *shadow; -ish.*] Shadowy.

"That truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* resemblance."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. viii.

shăd'-ōw-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shadow*, s.; *-less.*] Having no shadow. [SHADOW, *s.* ¶.]

"Fairies and *shadowless* witches."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. iii.

shăd'-ōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shadow*, s.; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Full of shade; shady, shaded; causing shade; gloomy, obscure.

"On sunny slope and beechen swell,
The *shadowy* light of evening fell."
Longfellow: Burial of the Minnisink.

2. Like a shade or spirit.

"Bid not the *shadowy* phantoms stay."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dimly seen; obscure, dim.

* 2. Faintly; dimly or imperfectly representing or typical. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 291.)

3. Unsubstantial, unreal.

"Nor *shadowy* honour, nor substantial gain."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

* 4. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

shăd'-răch, *s.* [From *Shadrach*, one of the three on whose bodies the fire of the furnace, mentioned in Daniel iii. 26, 27, had no power.] A mass of iron, in which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect.

shād'-ў, * **shad-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *shad(e); -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Full of shade; abounding in shade; shaded; casting a shade or shadow.

"Part under *shady* sycamore."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Sheltered or shaded from the glare of light or sultry heat.

"Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Building.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Such as will not bear the light; of doubtful morality or character; equivocal.

"The public might be misled into subscribing to a *shady* undertaking."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

2. Dull, declining: as, He is on the *shady* side of fifty.

shăf-fĕr-oōn', *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A form of moulding.

shăf'-fle, *v.i.* [A variant of *shuffle*(q.v.).] To hobble or limp.

shăf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shaffl(e); -er.*] One who shuffles, hobbles, or limps.

* **shăff'-nĕt,** *s.* [SHAFTMENT.] A measure of about six inches.

"One heave the lead again, and sound abaffe,
A *shaffnet* less, seven all."
Taylor (The Water-poet).

Shăf'-ĭ-ītes, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Muhammadanism: The followers of Muhammad Ibn Idris al Shafei, born in Syria, Hegira 150 (A.D. 767). He wrote three works on the fundamental principles of Islam, and became the founder of the Shafiites, one of the four sects considered orthodox. It still exists in Arabia, India, &c. [SONNITES.]

shaft, * **schaft,** * **shafte,** *s.* [A.S. *sceaft*, for *scaft*, from *scaf* = stem of pa. par. of *scafan* = to shave; Dut. *schacht*, from *schaven* = to smooth, to plane; Icel. *skapt* = a shaved stick, a shaft; Dan. *skaft* = a handle, a shaft; Sw. *skaft;* Ger. *schaft.* The meaning is thus literally = a (shaven) rod.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An arrow; properly one which is sharp or barbed, thus differing from a bolt, which was a blunt-headed missile. [¶.]

"In his race the bow he drew,
The *shaft* just grazed Fitz-James's crest."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 26.

2. Something more or less resembling a shaft; a body of a long, cylindrical form; a stem, stalk, trunk, or the like: as—

* (1) A pole, a maypole.

"The triumphant setting up of the great *shafte* (a principal maypole in Cornhill), before the parish church of St. Andrew."—*Stow: London*, p. 74.

(2) The spire of a steeple.

(3) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof; a stack.

(4) The stem or stock of a feather or quill.

(5) The chimney of a furnace.

3. One of the bars, between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, &c.

"The racer stumbles in the *shaft*,
And shows he was not meant for draft."
Lloyd: The Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.

4. The handle of certain weapons or tools; a haft: as, the *shaft* of a hammer, whip, &c.

5. The forward, straight part of a gun-stock.

6. The interior space of a start-furnace.

II. *Fig.:* A missile weapon.

"Some kinds of literary pursuits, indisputably innocent at least, . . . have been attacked with all the *shafts* of ridicule."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 73.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The body of a column between the base and capital; the fust or trunk. [COLUMN.]

(2) One of the small columns which, in mediæval architecture, are clustered round pillars, or used in the jambs of doors or windows, in arcades, &c.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) That part of a machine to which motion is communicated by torsion, as the shaft of a fly-wheel, a paddle-shaft or screw-shaft of a steam-vessel, the crank-axle of a locomotive. [COUNTER-SHAFT.]

(2) A rod supported in hangers or bearings suspended from the ceiling or beneath the floor of a workshop, communicating motion to various machines from the prime motor.

3. *Mining:* A perpendicular or slightly-inclined pit, sunk by digging or blasting. In treacherous ground it is lined by curbs, called tubbing or cribbing. [BRATTICE.]

4. *Weaving:* A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.

* ¶ *To make a shaft or a bolt of a thing:* A proverbial expression, meaning to take the risk, to chance a thing.

"I shall to it again closely when he is gone, and *make a shaft or a bolt of it.*"—*Howell: Letters*, p. 130.

shaft-alley, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A passage-way between the after bulkhead of the engine-room and the shaft-pipe, around the propeller-shaft, and affording a means of access thereto.

shaft-bender, *s.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

shaft-coupling, *s.*

1. A device for connecting together two or more lengths of a revolving-shaft by shaping the ends into flat surfaces or bearings, which are held together by a coupling-box.

2. A device for securing the thills of a carriage to the axle-tree.

shaft-drill, *s.* A rotary drilling-machine, armed with diamond-points, for boring vertical shafts.

shaft-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which the ore, in a state of division, is dropped down a chimney through the flame.

shaft-horse, *s.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a vehicle.

shaft-jack, *s.*

Vehicle: An iron attaching the shafts to the axle.

shaft-loop, *s.*

Harness: The ring of leather suspended from the gig-saddle to hold the thill or shaft.

shaft-pipe, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The pipe or tube in the stern of a vessel through which the propeller-shaft passes in-board. In wooden vessels it occupies a hole bored through the stern-post and dead-wood. In iron vessels it passes through a hole in the stern-post and through frames with circular arcs, which form bearings.

shaft-tug, *s.*

Harness: The loop depending from the harness-saddle, and holding up the shaft that passes through it.

shaft'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *shaft; -ed.*]

* 1. Having shafts; ornamented with shafts or small clustering pillars.

2. Having a handle; applied in heraldry to a spear-head to which a handle is attached.

shaft'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shaft; -ing.*]

Mach.: The system of shafts in a machine-shop for the transmission of power. It serves to convey the force which is generated in the engine to the different machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or cog-wheels firmly keyed on. Horizontal shafts are known as lying; vertical, as upright.

shaft'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shaft; -less.*] Having no shafts.

"Broken-down, wheelless, *shaftless* buggies."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

shaft'-mĕnt, * shaft-man, * shaft-mound, * schaft-monde, * shaft-ment, * shaft-mon, *s.* [A.S. *sceaftmund.*] A measure of about six inches; a span.

"Not exceeding a foot in length nor a *shaftman* in shortness."—*Barnaby Googe: Husbandry*, p. 78.

shăg, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *sceacga;* cogn. with Icel. *skegg;* Sw. *skägg* = a beard; Dan. *skjæg;* Icel. *skaga* = to jut out; *skagi* = a headland.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Coarse hair or nap; rough woolly hair.

"True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn." *Gay: Trivia*, i. 47.

* 2. A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.

"Your offers must be full of bounty, velvets to furnish a gown, silks for petticoats, and foreparts, *shag* for lining."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, iv. 2.

3. A kind of tobacco cut into fine shreds.

"Smoke large quantities of the strongest tobacco manufactured, generally that known as *shag*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 702.

4. A shred.

"Nuts which have been packed away and wedged beneath the loose *shags* of bark."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 1877, p. 870.

* 5. Roughness, coarseness.

"They had indeed ability to smooth
The *shag* of savage nature."
Cowper: Task, v. 698.

6. The refuse of barley. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Ornith.:* *Phalacrocorax graculus*, the Scart, or Crested Cormorant. It is smaller than the Common Cormorant (*P. carbo*), from which it is distinguished also by its rich dark green plumage, with purple and bronze reflections. Total length twenty-seven inches; both sexes coloured alike. They pair early in April, and as many as five eggs have been frequently found. (See extract.)

"The *shag* is essentially a marine species, very seldom wandering, even for a short distance, inland, or being found on fresh-water. . . . It is well to remember that by fishermen and sea-side folk the names *shag* and cormorant are frequently interchanged."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 152.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Shaggy, shagged.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks *shag* and long." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 295.

shag-bark, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Carya alba;* a kind of hickory, with shaggy bark. Called also Shell-bark. (2) Its nut.

* **shag-dog,** *s.* A dog with rough, shaggy hair. (*Ford: Lady's Trial*, iii. 1.)

* **shag-eared,** *a.* Having shaggy ears.

"Thou liest, thou *shag-eared* villain." *Shakesp: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

* **shag-haired,** *a.* Having shaggy hair.

"A *shag-haired* crafty kern." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

shăg, *v.t.* [Shag, *s.*]

1. To make rough or hairy.

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform.

* **shăgged,** *a.* [Eng. *shag; -ed.*]

1. Rough with long hair or wool; shaggy.

"With rugged beard, and hoarie *shagged* heare." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. v. 34.

2. Rough, rugged.

"Where the rude torrent's brawling course
Was *shagged* with thorn and tangling sloe."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

shăg'-gĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shagged; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shagged; shagginess.

"The colour, *shaggedness*, and other qualities of the dog."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660).

shăg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shaggy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shaggy.

"The colour and *shagginess* of the hair."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. v.

shăg'-gy̆, * shag-gie, *a.* [Eng. *shag; -y.*]

1. Rough, with long hair or wool.

2. Rough, rugged.

"Render a good account of a big wild boar in the *shaggy* thickets and rocky fastnesses of Brittany."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

sha-green', * sha-grin', *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chagrin*, from Turk. *sâghri*, *saghri* = the back of a horse; shagreen; Pers. *saghri.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A species of leather, or rather parchment, prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, asses, and camels. The strips, having been softened by steeping in water, and cleared of the hair, are spread on the floor and covered with the seeds of the Goose-foot (*Chenopodium album*). A covering of felt is laid on, and the seeds are pressed into the skin by trampling or mechanical means, thus producing the peculiar granular appearance of shagreen. It is dyed green with sal-ammoniac and copper filings, red with cochineal, &c. Shagreen is also made of the skins of otters, seals, sharks, &c. It was formerly much used for cases for spectacles, instruments, watches, &c.

* 2. The same as Chaorin (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Made of the leather described in I. 1

"Two table-books in *shagreen* covers." *Prior: Cupid & Ganymede.*

shagreen-ray, shagreen-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Raja fullonica;* a species of moderate size, often taken off the coast of the north of England and Scotland. It is about thirty inches long and fourteen broad, and the body, above and below, is covered with minute spines.

shagreen-skate, *s.* [Shagreen-ray.]

* **sha-green',** *v.t.* [Chagrin, *v.*]

* **sha-greened',** *a.* [Eng. *shagreen; -ed.*] Made of shagreen; shagreen.

shah, * shaw, *s.* [Pers. *shâh* = king.] [Check, *v.*; Chess.]

1. The title given by European writers to the sovereign of Persia. In his own country he is known by the compound title Padishah.

2. A chieftain or prince.

Shah Nameh, *s.* [Pers. = Book of Kings.] The title of several Eastern works, the most ancient and celebrated of which is the poem in the modern Persian language by the poet Firdousi, containing the history of the ancient Persian kings.

sha'-hĭ, *s.* [Pers.] A Persian copper coin value ½d.

shah-za'-da, *s.* [Hind.] A prince, the son of a king. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

shāik, sçhēik, *s.* [Sheik.]

shāil, *v.i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *schelen;* Ger. *schielen* = to squint, to be oblique.] To walk sideways.

"Child, you must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set."—*L'Estrange.*

shäird, *s.* [Shard.] A shred, a shard.

"An' when the auld moon's gann to lea'e them
The hindmost *shaird*, they'll fetch it wi' them."
Burns: To William Simpson. (Post.)

shāke, * schak-en (pa. t. *shook*, * *schook*, pa. par. *shaken*, * *schaken*, * *shook*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sceacan*, *scacan* (pa. t. *scoc*, pa. par. *scacen*, *sceacen*); cogn. with Icel. *skaka* (pa. t. *skók*, pa. par. *skakinn*; Sw. *skaka;* Dan. *skage* = to shift.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly hither and thither; to cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; to agitate.

"When the wind earth's foundation *shakes*." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,047.

2. To move or remove by agitating; to rid one's self of; to throw off by a jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion. (Generally followed by an adverb, as *away*, *off*, *out.*)

"We shall *shake off* our slavish yoke." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

3. To brandish.

"Whilst I can *shake* my sword." *Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 5.

4. To give a tremulous and vibrating sound to; to trill: as, To *shake* a note in music.

5. To move from firmness; to cause to be unsteady; to weaken the stability of; to endanger, to threaten.

"*Shake* the peace and safety of our throne." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

6. To cause to waver, hesitate, or doubt; to impair or weaken the resolution or courage of.

7. To rouse suddenly, and with some degree of violence: as, To *shake* one out of sleep.

8. To injure by a sudden shock: as, He was very much *shaken* by the fall.

B. *Intrans.:* To be agitated with a trembling or vibrating motion; to tremble, to totter, to shiver, to quake.

"Those boughs which *shake* against the cold." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 73.

¶ 1. *To shake a foot:* To dance. (*Prov.*)

"I've heard my father play it at Arrah, and *shook a foot* myself with the lads on the green."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 655.

* 2. *To shake a loose leg:* To lead a roving unsettled life. (*Slang.*)

3. *To shake hands:*

(1) To greet by grasping and shaking the hand.

(2) To make an agreement or contract; to ratify, confirm, or settle a matter.

* (3) To part; to take leave.

"I tell thee, slave, I have *shook hands* with hope,
And all my thoughts are rage, despair, and horror."
Rowe: Tamerlane, ii. 1.

4. *To shake down:* To betake one's self to or occupy a shake-down (q.v.).

5. *To shake off the dust from one's feet:* To disclaim or renounce solemnly all connection or intercourse with a person or persons.

6. *To shake, to shake off:*

(1) To get rid of by shaking.

(2) To rid one's self of; to get rid of.

(3) To abandon, to discard; to cast off.

"*Shaking off* so good a wife." *Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

* (4) To deny, to refuse.

"These offers he *shakes off*." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

* 7. *To shake one's elbow:* To gamble at dice.

8. *To shake the head:* To express disapprobation, reluctance, dissatisfaction, negation, refusal, denial, disappointment, reproach, or the like.

9. *To shake together:* To be on good terms; to get along well or smoothly together; to accommodate one's self to the habits, ways, &c., of another.

10. *To shake up:*

(1) The same as *To shake together* (q.v.).

* (2) To upbraid.

"Did *shake up* in some hard and sharpe termes a young gentleman."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 628.

shāke, *s.* [Shake, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shaking; a rapid motion one way and the other; a shock or concussion; agitation, vibration.

"I judge of a friend by the *shake* of his hand." *Ritson: Miscellanies*, s. 80.

2. A crack in timber caused by great heat, rapid drying, seasoning, &c.

3. A crack or fissure in the earth. (*Prov.*)

4. A brief moment; an instant. (*Colloq.*)

"I'll be back in a couple of *shakes*." *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Babes in the Wood.*

5. (*Pl.*): A trembling fit; specif., ague, intermittent fever.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cooper.:* A shook of staves and headings. [Shook, *s.*]

2. *Music:* An ornament produced by the rapid alternations of two notes, either a tone or semitone apart, as the case may be. The sign of a shake is *tr.* (the first two letters of

SHAKE.

the Italian *trillo*) placed over the chief note. A succession of shakes is called a chain. A shake which commences with a turn is called a prepared shake.

¶ *No great shakes* (lit., *No great windfalls*): Nothing extraordinary or out of the common, of no great account.

"I had my hands full and my head too, just then when he wrote Marino Faliero, so it can be *no great shakes*."—*Byron: To Murray*, Sept. 28, 1820.

* **shake-bag,** *s.* A large game-cock.

shake-down, *s.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as one formed on a chair or the floor. (From straw being in old times used to form a rough bed.)

"A *shake-down* had been ordered even in Mr. Barry's own study."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 137.

shake-fork, *s.*

SHAKE-FORK.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fork to toss hay about.

2. *Her.:* The shake-fork resembles the pall in form, but the ends do not touch the edges of the shield, and have points in the same manner as the pile.

shake-rag, *s.* A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

"He was a *shake-rag* like fellow."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

shake-willy, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A willowing machine for cleaning cotton, preparatory to carding.

shāke′-bŭck-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shake*, and *buckler*.] A swashbuckler; a bully.

shāk′-ẹn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SHAKE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Caused to shake; agitated.

2. Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.

3. Injured by a sudden fall or shock.

Shāk′-ẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *shak(e)*, v.; *-er*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which shakes.

"Thou mightie *shaker* of the earth, thou lord of all the seas." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vii.

* 2. An old name for the Fantail pigeon.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* *Briza media.*

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*):

(1) A name given to an American sect of celibates of both sexes, founded by Ann Lee, an English emigrant, about 1776, from their using a kind of dance in their religious exercises, but who call themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. Their chief settlement is at Mount Lebanon, in the State of New York. Their foundress was called the Elect Lady, and Mother of all the Elect, and claimed to be the woman mentioned in Rev. xii. The Shakers profess to have passed through death and the resurrection into a state of grace—the Resurrection order, in which the love which leads to marriage is not allowed, and are known as brothers and sisters. They abstain from wine and pork, live on the land, and shun towns. They cultivate the virtues of sobriety, prudence, and meekness, take no oaths, deprecate law, avoid contention, and repudiate war. They affect to hold communion with the dead, and believe in angels and spirits, not as a theological dogma, but as a practical fact.

"In many of their ideas the *Shakers* would appear to be followers of the Essenes . . . Their church is based on these grand ideas: The kingdom of heaven has come, Christ has actually appeared on earth; the personal rule of God has been restored; the old law is abolished; the command to multiply has ceased; Adam's sin has been atoned; the intercourse of heaven and earth has been restored; the curse is taken away from labour: the earth, and all that is on it, will be redeemed; angels and spirits have become, as of old, the familiars and ministers of men."—*W. H. Dixon: New America* (ed. 1869), p. 282.

(2) An English Millenarian sect founded by Mrs. Mary Anne Girling, who gave out that she was a new incarnation of the Deity, and could never die. Her followers established a community on the borders of the New Forest; but Mrs. Girling died on Sept. 18, 1886, and shortly afterwards her followers dispersed.

"Under a railway arch at Walworth she commenced her meetings, and it was there that, owing to the dancing and jumping practised by some of her followers at their devotion, they were called *Shakers*."—*Christian Age*, Oct. 13, 1886.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Shakers. [A. II. 2. (1).]

"Gentiles working on the *Shaker* lands."—*W. H. Dixon: New America* (ed. 1869), p. 280.

Shāk′-ẽr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *Shaker*; *-ess*.] A female Shaker.

"The Shaker is a monk, the *Shakeress* a nun."—*W. H. Dixon: New America* (ed. 1869), p. 274.

Shāk′-ẽr-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Shaker*; *-ism*.] The principles or teaching of the Shakers.

"It is a land, too, where every possible experiment has been tried, from *Shakerism* to Polygamy, and where every doctrine finds apostles, disciples, and dupes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1886.

Shāke-spēar′-ĭ-ạn, Shāk-spēar′-ĭ-ạn, Shāke-spēar′-ĕ-ạn, Shāk-spēr′-ĭ-ạn, Shāk-spēr′-ĕ-ạn, *a.* [Eng. *Shakespeare*; *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling Shakespeare.

shāk′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shaky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shaky.

shāk′-ĭṅg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHAKE, *v.*]

shaking-frame, *s.*

1. A frame turned by a crank or otherwise, and having sieves arranged upon it, used in graining powder.

2. *Metall.:* A form of buddle or sieve used in sorting ores.

shaking-machine, *s.* [TUMBLING-BOX.]

shaking-palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: *Paralysis agitans*; characterized by a tremulous agitation, commencing in the hands and arms, or in the head, and gradually extending over the whole body. It is generally fatal, though a cure has sometimes been effected by electricity.

Shaking-quakers, *s. pl.* The same as SHAKER, II. 2. (1) (q.v.).

shaking-table, *s.*

Metall.: A form of separator in which the slimes or comminuted ores are agitated in the presence of water.

sha′-kō, *s.* [Fr. *shako*, *schako*, from Hung. *csako* (pron. *shako*) = a cap, a shako.] A military head-dress, formerly worn by the infantry of the line; it somewhat resembled a truncated cone, having a peak in front and sometimes another behind. It was generally ornamented with a ball or other body in front of the crown.

shāk′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shak(e)*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Disposed to shake or tremble; liable to shake.

2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.

3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked or split, as timber.

II. *Fig.:* Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability.

* **shăl′-dẽr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *shail*.] To give way, to come down.

"Two hils betwixt which it ran, did *shalder* and so choke vp his course."—*Holinshed: Des. Britaine*, ch. xv.

shāle, * **shal,** *s.* [Ger. *schale* = a shell, peel, rind, or scale. *Shale* and *scale* are doublets.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A shell, a husk.

"Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

2. *Petrol.:* A more or less laminated rock of varying hardness and mineral composition, consisting of exceedingly fine comminuted materials; sometimes resembling slates, but of more recent geological age.

3. *Geol.:* Shale, having been originally mud, may occur wherever in any bygone age silt has been deposited, and metamorphic action has not subsequently taken place. One of the best-known shales is the Carbonaceous Shale, blackened and otherwise modified, by carbonaceous matter. It has often finely-preserved impressions of fossil ferns, &c. [BITUMINOUS-SHALE, CARBONIFEROUS-FORMATION.] The Bituminous Shales yield oil by distillation. [TORBANITE.]

* **shāle,** *v.t.* [SHALE, *s.*] To peel, to shell.

shălk′-īte, *s.* [After Shalka, India, where it fell (Nov. 30, 1850); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An extra-terrestrial rock, of which the meteorite of Shalka is the type. It consists principally of olivine and bronzite, with a little chromite.

shăll, * **schal,** * **shal** (pa. t. * *sholde*, * *scholde*, * *shulde*, *should*), *aux. v.* [A.S. *sceal*, an old pa. t., used as a present, and thus conjugated: *ic sceal*, *thú scealt*, *hé sceal*; pl. *sculon*, *sculun*, *sceolun*. Hence was formed a pa. t. *scolde*, *sceolde*, pl. *sceoldon*. The infinitive form is *sculan* = to owe, to be under an obligation to do a thing, the verb following being put in the infinitive mood, as *ic sceal gán* = I must go; hence, the modern use of the word as an auxiliary verb. Cogn. with Dut. *ik zal* = I shall, *ik zoude* = I should, infin. *zullen*; Icel. *skal*, pl. *skulum*, pa. t. *skyldi*, *skyldu*, infin. *skulu*; Sw. *skall*, pa. t. *skulle*, infin. *skola*; Dan. *skal*, pa. t. *skulde*, infin. *skulle*; Ger. *soll*, pa. t. *sollte*, infin. *sollen*; Goth. *skal*, pl. *skulum*, pa. t. *skulda*, infin. *skulan*. All from the same base as A.S. *scyld* = guilt, *i.e.*, desert of punishment; Ger. *schuld* = guilt, fault, debt. (*Skeat*.)]

* **I.** *Originally as an independent transitive verb:* To owe; to be under an obligation of or for. (*Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, 1,600.)

II. *As an auxiliary verb:*

* 1. To be under the obligation; to be bound.

"Al drery was his chere and his loking
When that he *sholde* out of the chambre go."
Chaucer. (*Todd.*)

(1) Forming the first persons singular and plural of the future tense, *shall* is used to denote simple futurity, and simply foretelling or declaring something which is to take place, and thus equivalent to *am to*, *are to*: as, I *shall* go to town to-morrow, *i.e.*, I am to, or I intend to go to town. *Shall* in this case expresses mere futurity, without any idea of determination or decision, to denote which in the first persons singular and plural *will* is used [WILL (I), *v.*]; that is, the simple future in full is, I shall, thou wilt, he will; we shall, you will, they will. In indirect narration, however, *shall* is used in the second and third persons to denote simple futurity: as, He thinks he *shall* go.

(2) In the second and third persons *shall* is used:

(*a*) To denote control or authority on the part of the speaker, as when a promise, command, or determination is applied: as, You *shall* go, *i.e.*, You must go, Thou *shalt* not kill, &c.

(*b*) To denote necessity or inevitability in the mind of the speaker; futurity thought inevitable and answered for by the speaker.

"Beasts *shall* tremble at thy din."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

(3) When used interrogatively, in the first and third persons, *shall* asks for direction or refers the question to the decision of the person asked: as, *Shall* I go? *Shall* they go? But in the second person *shall*, used interrogatively, merely asks for information as to the future: as, *Shall* you come?

(4) After conditionals, as *if* or *whether*, and in dependent clauses generally, *shall*, in all the persons, denotes simple futurity.

"If we *shall* shake off our slavish yoke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

* 2. *Shall* and *should* are used elliptically with adverbs, for *shall* (or *should*) *go*, as:

"I *shall* no more to sea." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

3. *Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech: as, I said I *should* go. It is used:

(1) To express present duty or obligation: as, We (they, &c.) *should* practise virtue; or

(2) Past duty or obligation: as, I (thou, he, &c.) *should* have gone, *i.e.*, I (thou, he, &c.) ought to have gone. It was the duty of me (you, him, &c.) to have gone.

(3) To express a simple hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to *would* that *shall* does to *will*: as, I *shall* be pleased if you *will* come, and I *should* be pleased if you *would* come. So also in conditional and dependent clauses *should* is, like *shall*, used to denote simple futurity: as, If it *should* rain to-morrow, he will not come.

"He had expected that he *should* be able to push forward without a moment's pause, that he *should* find the French army in a state of wild disorder, and that his victory *would* be easy and complete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(4) It is used to soften or modify a statement: as, I *should* not like to say so.

(5) *It should seem* was formerly used for "it seems," where we now say, *It would seem*.

4. *Shall* was sometimes colloquially or provincially abbreviated into *'s*: as,

"Thou's hear our counsel."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

shăl′-li, *s.* [SHAWL.]

Fabric: A twilled cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat.

shăl'-lŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Gaultheria Shallon, a small, shrubby, evergreen heathwort, with white flowers, growing in pine forests in North America. The berries are used for tarts, and the Indians make them into bread. Called also Salal.

***shal-loôn',** *s.* [Fr. *chalon* = a woollen stuff, said to have been made at Chalons, in France.]

Fabric: A kind of worsted stuff.

"In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid." *Swift.*

shăl'-lŏp, *s.* [Fr. *chaloupe*, from Sp. *chalupa* = a sloop (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. A light fishing-vessel with two masts and carrying lug or fore-and-aft sails.

SHALLOP

2. A sloop (q.v.).

3. A boat for one or two rowers.

"The maid alarmed, with hasty oar,
Pushed her light *shallop* from the shore."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 20.

shal-lŏt', *s.* [ESCHALOT.]

Bot.: The common name of *Allium ascalonicum.*

shăl'-lōw, ***schal-owe,** *a.* & *s.* [The same word as *shoal* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *skjálgr* = oblique, wry; Sw. dial. *skjalg*; Ger. *schel.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not deep; not having much depth; having the bottom at a little distance from the surface or edge: as, *shallow* water, a *shallow* dish, &c.

*2. Not penetrating deeply.

"A *shallow* scratch." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* v. 4.

3. Not intellectually deep, not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters; superficial, empty, silly.

"Some *shallow* story of deep love."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

*4. Not deep or full of sound; thin and weak in sound.

"If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring."—*Bacon.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal, a shelf, a flat, a sandbank.

"In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows.*"—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. *Astron.:* (See extract).

"*Shallows* are extensive and level depressions of the luminous solar clouds, generally surrounding the openings to a considerable distance."—*Sir W. Herschel, in Philosoph. Transactions,* xci. 267.

¶ *Shallow-water deposits:*

Geol.: Deposits which afford evidence that they were originally laid down in shallow water. Examples: Conglomerates, grits, sandstones, especially when they have ripple marks and false bedding. Among the mollusc-ous genera characteristic of shallow water are Purpura, Patella, Cardium, Haliotis, Trochus, Pecten, Mytilus, Pholas, Conus, Mitra, Cypræa, Pinna, Arca, &c. (*Seeley.*)

shallow-brained, *a.* Having no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

"A company of lewd, *shallow-brained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit."—*South.*

***shallow-hearted,** *a.* Superficial, trifling.

"Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

shallow-pated, *a.* The same as SHALLOW-BRAINED (q.v.).

shallow-rooted, *a.* Not having deeply-penetrating roots.

"Now, 'tis the spring, and weeds are *shallow-rooted.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

***shallow-searching,** *a.* Not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters.

shăl'-lōw, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the Rudd (q.v.).

***shăl'-lōw,** *v.t.* [SHALLOW, *a.*] To make shallow.

"In long process of time, the silt and sande shall so choak and *shallow* the sea in and about it."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* xii.

***shăl'-lōw-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *shallow*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A shallow-pated or silly person.

"They have drawn in silly *shallowlings.*"—*British Bellman,* 1648.

shăl'-lōw-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shallow*; *-ly.*]

1. In a shallow manner; with little depth.

"The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Without depth of thought or judgment; superficially, simply, foolishly.

"Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

shăl'-lōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shallow*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being shallow; want of depth; small depth.

"Accumulating from the *shallowness* of the water."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. v., ch. vii.

2. Want of depth of intellect; superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness, silliness.

"Perverse craft [is] the meerest *shallowness.*"—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 13.

***shalm,** ***shalmie,** *s.* [SHAWM.]

***sha-lōte',** *s.* [SHALLOT.]

shalt, *aux. v.* [SHALL.] The second person singular of the auxiliary *shall.*

shāl'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shal(e)*; *-y.*] Partaking of the nature of shale; resembling or containing shale.

"He lies down upon the *shaly* soil."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. xxiii.

shăm, *s.* & *a.* [Prob. the same word as *shame* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who or that which deceives expectation; a trick, fraud, or device which deludes and disappoints; a false pretence, an imposture, a counterfeit.

"A meer *sham* and disguise to avoid a more odious imputation."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 9.

*2. A false shirt-front; a dickey.

"Wearing *shams* to make linen last clean a fortnight."—*Steele: Conscious Lovers,* i.

B. *As adj.:* Feigned, false, counterfeit; not real or genuine.

"Why should I warn thee ne'er to join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way?"
Gay: Trivia, iii. 252.

***Sham-Abram, Sham-Abraham,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* One who feigns or shams illness to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

B. *As adj.:* Sham, false, counterfeit.

sham-fight, *s.* A pretended fight or engagement for exercise and training of soldiers or sailors.

sham-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

shăm, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHAM, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To cheat, to trick, to deceive; to delude with false pretences.

"Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction."—*L'Estrange.*

*2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition; to palm off.

"We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

3. To feign; to make a pretence of, in order to deceive; to imitate, to ape: as, To *sham* illness.

B. *Intrans.:* To make false pretences; to pretend, especially to feign illness: as, He is only *shamming.*

¶ *To sham Abram:* A nautical slang expression for pretending illness in order to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

Shăm'-an, *s.* & *a.* [Pers. & Hind. *shaman* = an idolater.]

A. *As subst.:* A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard; a conjurer amongst Shamanists.

"The *Shaman* himself is a wizard-priest, closely akin to the medicine-men of savage tribes in other parts of the world."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 771

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Shamanism or the Shamanists.

Shăm'-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Shaman*; *-ism.*]

Compar. Relig.: A form of religion practised in Siberia, though Lubbock (*Orig. of Civil.,* ed. 1882, p. 349) remarks that "the phase of thought is widely distributed, and seems to be a necessary stage in the progress of religious development. There is no system of belief, and the only religious ceremonies consist in the Shamans working themselves into a fury, and supposing or pretending that they are inspired by the Spirit in whose name they speak, and through whose inspiration they are enabled to answer questions and foretell the future.

"In Totemism the deities inhabit our earth; in *Shamanism* they live generally in a world of their own, and trouble themselves little about what is passing here."—*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.* (ed. 1882), p. 340.

Shăm'-an-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Shaman*; *-ist.*] A believer in or supporter of Shamanism (q.v.).

Shăm-an-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Shaman*; *-istic.*] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Shamanism (q.v.).

"Col. Dalton states that 'the paganism of the Ho and Moondah in all essential features is *Shamanistic.*'"—*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.* (ed. 1882), p. 343.

shăm'-ble, *v.i.* [A weakened form of *scamble* (q.v.); O. Dut. *schampelen* = to tumble, to trip, to swerve.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as though the knees were weak.

"So when nurse Nokes, to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes."
Smith: Memory of Mr. John Phillips.

shăm'-bleṣ, ***shăm'-bẹlṣ,** *s. pl.* [Mid. Eng. *schamel*; A.S. *scamel* = a stool, a bench, from Lat. *scamellum* = a little bench or stool; cf. Dan. *skammel*; Icel. *skemmill* = a footstool, a bench, a trestle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A bench or stall in a market on which goods were exposed for sale.

2. The tables or stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughter-house, a meat-market. (Often used as a singular.)

"Till it pleased the sheepheard to appoint foorth, which should be thrust into pasture, and which taken to go to the *shambels.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1381).

3. A place of indiscriminate or wholesale slaughter or butchery.

II. *Mining:* Shelves, stages, or benches on to which the ore is thrown successively in raising.

shăm'-blĭng, *a.* [SHAMBLE, *v.*] Moving with an awkward or unsteady gait, as though with weak knees.

shāme, ***scham,** ***schame,** *s.* [A.S. *sceamu*, *scamu*, cogn. with Icel. *skömm*; Dan. *skam*; Sw. *skam*; Ger. *scham*; Goth. *skanda*; O. H. Ger. *scama.*]

1. A painful sensation, excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature and modesty prompt us to conceal.

"Let his *shame* quickly drive him to Rome."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

2. A fear of incurring disgrace or of offending decency or decorum; modesty, decency decorum: as, He has no *shame* in him.

*3. Shameful or ignominious treatment.

"He . . . dude hym gret *schame.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 75.

4. That which causes shame; anything which brings reproach upon or degrades a person in the eyes of others; a disgrace.

"O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy?"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey. (*Todd.*)

5. Reproach, ignominy, disgrace, opprobrium, derision. (*Ezekiel* xxxvi. 6.)

*6. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. (*Isaiah* xlvii. 3.)

¶ (1) *For shame!* An interjectional phrase equivalent to, *Shame on you.*

(2) *To put to shame:* To inflict shame or disgrace on; to cause to feel shame.

***shame-proof,** *a.* Insensible to shame; callous.

"We are *shame-proof,* my lord."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

shāme, * schame, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceamian.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cause to blush or feel degraded, dishonoured, or disgraced.

"To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived, Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, i. 4.

2. To disgrace; to bring ignominy, reproach, or disgrace on.

"To *shame* his hope with deeds degenerate." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,003.

* 3. To mock at; to deride.

"Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor."—*Psalm* xiv. 6.

* 4. To be ashamed of.

"For whoso *schameth* me and my wordis; mannes sone schal *schame* him whanne he cometh in his majiste and of the fadris and of the holy aungels."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ix.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be ashamed; to feel shame; to blush.

"Be not you ashamed to shew, he'll not *shame* to tell you what it means."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

shāme′-fāçed, *a.* [A corrupt. of *shamefast* (q.v.).] Bashful, easily confused or put out of countenance.

"And scarce the *shamefaced* king could brook The gaze." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 19.

***shāme′-fāçed-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *shamefaced; -ly.*] In a shamefaced manner; with excessive modesty or bashfulness.

shāme′-fāçed-nĕss, shāme′-fāç-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shamefaced; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shamefaced; excessive modesty or bashfulness.

"The embarrass'd look of shy distress, And maidenly *shamefacedness.*" *Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.*

***shāme′-fast, * schame-fast, * sham-fast,** *a.* [A.S. *scamfæst*, from *scamu* = shame, and *fæst* = fast, firm.] Shamefaced, bashful, modest; easily put out of countenance.

"He was *shamfast*, bycause of them that were there present."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.*, vol. i., ch. cccixxiv.

***shāme′-fast-nĕss,** *s.* [A.S. *scamfæstnes.*] Shamefacedness, excessive bashfulness.

"She looked on him and loved him; but being young Made *shamefastness* a seal upon her tongue." *A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse*, iii.

shāme′-fụ̂l, * shāme′-fụ̂ll, * scheme-fụl, *a.* [Eng. *shame; -full.*]

1. Bringing shame or disgrace; disgraceful, ignominious.

"But from the moment of that *shameful* flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Raising a feeling of shame in others; indecent.

* 3. Feeling shame, full of shame, ashamed.

"Where he would have hid His *shamefull* head." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 13.

shāme′-fụ̂l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shameful; -ly.*] In a shameful manner or degree; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

"We had not been thus *shamefully* surprised." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

shāme′-fụ̂l-nĕss, * shame-ful-nes, *s.* [Eng. *shameful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shameful; disgrace, disgracefulness, shame, opprobrium, reproach.

"Then began decrees, ordinances, depocytions, disposycyons, reseruations, prouysions with like *shamefulnes* for to spring."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 204.

shāme′-lĕss, *a.* [A.S. *scamleás*, from *scamu* = shame, and *leás* = less.]

1. Destitute of shame; having no feeling of shame or modesty; brazenfaced, impudent, audacious; insensible to shame or disgrace.

"The most *shameless* and importunate suitor who could obtain an audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting want of shame or modesty.

"For the load of public hatred under which he already lay was too much even for his *shameless* forehead."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. Done without shame: as, a *shameless* deed.

shāme′-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shameless; -ly.*] In a shameless manner; without shame or modesty; impudently.

"He [Bonner] alledged, or rather *shamelessly* and slanderously cavilled, that those his denouncers were vile."—*State Trials; Edward VI.*

shāme′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shameless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shameless; insensibility to shame, dishonour, or disgrace.

"Her beauty being ballanced by her *shamelessness.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **shăm′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *sham(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which shames or disgraces.

"My means and my conditions are no *shamers* Of him that owes 'em." *Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize*, i. 2.

* **shăm′-mẹls,** *s. pl.* [SHAMBLES.]

shăm′-mẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sham*, v.; *-er.*] One who shams; an impostor.

* **shăm′-mĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sham; -ish.*] Deceitful.

"The overture was very *shammish.*"—*North: Examen*, p. 100.

shăm′-mȳ, shăm′-ōy̆, sham-ois, *s.* [A corrupt. of *chamois* (q.v.).] (See etym.)

shăm′-ōy̆-ĭng, *s.* [SHAMMY.] The mode of preparing chamois leather. [CHAMOIS, *s.*, 2.] [SHAMMY.]

shăm-poô′, * çhăm-poô′, *v.t.* [Hind. *champná* = (1) to join, (2) to thrust in, to press, to shampoo.]

1. To squeeze and rub the whole surface of the body of, after a hot bath, at the same time extending the limbs and racking the joints, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigour. It was introduced from the East.

2. To wash thoroughly, and rub and brush the head of, using either soap or a preparation of soap.

"I wish to add that it is necessary that the patient should have the nails on both fingers and toes shortened and cleansed by brushing; the ears syringed out, the hair cut and *shampooed*, and the whole body well cleansed with carbolic soap."—*Times*, Jan. 6, 1881.

shăm′-poô′, * çhăm-poô′, *s.* [SHAMPOO, *v.*] The act of shampooing; the state of being shampooed.

shăm-poô′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shampoo*, v.; *-er.*] One who performs the operation of shampooing. [SHAMPOO, *v.* 1.]

"A professional *shampooer* sued —— for shampooing his wife."—*Daily News*, Dec. 23, 1886.

shăm′-rŏck, * shăm′-brogue, * sham-roke, *s.* [Ir *seamrog* = trefoil; dimin. of *seamar* = trefoil; Gael. *seamrag.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plant with three leaflets selected by the Irish as the symbol of their country, from the tradition that St. Patrick used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. A bunch of shamrock is worn by most Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day (March 17).

SHAMROCK.

"If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.*

2. *Bot.:* *Trifolium minus*, *T. repens*, *T. pratense*, *T. filiforme*, *Oxalis Acetosella* (See fig.), *Medicago lupulina*, &c., are all sometimes used as the shamrock. (*Britten & Holland*, &c.)

***shăm′-rŏck-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *shamrock; -y.*] Covered or abounding with shamrock.

"Exchanging the blue grass of the far West for the *shamrocky* savannahs of Meath."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1866.

shăn (1), *s.* [SHANNY.]

shăn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: A defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fibres in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers, when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

Shăn, *s. & a.* [Native name.]

A. *As substantive:*

Anthrop. (*Pl.*): A race of Eastern Asia, living in independent communities, or subject to Burmah, China, or Siam. Their origin is not clearly understood, and the term seems to be of a political rather than of an ethnological character.

"The attitude of the *Shans*, as a whole, has not been hostile to the British."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Shans. [A.]

"The *Shan* influence being felt even in Java."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 773.

shănd, *a. & s.* [A.S. *scond, sceond* = shame, disgrace.]

A. *As adj.:* Worthless.

B. *As subst.:* A cant term for base coin.

"I doubt Glossan will prove his *shand* after a mistress."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

shăn′-drȳ-dăn, shăn′-drȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A one-horse Irish conveyance.

shăn-dȳ-găff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture of beer and ginger-beer.

shăṅg′-hai, *v.t.* To ship a sailor while he is in an unconscious state from the administration of a drug.

shăṅg′-ĭe, shăṅg′-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog in by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.

"He'll clap a *shangan* on her tail, An' set the bairns to daud her." *Burns: The Ordination.*

shăn′-ĭng, *s.* [SHANNY.]

shăṅk, * schanke, * shanke, *s.* [A.S. *sceanca, scanca;* cogn. with Dut. *schonk* = a bone; Dan. *skank* = the shank; Sw. *skank* = a leg; Ger. *schinken* = the ham; *schenkel* = the shank, the leg. According to Skeat, the *shanks* are literally the *runners*, being a nasalised form from the same root as *shake* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The leg, or the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the tibia, or shin-bone.

"I view the muscular proportion'd limb Transform'd to a lean *shank.*" *Cowper: Task*, v. 16.

2. In a horse, the part of the foreleg between the knee and the fetlock.

3. Something more or less resembling the shank or leg; that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing which connects the acting part with the handle or other part by which it is held or moved, as—

(1) The stem of a key between the bow and the bit.

(2) The part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point.

(3) The straight part of a hook.

(4) The tang, or part of a case-knife, chisel, &c., inserted in the handle.

(5) The body of a printing-type.

(6) The eye on (not through) a button.

(7) That part of the shoe which unites the broad sole and the heel, beneath the arch or small of the foot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The shaft of a column.

(2) The space between two of the channels in the Doric triglyph (q.v.). [FEMUR.]

2. *Founding:* A large ladle to contain molten metals; it is managed by a straight bar at one end, and a cross-bar with handles, called the crutch, at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal. They are made of various sizes, from those handled by two men to those slung from a crane.

3. *Naut.:* The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms with the stock. [ANCHOR.]

4. *Optics:* Flat pliers used by lens-makers to reduce pieces of glass to circular form before grinding and polishing.

¶ *To ride shanks's mare* (or *nag*): To perform a journey on foot.

shank-iron, *s.*

1. A former for the shank of a boot or shoe.

2. An iron plate placed between the leather portions of a boot-shank to stiffen it.

shank-painter, *s.*

Naut.: The chain or chain and rope which fastens the shank and flukes of an anchor to the side of a vessel, abaft the cat-head.

shăṅk, *v.t. & i.* [SHANK, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To send off or away without ceremony; to push off. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye should baith be *shankit* off till Edinburgh Castle."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take to one's legs; to be off. (*Scotch.*)

2. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; to fall off by decay of the footstalk. (Often with *off.*) (*Darwin.*)

¶ *To shank one's self away:* To take one's self off. (*Scotch.*)

shăṅk-beër, *s.* [SHENKBEER.]

shăṅked, *a.* [Eng. *shank*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. Having a shank.

2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

shăṅk'-ẽr, *s.* [CHANCRE.]

Shăṅk'-lĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A maritime parish on the south-east coast of the Isle of Wight.

* **Shanklin-sand,** *s.*

Geog.: The Lower Greensand or Upper Neocomian, largely developed near Shanklin.

shăn'-nȳ, shăn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: Blennius pholius, sometimes called the Smooth Blenny, a British species. It is about four inches long, olive-green, with irregular black spots. There is no crest-like appendage on the head, and the notched dorsal is not continuous with the caudal fin. The incisors are long, and serve to detach limpets and mussels from the rocks. The shanny will endure fresh water for a short time, and will live for many days out of water in places if the ground is moist.

shăn'-nȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Wild, foolish. (*East Anglian.*)

* **shanny-pated,** *a.* Giddy-pated.

"A *shanny-pated* crew." *Bloomfield: The Horkey.*

* **Shăṅs'-crĭt,** *s.* [SANSCRIT.]

sha'n't, *v.i.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction of *shall not.*

* **shăn'-tȳ,** * **shăn'-tĕ,** *a.* [A form of *jaunty* (q.v.).] Jaunty, gay.

"Tis thine for sleeves to teach the *shantiest* cuts,
Give empty coxcombs more important struts."
Warton: Fashion; A Satire.

* **shăn'-tȳ,** *v.i.* [SHANTY, *s.*] To live in a shanty.

shăn'-tȳ, * **shăn'-teĕ,** *s.* [Said to be from Irish *sean* = old, and *tig* = a house.] A rough hut, a temporary building.

"Travellers new to frontier life laugh at these droll and dirty congeries of *shanties* and shacks, which make a figure as cities upon the railroad maps."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 510.

shanty-man, *s.* One who lives in a shanty; a backwoodsman. (*Amer.*)

shāp'-ą-ble, *a.* [SHAPEABLE.]

shāpe, * **schape,** * **shappe** (pa. t. *shaped*, * *schaped*, * *shoop*, * *shop*, * *shope*; pa. par. *shaped*, * *shapen*, * *shape*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sceapan, scapan, sceppan, scyppan, scippan* (pa. t. *scóp sceóp*, pa. par. *scapen, sceapen*); cogn. with Icel. *skapa* (pa. t. *skóp*); Goth. *skapjan*; Sw. *skapa*; Dan. *skabe*; Ger. *schaffen* (pa. t. *schuf*; pa. par. *geschaffen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form, to create, to make.

"Make you wene that we ben *shape*
Sometime like a man, or like an ape."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,642.

2. To mould, cut, or make into a particular form; to mould or form, with respect to external dimensions, from a figure.

"And eke his garment, to be thereto meet,
He wilfully did cut and *shape* anew."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

3. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate, to adjust, to direct.

* 4. To plan, to plot.

"This further purpose to him *shape*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 39.

* 5. To image, to conceive, to conjure up.

"My jealousy
Shapes faults that are not."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be conformable; to square, to suit.

"The more it *shaped*
Unto my end." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

shāpe, *s.* [A.S. *gesceap* = a creature, beauty.]

1. The character or construction of an object with respect to its external dimensions or appearance; form, figure, make, outward aspect, guise.

"Fancy him in the *shape* of a man sitting in heaven."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. That which has form or figure; a figure, an appearance, a being.

"The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd, that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb."
Milton: P. L., ii. 666.

3. A matrix, a mould.

4. A pattern to be followed; a model: as, a *shape* for a lady's dress.

5. The groundwork or framework of anything: as, a *shape* for a lady's bonnet.

6. A piece of metal, roughed out as nearly as may be to the shape it will assume when finally forged and finished.

7. In cookery, a dessert dish made of blancmange, rice, corn-flour, &c., variously flavoured, or of jelly, cast into a mould, allowed to stand till it sets, and then turned out to be served.

* 8. Form of embodiment, as in words; anything bodied forth by the imagination; form, as of thought or conception.

"So full of *shapes* is fancy."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

* 9. A dress for disguise; a guise. (*Massinger.*)

¶ *To take shape:* To become embodied.

* **shāpe,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

shāpe'-ą-ble, shāp'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *shape*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being shaped.

2. Shapely.

* **shāp'-ęn,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

shāpe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shape*; *-less.*]

1. Having no shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; formless.

"The rocks their *shapeless* form regain."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 12.

* 2. Deformed, ugly, hideous.

"A hideous *shapeless* devil."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 973.

* **shāpe'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shapeless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shapeless; want of regular form or figure.

* **shape-lich,** * **shape-liche,** *a.* [SHAPELY.]

shāpe'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shapely*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shapely; beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

shāpe'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shape*; *-ly*; Mid. Eng. *shape*, and A.S. *liche* = like.] Well formed; having beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

"Where the *shapely* column stood."
Cowper: Task, ii. 76.

shāp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shap(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which shapes or forms. Specifically—

1. A form of planer in a lathe.

2. A striking or stamping machine for raising sheet-metal.

3. A machine for cutting mouldings and irregular forms.

* **shāpe'-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *shape*, and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the shape or form of the body. (Used in a burlesque or ludicrous sense.)

"No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made."
Garth: Claremont, 98.

shāp'-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving shape, form, or figure to; specifically in shipbuilding, the preparation of angle-plates for shipbuilding. Shaping consists in cutting or shearing the angle-iron bars to the proper length; bending them so as to give the proper figure to the moulding edge, and bevelling them. The shaping of plates consists in cutting, planing the edges, and bending.

sha'-poô, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Ovis vignei; a brownish-gray mountain sheep with a short brown beard. The horns turn outwards at the tips, and never form more than half a circle. It is a native of Ladak, and lives at high altitudes.

sha-pôur'-nĕt, *s.* [CHAPOURNET.]

shard, sherd, * **scherd,** * **scherde,** *s.* [A.S. *sceard* = a fragment, lit. = broken; cf. Icel. *skardh* = a notch; *skardhr* = sheared, diminished; A.S. *sceran* = to shear, *scearu* = a share.] [SHERD.]

* 1. A fragment, a piece; especially, a fragment or piece of an earthen vessel, or of some brittle substance; a potsherd.

"*Shards*, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

* 2. A boundary, a division, a bourne.

"There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that perilous *shard*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 28.

* 3. A gap in a fence.

4. The shell of an egg or of a snail.

5. The wing-case of a beetle.

"The shining *shards* of beetles."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

* 6. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened and blanched.

"*Shards* or mallows for the pot
Keep the loosen'd body sound."
Dryden: Horace, Epode ii.

* **shard-borne,** * **shard-born,** *a.* Borne through the air on scaly wings, or rather wing-cases.

"Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shard-born* beetle, with its drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

* **shard,** *pret. of v.* [SHEAR.] (*Spenser: F.Q.*, V. i. 10.)

* **shard'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *shard*, s.; *-ed.*] Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

"Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

* **shard'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *shard*, s.; *-y.*] Consisting of or formed by a shard or shards; furnished with shards; sharded.

"The hornet's *shardy* wings."
J. R. Drake. (*Annandale.*)

shäre (1), * **schar,** * **schare** (1), *s.* [A.S. *scearu*, for *scaru*, from *sceran* = to shear, to cut.] [SHARE (2), *s.*, SHEAR.]

* 1. Something cut or divided; the groin.

"He stabbed him beneath in the very *share*."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 270.

2. A certain quantity; a part or portion.

"I shall have *share* in this most happy wreck."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

3. A part or portion belonging or assigned to each individual of a number; a portion amongst others; an apportioned lot or portion; a lot; an allotment.

"Each member sharing in the common profit or loss in proportion to his *share* in this stock."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

4. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor, as *shares* in a railway or other company.

share-broker, *s.* A dealer in the shares or securities of joint-stock companies and the like.

* **share-line,** *s.* The summit line of elevated ground; a dividing line.

share-list, *s.* A list of the prices of shares in stocks, railways, banks, or other joint-stock companies.

* **share-penny,** *s.* A miser.

shäre (2), * **schare** (2), *s.* [A.S. *scear*, from *sceran* = to shear (q.v.).]

1. The sharp blade at the front of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow and raises the soil; a ploughshare.

"Nor hush, a rustic, oft to guide the *share*
Or goad the tardy ox along the land."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 1.

2. The blade in a seeding-machine or drill, which opens the ground for the reception of the seed.

share-beam, *s.* That part of a plough to which the share is attached.

share-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The *os pubis.* [PUBIS.]

shäre, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHARE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To cut, to shear, to cleave, to divide.

"With swift wheel reverse deep entring *shar'd*
All his right side." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 326.

2. To divide in portions; to part or portion out among two or more.

"The latest of my wealth I'll *share* among you."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

3. To partake of, enjoy, or suffer in common with others; to participate in.

* 4. To receive as one's share or portion; to experience; to enjoy or suffer.

"The least of you shall *share* his part thereof."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To have a share or part; to participate.

"Think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

shäre′-hōld-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *share* (1), s., and *holder.*] One who owns or holds a share or shares in a joint-stock company, in a common fund, or in some property.

shâr′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shar(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who shares; one who participates, partakes, enjoys, or suffers in common with another or others; a participator, a partaker.

"Thou shalt be a *sharer* in all the good that I have."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

shäre′-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *share*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Aster Tripolium.

shark, *s.* [Lat. *carcharus* = a kind of dog-fish, from Gr. καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, from κάρχαρος (*karcharos*) = jagged.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks.

"The *sharks* in your profession are always alert and on the scent."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 457.

* (2) Trickery, roguery, fraud.

"Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 214.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* The English popular name for any individual of the group Selachoidei (q.v.). The body is generally elongated; the muzzle, on the under side of which the nostrils are placed, projects over the mouth, and the males have claspers (with the function of intromittent organs) attached to the ventral fins. The ova are large and few in number, impregnated, and in some genera developed, within an uterine cavity; in others deposited in a tough, horny case, from which the young fish, carrying a yolk-bag, for its nourishment till it is able to seek food, is discharged; in this stage the gill-laminæ are prolonged into filaments projecting beyond the gill-cavities, but these are soon absorbed. The teeth are generally large, sharp, and formed for cutting, often with serrated edges, but in some genera they form a solid pavement-like mass. Sharks are scaleless, and the skin is usually very rough. [SHAGREEN.] They are most numerous in tropical seas, becoming scarcer as they recede from the warmer regions, a few only reaching the Arctic circle. They are rapid swimmers, with great power of endurance; the larger sharks are exclusively carnivorous, and some of them extremely dangerous to man. They scent their food from a distance, and are readily attracted by the smell of blood or decomposing bodies. The smaller sharks are popularly known as Dog-fishes or Hounds, and, though not dangerous to man, do great damage to fishermen's lines and nets. The flesh of sharks is coarse, but it is sometimes eaten; the Chinese use sharks' fins for making thick gelatinous soups, and the liver yields an oil, for the sake of which a shark-fishery is prosecuted on the coast of Ceylon. Their rough skin is employed by joiners to polish fine-grained wood, and by cutlers to cover the hilts of swords to make them firmer in the grasp. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names. [BASKING-SHARK, DOGFISH, HAMMER-HEADED SHARK, TIGER-SHARK, WHITE SHARK, &c.]

2. *Entom.:* [SHARK-MOTH].

shark-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Cucullia, belonging to the Xylinidæ. The Common Shark-moth or Shark is *Cucullia umbratica*, a smoky gray insect, which hovers over flowers like a sphinx in the evenings of June and July. The larva, which is brightly coloured, feeds by night on sow-thistle. [MULLEIN-SHARK.]

* **shark,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SHARK, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pick up hastily or slily.

"Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Sharked up a list of landless resolutes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To play the petty thief; to live by shifts or stratagems; to swindle, to cozen; to play mean or dishonest tricks.

"A *sharking*, panderly constable."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure.* (Dram. Pers.)

2. To fawn upon persons for a dinner.

* **shark′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *shark*, v.; *-er.*] One who lives by mean or dishonest practices; a shark. [SHARK, *s.*, I. 2. (2).]

"A dirty *sharker* about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine."—*Wotton: Letter to M. Velserus.*

sharn, *s.* [A.S. *scearn*; Icel. *skarn* = dung, dirt.] The dung of oxen or cows. (*Scotch.*)

shăr′-ŏck, *s.* [Native name.] A silver coin in India, worth about 1s. sterling.

sharp, * **scharp,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *scearp*; cogn. with Dut. *scherp*; Icel. *skarpr*; Dan. & Sw. *skarp*; Ger. *scharf*. From the same root as Lat. *scalpo*, *sculpo* = to cut; Eng. *sculpture*, *scorpion*, *scarp.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a keen edge or fine point; keen, acute; not blunt.

"Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully."—*Psalm* lii. 2.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; ridged, peaked; not obtuse.

"It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *sharper* the top."—*Temple.*

3. Very thin; lean, emaciated.

"His nose was as *sharp* as a pen."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

4. Gritty, hard; having fine edges.

"They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

5. Abruptly turned; bent at an acute angle; not obtuse: as, a *sharp* corner.

6. Biting, piercing, pinching, bitter, bracing.

"The night was winter in its roughest mood;
The morning *sharp* and clear."
Cowper: Task, vi. 58.

7. Severe, afflictive, hard, cruel, painful.

"To keep the *sharp* woes waking."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,136.

8. Hard, severe, stern; not lenient: as, a *sharp* sentence.

9. Acute of mind; penetrating; quick to discern or distinguish; clever, witty, ingenious, shrewd, subtle, inventive.

"There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their heads and wits more at work, than want."—*Addison: On Italy.*

10. Subtle, witty; marked by shrewdness or cleverness.

"Voluble and *sharp* discourse."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

11. Keen, acrimonious, severe, harsh, biting, cutting.

"The admonitions which he addressed to the king himself were very *sharp*, and, what Charles disliked still more, very long."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

12. Keenly awake or alive to one's own interests; keen or shrewd in making bargains or in exacting one's dues; ready to take advantage of others.

13. Characterized by keenness; barely honest or honourable: as, *sharp* practices.

14. Severely rigid; harsh, strict, cruel.

"The *sharpest* kind of justice."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

15. Affecting the organs of sense, as though pointed or cutting:

(1) Affecting the organs of taste: sour, acid, acrid, bitter.

"Thy wit is a very sweeting; it is a most *sharp* sauce."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

(2) Affecting the organs of hearing; piercing, shrill.

"For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(3) Quick or keen of sight: vigilant, attentive, penetrating.

"The *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,
Except the sunbeams in the air do shine."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

16. Eager; keen in quest; eager for food.

"An empty eagle, *sharp* by fast."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 55.

17. Fierce, ardent, fiery, impetuous: as, a *sharp* contest.

18. Quick: as, He took a *sharp* walk.

19. Keenly contested: as, a *sharp* race.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) Raised a semitone, as a note.

(2) Shrill or acute, as the *sharp mixture* = an organ stop of a shrill or acute character. [MIXTURE, *s.*, II. 2.]

(3) Out of tune by being higher in pitch than is just.

(4) Applied by old writers to an augmented interval.

2. *Phonetics:* Applied to a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd, non-vocal: as, the *sharp* mutes, *p, t, k.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Sharply: as, To look *sharp.*

2. Exactly, to the moment: as, Dinner is at six o'clock, *sharp.*

3. At a sharp angle.

"Turned *sharp* to the right."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An acute or shrill sound.

"It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

* 2. A pointed weapon.

3. A kind of sewing-needle, one of the most pointed of the three grades—blunts, betweens, and sharps.

4. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. (*Prov.*)

5. (*Pl.*): The hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time. Called also Middlings.

6. A sharper, as a card *sharp*; hence, an adept at anything. (*U. S.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A note artificially raised a semitone.

(2) The sign (♯) which raises a note one semitone above the normal or natural scale. A note so affected is restored to its normal pitch by the use of a natural. In old music sharps were often used to raise notes which had been previously flattened, for which purpose a natural is always now used. When placed on a line or space of the staff at the commencement of a movement, it raises all the notes on that line or space, or their octaves a semitone; if placed before a note in the course of a movement, it raises that note or the repetition of it a semitone, but only within the same bar. A double-sharp (×) is used in chromatic music to raise a note two semitones above its natural pitch.

2. *Phonetics:* A sharp consonant. [A. II. 2.]

¶ *Sharp* is often used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious, as *sharp-cornered*, *sharp-edged*, *sharp-pointed*, &c.

sharp-angled, *a.* Having sharp angles.

¶ The Sharp-angled Carpet is *Melanippe unangulata*, and the Sharp-angled Peacock, *Macaria alternata*, both British geometer moths.

sharp-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Acacia oxycedrus*; (2) *Juniperus oxycedrus.*

sharp-cut, *a.* Cut sharply or clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined, clear.

sharp-ground, *a.* Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.

sharp-looking, *a.* Having an appearance of sharpness; hungry, emaciated, lean.

"A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errours*, v.

sharp-nail, *s.* A nail with a sharp forged point, used in some trades.

sharp-nosed eel, *s.*

Zool.: Anguilla vulgaris.

sharp-pointed, *a.* [ACUTE, B. 2.]

* **sharp-set,** *a.*

1. Eager in appetite; very hungry, ravenous.

"The *sharp-set* squire resolves at last,
Whate'er befel him, not to fast."
Somerville: Officious Messenger.

2. Eager in desire of gratification.

"A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights, for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

sharp-shinned hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: Astur fuscus.

sharp-shooter, *s.* One who is skilful in shooting at an object; one skilled in the use of the rifle. The name was formerly given to the best shots of a company of soldiers who were armed with rifles, and appointed to pick off the enemy.

sharp-shooting, *s.* A shooting with great precision and effect, as by sharp-shooters. Hence, applied figuratively to any sharp skirmish of wit or would-be wit.

"The frequent repetition of this playful inquiry on the part of Mr. Pecksniff, led at last to playful answers on the part of Mr. Montague; but after some little *sharp-shooting* on both sides, Mr. Pecksniff became grave, almost to tears."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliv.

sharp-sighted, *a.*

1. Having sharp, acute, or keen sight: as, An eagle is *sharp-sighted.*

2. Having sharp or keen discernment, judgment, or understanding; sharp, shrewd.

"The King of England is very *sharp-sighted.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

sharp-sightedness, *s.* The quality or state of being sharp-sighted.

sharp-tail, *s.* [SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.]

sharp-tailed grouse, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for *Pediœcetes phasianellus* and the variety *columbianus*, which latter is also called the Columbia Sharp-tail. [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

"According to Dr. Suckley, the *Sharp-tailed Grouse* entirely replaces the Pinnated Grouse in Washington Territory."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds*, iii. 437.

***sharp-tasted,** *a.* Having a sharp, acid, sour, or bitter taste.

"*Sharp-tasted* citrons Median climes produce."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgics ii. 175.

***sharp-toothed,** *a.* Having sharp teeth; hence, bitter, cruel, biting.

"*Sharp-tooth'd* unkindness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

***sharp-visaged,** *a.* Having a sharp, thin, or lean face.

"The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

sharp-witted, *a.* Having a sharp, acute, or keen wit, judgment, or discernment.

"O lord, said Musidorus, how *sharp-witted* you are to hurt your self; No, answered he (Pyrocles), but it is the hurt you speak of, which makes me so *sharp-witted.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

***sharp,** ***sharpe,** *v.t. & i.* [SHARP, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make sharp or keen; to sharpen.

"Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat,
And cry millstones are good meat."
Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2. To make keen, to sharpen, to quicken.

"To *sharpe* my sence with sundry beanties vew."
Spenser: To the Ladies of the Court.

3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition, or to raise a note a semitone.

B. *Intrans.:* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

"Cheating or *sharping* one half of the year."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

***sharped,** *a.* [Eng. *sharp; -ed.*] Sharp, pointed.

"*Sharped* steeples high shot up in ayre."
Spenser: Ruins of Rome, ii.

sharp'-ęn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *sharp; -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make sharp or keen; to give a sharp or keen edge or point to; to edge, to point.

"The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter."—*1 Samuel* xiii. 20.

2. To make more eager or active; to excite.

"The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. To make more quick, acute, or ingenious.

"Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpened* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

4. To render more keen; to whet, to excite.

"Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

5. To intensify; to make more intense, painful, or severe.

6. To render quicker, sharper, or keener of perception.

"The air *sharpened* his visual ray
To objects distant far." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 630.

7. To make more tart, acid, or sour.

*8. To make more biting, sarcastic, or severe.

"My haughty soul would swell,
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes."
Smith.

9. To make more shrill or acute.

II. *Music:* To apply a sharp to; to raise, as a note, by means of a sharp.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To grow or become more sharp.

"Now she *sharpens:* well said, whetstone."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

sharp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sharp*, v.; *-er.*] One who is sharp or shrewd in bargaining; a tricky fellow, a swindler, a cheat.

"In his youth he had been one of the most noted *sharpers* and bullies of London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

shar'-pie, *s.* [SHARP, *a.*]

Naut.: A long, sharp, flat-bottomed sailing-boat. (*Amer.*)

"The rudder being attached to it as to a spindle, . . . as in the rudder of a *sharpie.*"—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 601.

sharp'-lĭng, sharp'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sharp*, a.; *-ling.*] The stickleback. (*Prov.*)

sharp'-lȳ, ***sharp-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *sharp*, a; *-ly.*]

1. In a sharp manner; with a sharp or keen edge or point.

"He tooke an arrow full *sharpely* whet,
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. Abruptly, steeply: as, A hill rises *sharply.*

3. Severely, rigorously; with sharp language.

"Rebuke them *sharply.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 13.

4. Violently, vehemently, fiercely: as, They were *sharply* attacked.

* With a sharp, clear, or acute sound.

"Deep need that day that every string,
By wet unharmed, should *sharply* ring."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

6. With keen perception; minutely, closely, exactly.

"You contract your eye when you would see *sharply;* and erect your ear when you would hear attentively."—*Bacon.*

7. Wittily, cleverly; with nice discernment or judgment.

"To this the Panther *sharply* had reply'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 756.

8. Quickly: as, He pulled up *sharply.*

sharp'-nĕss, ***sharp-nes,** ***sharpenesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sharp; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sharp; keenness of edge or point.

"My lance, as well as thine,
Hath point and *sharpness.*"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xx.

2. Severity, keenness, painfulness.

"And were the riche wanteth, what can the pore finde, who in a common scarsitie, lyueth most scarsely, and feeleth quickliest the *sharpenesse* of staruing, when eurye man for lack is hungerhitten."—*Sir John Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

3. Keenness, severity.

"The *sharpness* of the air, and gloominess of the weather, for two or three days past, seemed to indicate some sudden change."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

4. Eagerness of desire or pursuit; keenness of appetite, as for food, &c.

5. Acuteness of intellect; power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding.

"Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtility of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

6. Quickness of sense or perception: as, *sharpness* of sight.

7. Severity of language; sarcasm, pungency.

"There's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

8. Acidity, pungency: as, the *sharpness* of vinegar.

9. Keenness or shrewdness in transacting business or exacting one's own dues; equivocal honesty; sharp practices.

"Here and there, by *sharpness* and cunning, men rise into wealth."—*Scribner's Mag.*, Dec., 1878, p. 296.

***shash,** *s.* [SASH (1), *s.*]

shăs'-tẽr, shăs'-tra, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *shastra;* Sansc. *shástra.*]

Brahmanism: That by which faith and practice are governed, an institute of letters, law, or religion considered as of divine authority. Used of the Vedas and other books of the Brahmanic scriptures.

shăth'-mŏnt, *s.* [SHAFTMAN.] A measure of six inches.

"Not a step, not a pace, not an inch, not a *shathmont*, as I may say."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

shăt'-tẽr, ***schat-er,** *v.t. & i.* [A strengthened form of *scatter* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break up at once in many pieces; to dash, burst, or part by violence into fragments; to rend, rive, or split into splinters.

"You may break, you may *shatter* the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."
Moore: Farewell! But wherever

2. To break up, to disorder, to derange, to overthrow: as, His mind was *shattered.*

3. To scatter, to dissipate.

"The winds
Blow moist and keen, *shattering* the graceful locks
Of those fair spreading trees." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,066.

4. To destroy, to overthrow, to ruin, to scatter: as, His hopes were *shattered.*

* 5. To dissipate, to derange; to make incapable of close and continued application.

"A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humour, thinks only by fits and starts."—*Norris.*

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To be broken into fragments; to fall or come to pieces; to crumble to pieces.

"The frosts have been so searching that the clods *shatter* readily."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1886.

***shăt'-tẽr,** *s.* [SHATTER, *v.*] One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment. (Usually in the plural.)

"Stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters.*"—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants.*

***shatter-brain,** *s.* A careless, giddy person; a scatter-brain.

***shatter-brained, shatter-pated,** *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatter-brained.

"Whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. iii.

***shăt'-tẽr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *shatter*, s.; *-y.*] Easily breaking up into many pieces; loose of texture; brittle; not compact.

"The quarries are of a course grit stone, often filled with shells, but of too *shattery* a nature to be used."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester*, p. 272.

shâu'-cle, ***shau-ghle,** *v.i. & t.* [SHUFFLE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait.

B. *Trans.:* To distort from the proper shape or direction by use or wear.

"Bucklaw was welcome to the wearing of Ravenswood's *shaughled* shoes."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxviii.

shâul, *a.* [SHALLOW.] (*Scotch.*)

shāve, ***schave,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceafan, scafan* (pa. t. *scof*, pa. par. *scafen*); cogn. with Dut. *schaven* = to scrape, to plane wood; Icel. *skafa;* Sw. *skafva* = to scrape; Dan. *shave;* Goth. *skaban;* Ger. *schaben;* Lat. *scabo* = to scrape; Gr. σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut or pare off from the surface of a body, by means of a razor or other edged instrument. (Frequently with *off.*)

2. To pare close; to make smooth and bare by cutting or paring from the surface of; especially, to cut or remove the hair from by means of a razor, or other sharp instrument.

"The Egyptians from a very early age *shave* their heads."—*Beloe: Herodotus*, bk. iii., ch. i.

3. To cut in thin slices.

"Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in root or leaf."—*Bacon.*

4. To pass along close to the surface or side of; to brush past, to skim by; to sweep by almost touching.

"Do it whipcord; *shave* the signpost."—*O'Keefe: Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.

* 5. To strip, to fleece; to oppress by extortion.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use the razor; to remove the hair from the chin, head, &c., with a razor.

2. To pass so closely by anything as almost to touch it.

"In trying to *shave* past."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* 3. To be hard in bargaining; to cheat.

¶ *To shave a note:* To purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. (*Amer.*)

shāve (1), *s.* [SHAVE, *v.*]

1. The act of shaving; a cutting off of the beard.

2. A thin slice; a shaving.

3. An instrument with a long blade, and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, &c.; also, a spokeshave.

4. The act of passing close to or along; the act of grazing or passing so close as nearly to touch.

5. Hence, an exceedingly narrow miss, failure, or escape. (Often with *close* or *near*.)

"It was a desperately *close shave* when Mr. Graham decided for Deliverance."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

6. A false report or alarm started, with a view to deceive; a trick, a cheat.

"According to camp reports, or camp *shaves*, as they are more expressively termed."—*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 13, 1854.

shave-grass, shave-weed, *s.* *Bot.:* *Equisetum hyemale.* So called, according to Wm. Coles, because it was "used by fletchers and combmakers to polish their work." (*Prior.*)

shave-hook, *s.* A triangular plate of steel, with sharpened edges, used in scraping the surfaces of metal which are to be soldered, so that the solder may adhere.

shāve (2), *s.* [SHAW.] A small coppice. (*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 168.)

***shāve'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *shave;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A man shaved; hence, used contemptuously for a monk, friar, or priest.

"Alas! we must leave thee, dear desolate home,
To the spearmen of Uri, the *shavelings* of Rome."
Macaulay: Moncontour.

shāv'-ęn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHAVE, *v.*]

shāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shav(e); -er.*]

1. One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

"I am a barber, and I'd have you know
A *shaver* too sometimes, no mad one though."
Suckling: A Barber.

* 2. A robber, an extortioner; one who fleeces.

"They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the most part by theft, . . . by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

3. A humorous fellow; a wag.

"A cunning *shaver*."
Steele: Conscious Lovers. (Prol.)

4. A jocular name for a young boy; a youngster.

shāv'-ĭe, *s.* [SHAVE, *s.*] A trick, a prank, a shave.

shāv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHAVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who shaves.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

"In one corner was a pile of six coffins; in another a dog enjoyed a restless sleep on a pile of *shavings*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 510.

shaving-brush, *s.* A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

shaving-box, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Feuillea, or Fevillea. [FEUILLEA.]

shaving-cup, *s.* A cup with compartments for hot water and soap, for convenience in shaving.

shaving-horse, *s.* [HORSE, *s.*, I. 2 (1).]

shaving-tub, *s.*

Bookbind.: The box beneath the cutting-press to catch the shavings.

shâw, ***schawe,** ***shawe,** *s.* [A.S. *scaga* = a shaw; cogn. with Icel. *skógr;* Sw. *skog;* Dan. *skov;* cf. also Icel. *skuggi;* A.S. *scúa, scúwa* = a shade, shadow.]

1. A thicket, a small wood; a shady place, a grove. (*Scotch.*)

"But och! that night, among the *shaws*,
She got a fearin' settlin'!" *Burns: Halloween.*

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato, turnip, &c. (*Prov.*)

shâw, *v.t.* [SHOW, *v.*]

shaw-fowl, *s.* An artificial fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

Shâ-wą-nēşe', **Shâw-nēşe',** **Shâ-wō-nēşe',** *a.* Of or belonging to the Shawnees, a tribe of North American Indians, now located on the Indian Territory, west of the Missouri.

Shawanese-salad, *s.* The eatable leaves of *Hydrophyllum virginicum.*

***shaw-bubbe,** *s.* [SHABUB.]

shâwl, *s.* [Pers. *shál;* Fr. *châle.*] An outer garment covering the upper part of the person; commonly used by ladies, but not infrequently by men. In the latter case it represents the outer garment of the Scotch Highlanders, the plaid, which term in time has come to be applied to any kind of checkered goods similar in pattern to the tartan of which the Highlander's plaid was made. Shawls are made of various materials, as wool, silk, crape, &c., plain or embroidered. The cheaper kinds are generally of wool, and are woven in the usual manner. The best shawls made are those of Cashmere; they are now successfully imitated in Europe, their manufacture being introduced into England about 1784, by a manufacturer at Norwich.

shawl-dance, *s.* An imitation of an Oriental dance, in which the dancer waves a shawl as part of her performance.

***shâwl,** *v.t.* [SHAWL, *s.*] To cover or wrap with a shawl.

***shâwl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shawl; -less.*] Without a shawl.

shâwm, shâlm (*l* silent), ***shaume,** ***shawme,** ***shal-mie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chalemie* = a little pipe made of a reed or of a wheaten or oaten straw, also *chalemelle, challemeau,* from *chaume* = a straw; Lat. *calamus* = a reed, from Gr. καλάμος (*kalamos*) = a reed; καλαμή (*kalamē*) = a stalk or straw of corn; cogn. with Eng. *haulm* (q.v.); Ger. *schalmei.*]

SHAWM.

Music: An ancient wind instrument, similar to the clarionet.

"In prayers and hymns to heaven's eternal King,
The cornet, flute, and *shawme*, assisting as they sing."
Otway: Windsor Castle.

shāy, *s.* [See def.] A vulgar corruption of chaise (q.v.).

shā'-yą, çhā'-yą, *s.* [CHAY, (1).]

shē, ***sche,** ***sheo,** ***scho,** ***sho,** *pron.* [A.S. *seó,* fem. of *se,* used as the definite article, but originally a demonstrative pronoun, meaning *that;* cogn. with Dut. *zij* = she; Icel. *sú, sjá,* fem. of *sá,* demons. pronoun; Ger. *sie* = she; Goth. *so,* fem. of *sa,* demons. pronoun; Russ. *siia,* fem. of *sei* = this; Gr. ἡ (*hē*), fem. of ὁ (*ho*) = the; Sansc. *sá* = she, fem. of *sas* = he. The proper A.S. word for *she* is *heó,* fem. of *hé* = he (q.v.). *Her* is used as the possessive, dative, and objective cases of *she.*] [HER (1), HERS.]

1. The nominative feminine of the personal pronoun of the third person, and used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified as a female; the woman or female referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of.

"For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For softness *she* and sweet attractive grace:
He for God only, *she* for God in him."
Milton: P. L., iv. 296.

2. Used absolutely as a noun for woman or female.

"You are the cruellest *she* alive."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

¶ She is commonly used as a prefix to denote the female of the second part of the compound: as, *she*-ass, *she*-bear, *she*-cat, &c.

***she-atheist,** *s.* A female atheist. [ATHEIST.]

"Atheists have been but rare; since Nature's birth
Till now, *she-atheists* ne'er appeared on earth."
Young: Satires, vi. 410.

she-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Callitris quadrivalvis.*

***she-school,** *s.* A girls' school. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 297.)

***she-slip,** *s.* A young female scion, branch, or member.

***she-society,** *s.* Female society.

she-world, *s.* The female inhabitants of the world or of a particular part of it.

shē'-ą, *s.* [Native name.] [GALAM.]

shea-tree, *s.* [BUTTER-TREE, 2.]

shēad'-ĭng, sheēd'-ĭng, *s.* [A.S. *sceádan* = to divide; Goth. *skaidan;* Ger. & Dut. *scheidan;* Eng. *shed,* as in water*shed.*] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable. There are six sheadings in the island.

shēaf (1), ***scheef,** ***shef,** ***sheffe,** ***sheive,** *s.* [A.S. *sceáf;* cogn. with Dut. *schoof;* Icel. *skauf;* Ger. *schaub.* The A.S. *sceáf* is from *sceáf,* pa. t. of *scúfan* = to shove; hence, a sheaf is a bundle of things shoved together.]

1. A quantity or bundle of things bound or held together; specifically:

(1) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

"The fashion is to cut with a hooke or syccle the straw in the middest: and betweene every two *sheaves* they sit downe, and then crop off the ears."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxx.

(2) A bundle or number of arrows; as many as will fill the quiver.

"They will looke at his verie bow, and *sheive* of arrowes, as at straunge and wonderous things."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxxii.

2. A collection or quantity of things close or thick together; a quantity or number generally.

"And hence in fair remembrance worn,
Yon *sheaf* of spears his crest has borne."
Scott: Lay of the last Minstrel, iv. 8.

* 3. A quantity of steel, containing thirty gads.

"The one is often sold for the other, and like tale used in both, that is to sale, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

shēaf (2), *s.* [SHEAVE, *s.*] The wheel in the block of a pulley; a sheave.

***shēaf,** ***sheafe,** *v.t. & i.* [SHEAF (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To collect and bind in sheaves; to make sheaves of.

B. *Intrans.:* To collect and bind straw, &c., into sheaves.

"They that reap must *sheaf* and bind."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

***shēaf'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sheaf* (1), s.; *-y.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling sheaves.

"Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear."
Gay: Ovid; Metamorphoses vi.

shēal (1), *s.* [A variant of *shell* (q.v.).] A husk or pod. (*Prov.*)

shēal (2), **sheil,** *s.* [Icel. *skáli* = a hut, a shed.]

1. A hut or small cottage for shepherds, or for fishermen on the shore or on the banks of a river; a sheeling.

2. A shed for sheltering sheep on the hills during the night.

3. A summer residence, especially one erected for those who go to the hills for sport, &c. (*Scotch.*)

shēal, *v.t.* [SHEAL (1), *s.*] To shell; to take the husk or shell off.

"That's a *shealed* peascod." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

shēal'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Eng. *sheal,* v.; *-ing.*] The pod or husk of pease, oats, or the like. (*Prov.*)

shēal'-ĭng (2), *s.* [SHEAL (2).] A Highland cottage.

shēar, ***scher-en,** ***shere** (pa. t. ***schar,** ***shar, sheared,** ***shore,** pa. par. ***schoren, shorn**), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceran, scíran* (pa. t. *scær,* pl. *scēron,* pa. par. *scoren*); cogn. with Dut. *scheren;* Icel. *skera;* Dan. *skære;* Ger. *scheren;* Ger. κείρω (*keirō*). Allied to *scar, scare, scrap, scrape, share, shred, score, short,* &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut or clip something from, by means of a shears, scissors, or like instrument; specifically applied to the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, or the clipping of nap from cloth.

"Laban went to *shear* his sheep."—*Genesis* xxxi. 19.

2. To separate by shears; to cut or clip off from a surface, with a shears, scissors, or like instrument.

"His berde be little *schere* first."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 150.

3. To cut down, as with a sickle; to reap. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Fig.:* To strip of property, as by exactions or excessive sharpness; to fleece.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use shears.

2. To cut, to penetrate.

3. To turn aside, to deviate, to sheer.

shĕar, * sheĕr, *s.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

1. An instrument to cut with. Now only used in the plural, *shears* (q.v.).

"Short of the wool, and naked from the *sheer*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 679.

2. A year, as applied to the age of a sheep, from the yearly shearing: as, a sheep of one *shear*, or of two *shears*, &c.

3. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs.

shear-bill, *s.* [SKIMMER, *s.*, II. 2.]

shear-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Triticum repens.

shear-hog, sharrag, sherrug, *s.* A ram or wether after the first shearing. (*Prov.*)

shear-hook, *s.*

Naut.: An instrument with prongs and hooks, placed at the extremities of the yards of fire-ships to entangle the enemy's rigging.

shear-hulk, *s.* [SHEER-HULK.]

shear-plan, *s.* [SHEER-PLAN.]

shear-steel, *s.* Blister-steel, heated, rolled, and tilted to improve the quality. Several bars are welded together and drawn out. The bar is sometimes cut, faggoted, reheated, and again tilted. This may be repeated. The terms Single-shear and Double-shear indicate the extent to which the process is carried. It is named from its applicability to the manufacture of cutting-instruments, shears, knives, scythes, &c.

*** shĕard,** *s.* [SHARD.]

shĕar'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shear*, v.; *er.*]

1. One who shears.

"Kicked the shears out of the *shearer's* hand."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 473.

2. One who reaps corn. (*Scotch.*)

shĕar'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or operation of clipping or cutting with a shears or by a machine: as, the *shearing* of a sheep, the *shearing* of metallic plates, &c.

2. The proceeds of the operation of clipping by shears: as, the *shearing* of a flock.

3. A sheep that has been but once sheared; a shearling.

4. The act or operation of reaping. (*Scotch.*)

"His men were gane hame to the *shearing*, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

II. *Mining:* The making of vertical cuts at the ends of a portion of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass. [HOLING.]

shearing-machine, *s.*

1. *Woollen-manuf.:* A machine through which cloth is passed after leaving the gig-mill, to shorten the nap evenly, so as to secure a smooth surface.

2. *Mach.:* A machine for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metal.

shearing-table, *s.*

Husbandry: A bench for holding sheep while being sheared. (*Amer.*)

shĕar'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shear*, v.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A sheep that has been but once shorn.

"Disposed of several *shearlings* at from 100 to 200 guineas each."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

*** shĕar'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *shear*, and *man.*] One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

"Thy father was a plasterer;
And thou thyself a *shearman*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

*** shearn,** *s.* [SHARN.]

shĕars, *s. pl.* [SHEAR, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cutting-instrument, operating like scissors, but on a larger scale and somewhat differently shaped. In one variety the edges of the blades are bevelled, and the handles adapted for thumb and fingers respectively, instead of being duplicates. They are adapted for tailors' use. Tinmen's shears have relatively shorter jaws, and are either grasped in the hand, or one leg placed in the vice while the other is worked by hand. They are used for cutting tin-plate and sheet-metal of moderate thickness. The shears used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves by the elasticity of the metal. Garden shears and grass shears have long wooden handles to which the blades are attached at an angle of about 45°.

2. The ways or track of a lathe upon which the lathe-head, puppet-head, and rest are placed, and on which the latter is adjusted in the common lathe or slides in the traversing lathe.

* 3. The same as SHEERS (q.v.).

* 4. A wing. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 5.)

shĕar'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *shear* s., and *tail*, s.]

1. *Ornith.:* The genus Thaumastura (q.v.); brilliantly coloured Humming-birds from Central America. The Slender Sheartail (*Thaumastura enicura*) has the tail deeply forked; in Cora's Sheartail (*T. coræ*) the two central tail-feathers are double the length of the next pair, the others being regularly graduated, and the exterior pair the shortest.

2. *Entom.: Hadena dentina*, a widely-distributed British night-moth.

shĕar'-wâ-tĕr, † sheĕr'-wâ-tĕr, * shĕre'-wâ-tĕr, *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any species of the genus Puffinus (q.v.), found distributed over nearly all seas, usually at no great distance from land, to which however they only resort at the breeding season. Four Shearwaters visit the United Kingdom, but only one, *Puffinus anglorum*, the Manx Shearwater, is at all common. It is a plain-looking bird, about the size of a pigeon, black above and white beneath. Sir T. Browne (*Willughby's Ornithologia* (ed. Ray), p. 334) calls it, "a Sea-fowl which doth, as it were, *radere aquam* shear the water, from whence perhaps it has its name." Their habits appear to be the same all over the world, laying a single white egg in a hole under ground. The young are clothed with thick long down, are extremely fat, and are said to be good eating.

"A sea-fowl called a *shirewater*, somewhat billed like a cormorant, but much lesser; a strong and fierce fowl, hovering about ships when they cleanse their fish."—*Browne: On Norfolk Birds.*

shĕat, *s.* [Ger. *scheid, schaid, schaidfisch.*] (See compound.)

sheat-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name applied to any fish of the family Siluridæ (q.v.), but specifically to *Silurus glanis*, called also the Sly Silurus, with the exception of the Sturgeon, the largest European freshwater fish, and the only European member of the family. It occurs in the Rhine, and is common in Germany, Poland, Styria, the Danube, and the rivers of southern Russia. It attains a weight of from 300 to 400 lbs., and the flesh of the young fish is firm, flaky, and well-flavoured. The fat is used in dressing leather, and the air-bladder is made into gelatine. The Marquis of Bath presented two specimens to the Zoological Society of London in 1885.

"A mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board."—*Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. x.

shēath, * schethe, *s.* [A.S. *scēdh, scēdh, sceidh*; cogn. with Dut. *scheede*; Icel. *skeidhir* (fem. pl.); Dan. *skede*; Sw. *skida*; Ger. *scheide.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A case for the reception of a sword or long knife, or similar instrument; a scabbard.

"Putte thou thi sword into thy *schethe*."—*Wycliffe: John* xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs. Called also a vagina. The toothed sheaths of Equisetaceæ are formed by the coalescence of the leaves at their base.

2. *Entom.:* The wing-case of an insect.

3. *Hydr.-eng.:* A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.

*** sheath-claw,** *s.*

Zool.: The English translation of Mod. Lat. Thecadactylus (q.v.).

sheath-winged, *a.* Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous.

"Vaginipennous or *sheath-winged* insects, as beetles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

*** shēath,** *v.t.* [SHEATHE, *v.*]

shēath'-bill, *s.* [Eng. *sheath*, s., and *bill* (1), *s.*] Named by Pennant, in 1781, from the fixed horny sheath inclosing the base of the bill; this sheath is almost level in *Chionis alba*, but rises in front in *C. minor* like the pommel of a saddle.]

Ornith.: The genus Chionis, made known by the naturalists of Cook's second voyage, a specimen of *Chionis alba* having been met with on New-Year Island, on Dec. 31, 1774. It resembles a pigeon in size and general appearance; plumage pure white; bill yellow at base [see def.], passing into pink at tip; round the eyes the skin is bare, and dotted with cream-coloured papillæ; legs bluish-gray. In the Falkland Islands it is called the Kelp-pigeon. Another species was discriminated in 1842 by Dr. Hartlaub; it is smaller than *C. alba*, with similar plumage, but having the bill and bare skin of the face black and the legs much darker. The sealers of Kerguelen Land call it the Sore-eyed Pigeon, from its prominent fleshy orbit.

shēathe, * shēath * shethe, *v.t.* [SHEATH, *s.*]

1. To put up into a sheath or scabbard; to inclose, cover, or hide in a sheath or case, or as with a sheath or case.

"He who hath drawn his sword against his prince, ought to throw away the scabbard, never to think of *sheathing* it again."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 110.

2. To inclose or cover up with a defensive covering.

"Many a bosom, *sheathed* in brass,
Strew'd the earth like broken glass."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 22.

3. To protect by a casing or covering; to case or cover as with boards, metal, &c.

"Iron ships may be *sheathed* with copper or alloy by attaching to the iron skin a complete wooden surface to hold the sheathing-nails."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

4. To cover up, to hide.

"Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 397.

* 5. To take away sharpness or acridity from; to obviate the acridity of; to blunt, to obtund.

"Other substances, opposite in acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts; as pease and beans."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ *To sheathe the sword:* To make peace, to put an end to war or enmity. [HATCHET, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

shēathed, *pa. par. & a.* [SHEATHE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Put into a sheath; inclosed in or covered with a sheath or case.

"All *sheathed* he was in armour bright."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 17.

II. *Bot.* (*Of a stem, &c.*): Embraced by a sheath.

shēath'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sheath(e)*; *-er.*] One who sheathes.

shēath'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHEATHE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who sheathes.

2. That which sheathes or covers: specif., in shipbuilding, a covering, usually thin plates of copper or an alloy containing copper, to protect the bottom of a wooden ship from worms. Lead was used for the purpose nearly two thousand years ago.

sheathing-nail, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* A nail, in size 6d. to 8d., used to nail on sheathing for shingling or slating.

2. *Naut.:* A cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin, used for nailing on the metallic sheathing of vessels. They are flat and polished on the head, countersunk beneath.

sheathing-paper, *s.* A large and coarse paper made for an inner lining of the metallic sheathing of vessels.

shēath'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sheath*; *-less.*] Without a sheath or covering; drawn from the sheath; unsheathed.

"A thousand swords had *sheathless* shone,
And made her quarrel all their own."
Byron: Parisina, x.

*** shēath'-ў, * sheath-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *sheath*; *-y.*] Forming or resembling a sheath or case.

"The short and *sheathy* cases on their backs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

shēave, *s.* [Dut. *schiif* = a slice, a disc, a quoit, a wheel; Dan. *skive;* Sw. *skifva* = a slice, a disc; Prov. Eng. *shive* = a slice.]

1. The grooved wheel in the shell of a block or pulley over which the rope runs. In wooden blocks, it is generally of lignum-vitæ, and has a brass bushing, called a coak, which runs on the pin.

2. *Locksmith.:* A sliding scutcheon for coveriug a keyhole.

sheave-hole, *s.*

Naut.: A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

* **shēave,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sheaves,* pl. of *sheaf* (q.v.).] To bring together into sheaves; to collect and bind in a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect or bring together.

* **shēaved,** *a.* [SHEAVE.] Made of straw.

shĕb'-an-dĕr, *s.* [Hind. *shahbander.*] A harbor-master. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

shē-băng', *s.* A store, a saloon, a loafing place. Hence, the whole contents of such a place; and by further extension, the whole of any concern, business, or thing.

shĕ-beēn', *s.* [Irish.] A low public-house; an unlicensed house of a low character where exciseable liquors are sold.

shĕ-beēn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen; -er.*] One who keeps a shebeen.

shĕ-beēn'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen; -ing.*] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen.

shĕ-chī'-nạh, shĕ-kī'-nạh, *s.* [East Aramæan שְׁכִינָה (*shekhinah*) = the majesty of God, the presence of God's Holy Spirit, from שְׁכַן (*shekhan*), שָׁכַן (*shakhan* = to rest.] A word not in the Old Testament, but used by the later Jews, and from them borrowed by the Christians technically to describe the visible presence of Jehovah above the mercy-seat and between the cherubim in the tabernacle and Solomon's temple, but absent from that built under Zerubbabel [MERCY-SEAT] (Exod. xxv. 8, Psalm lxxx. 1, &c.), though it was expected to be restored when the Messiah came (Hag. ii. 7, 9, Mal. iii. 1). The shechinah is associated with glory (Num. xiv. 10; xvi. 19, 42), which again is sometimes described as "the angel of the Lord" (Exod. xiv. 19).

* **shĕck'-lạ-tŏn,** *s.* [CICLATOUN.]

shĕd, * **shead,** * **schede** (pa. t. * *shadde, shed,* * *shedde,* pa. par. * *shad, shed*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sceádan, scadan* (p. t. *scéd, scead,* pa. par. *scéden, scáden*); cogn. with Ger. *scheiden;* Goth. *skaidan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To separate, to divide.

"He salle *sched* vs o sonder."
Robert de Brunne, p. 174.

2. To cause or suffer to flow out; to pour out; to let fall. (Said especially of blood or tears.)

"For he, to-day, that *sheds* his blood with me,
Shall be my brother." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iv. 3.

3. To throw off; to cause to flow off without penetrating: as, A roof *sheds* rain-water.

4. To cast off; to throw off, as a covering.

"Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **5.** To emit; to give or pour out; to diffuse.

"Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray,
And fiercely *shed* intolerable day."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* **6.** To sprinkle, to intersperse: as, hair *shed* with gray.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To fall; to be poured out.

"But swiche a rain doun from the welken *shadde*
That slow the fire, and made to him escape."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,649.

2. To let fall or cast off seed, a covering, &c.

"The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 439.

shĕd (1), *s.* [SHED, *v.*]

1. A division, a parting: as, the *shed* of the hair.

2. The act of shedding, pouring out, or causing to flow; only in composition, as blood*shed.*

* **3.** The slope of a hill. [WATERSHED.]

shed-line, *s.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of the watershed.

shĕd (2), *s.* [Another form of *shade* (q.v.).]

1. A lean-to frame building of one story; a slight or temporary building; a penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a hovel, a hut.

"The people living on the ridges of the hills in a kind of *shed* very slightly built."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.: as, a railway *shed,* a *shed* on a wharf.

3. The space between the upper and lower warps, forming a raceway for the shuttle.

shed-fork, *s.* A pitchfork. (*Prov.*)

shed-roof, *s.* A lean-to; the simplest kind of roof, having but one inclined side.

shĕd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shed,* v.; *-er.*] One who sheds or spills.

"A *shedder* of blood shall surely die."—*Ezek.* xviii. 10.

shĕd'-dĭng (1), *s.* [SHED, *v.*]

1. The act of one who sheds; a pouring out; a casting off.

2. That which is shed or cast off.

3. A division.

"We got out to that *shedding* of the roads."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton,* ch. xxix.

shĕd'-dĭng (2), *s.* [Eng. *shed* (2), s.; *-ing.*] A collection of sheds; a shed.

"Comfortably housed under canvas *shedding.*"—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

sheēl, *v.t.* [SHEAL, *v.*]

sheēl, *s.* [SHEAL (2), *s.*]

sheēl'-ĭng, *s.* [SHEALING.]

sheēl-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHEEL, *v.*]

sheeling-hill, *s.* Rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed. (*Scotch.*)

"Whatever dispensation of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the *sheeling-hill.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. vii.

sheēn, * **shene,** * **sheene,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *scéne, sceóne, scíóne, scýne* = fair; cogn. with O. S. *sconí;* Dut. *schoon;* Ger. *schön;* Goth. *shauns.* Allied to *show,* not to *shine.*]

A. *As adj.:* Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"And now they never meet in grove, or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

B. *As subst.:* Brightness, splendour, glitter.

"The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee."
Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.

* **sheēn'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sheen; -ly.*] Brightly, brilliantly. (*Browning.*)

sheēn'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *sheen; -y.*] Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"[We] skim the *sheeny* wave."
Blackie: Highlands & Islands, p. 74.

sheēp, * **scheep,** * **schep,** * **schepe,** *s.* [A.S. *sceáp, scép* (sing. and pl.); cogn. with Dut. *schaap* = a sheep, a simpleton; Ger. *schaf;* O. H. Ger. *scáf.* Origin generally referred to Pol. *skop;* Bohem. *skopec* = a wether, a castrated sheep (whence Pol. *skopowinia* = mutton), from *skopiti* = to castrate; cf. Ital. *castrato* = mutton.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II.**

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Used in contempt for a silly, bashful fellow.

(2) (*Pl.*): God's people, as being under the government and care of Christ, the Good Shepherd. (*John* x. 11.)

*(3) A congregation, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor; a flock.

II. *Zool.:* The genus Ovis (q.v.), or any individual of that genus, particularly *Ovis aries,* the Common Sheep, or any of its numerous breeds. Sheep form a small group of Cavicorn Ruminants, characterized by their thick, heavy, transversely-ridged horns, curved spirally outwards, and by their peculiar physiognomy, quite distinct from that of their nearest allies. They have been known and domesticated from remote antiquity, and it is now almost impossible to ascertain the ancestral stock from which they are descended; probably they have a mixed origin from several wild species, and were introduced into Europe in prehistoric times. Wild sheep are essentially mountainous; they have their head-quarters in Asia, with species in Africa and North America. They are gregarious, and this character is retained in the domesticated state. The male of the sheep is called a ram, and the female a ewe; the former often exhibits great pugnacity, rushing straight at a foe, and butting with its strongly-armed forehead. The sheep is one of the most profitable domestic animals, nearly every part serving some useful purpose; the fleece yields wool, the flesh is used for food, the skin is made into leather for bookbinding and gloves, or into parchment, and the intestines into strings for musical instruments. [CATGUT.] The milk was formerly much used, as it is still in some countries; and cheese is made from it on the continent. The disposition of the sheep is patient and peaceable, its constitution is sufficiently hardy to endure extremes of temperature, it thrives on a variety of pastures, and sheep-farming, both for the production of wool and mutton, is an important industry in all agricultural countries. The ewe generally brings forth one lamb, frequently twins, sometimes three, at a birth. The lambing season is generally in early spring, but sometimes late in the winter, in order to furnish young lambs to the market. In Great Britain the breeds of sheep are numerous: the Dishley, or Improved Leicesters, are in high repute for weight of carcase and fattening qualities. The Lincoln, the Cotswold, the Teeswater, and Romney Marsh are heavy breeds, exceeding the Leicester in quantity of wool and hardiness of constitution; the Short-wooled Southdowns have a close-set fleece of fine wool, and their mutton is of superior quality. They were first bred on the chalky downs in the south of England, and have since spread all over the country; in Hampshire, Shropshire, and Dorsetshire local breeds replace the Southdowns. The Black-faced, the Cheviot, and the Welsh sheep are mountain breeds; the Cheviot are the least hardy of the three, but they all yield excellent mutton. The Iceland sheep have three, four, and sometimes five horns; the Broad-tailed sheep of Asia have the tail so loaded with fat on each side as to weigh seventy or eighty pounds. As the tail is considered a great delicacy, the shepherd sometimes protects it from being injured by dragging on the ground by attaching to it a small board on rough wheels. The Fat-rumped sheep of Southern Tartary has a similar development of fat on the rump. The Wallachian sheep is noted for the size of its horns; and the Astracan and Circassian sheep yield the fur known as Astracan (q.v.). Among the wool-producing breeds one of the most important is the Merino (q.v.). This breed has been so widely raised in the United States that now 95 per cent. of our sheep are mainly of Merino origin, though not all of pure breed. No important breed of native origin exists in this country, but the finer English breeds have been imported.

sheep-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Lentago; a small American tree, with flat cymes of white flowers and edible fruit.

* **sheep-bite,** *v.i.* To nibble like a sheep; hence, fig., to practise petty thefts.

"Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you; show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* v.

* **sheep-biter,** *s.* A petty thief; a surly, morose fellow.

"Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheep-biter* come to some notable shame?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 3.

sheep-dip, *s.* A sheep-wash (q.v.).

sheep-dog, *s.* A shepherd's dog; a collie (q.v.). [SHEPHERD'S DOG.]

sheep-faced, *a.* Sheepish, bashful.

sheep-farm, *s.* A sheep-run (q.v.).

sheep-farmer, *s.* The proprietor or tenant of a sheep-farm; one who breeds sheep for the market or for their wool.

"Wool is the chief object of the Australian *sheep-farmer.*"—*Chambers' Cyclop.,* viii. 662.

sheep-farming, *s.* The act or occupation of breeding sheep for the market or for the sake of their wool.

"The great object of *sheep-farming* in Britain at this time was the production of wool."—*Chambers' Cyclop.,* viii. 662.

* **sheep-headed,** *a.* Dull, stupid, silly; simple-minded.

sheep-holder, *s.* A cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn. (*Amer.*)

sheep-laurel, *s.*
Bot.: Kalmia augustifolia. [KALMIA.]

sheep-louse, *s.* The same as SHEEP-TICK, 2 (q.v.).

sheep-market, *s.* A place where sheep are sold.

sheep-master, *s.* An owner of sheep; a flock-master.

sheep-pen, *s.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

* **sheep-pick,** *s.* A kind of hay-fork.

sheep-pox, *s.*
Anim. Pathol.: Variola ovina; a disease in sheep, akin to, but not identical with, small-pox in man. In June, 1862, it was very fatal at Allington, in Wiltshire, till Professor Simonds successfully treated it by inoculation.

sheep-rack, *s.* A portable iron rack for containing food for sheep.

* **sheep-reeve,** *s.* A shepherd. (*Paston Letters*, i. 175.)

sheep-run, *s.* A large tract of country for pasturing sheep. (Originally Australian.)
"The leaseholder of a *sheep-run.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

sheep-shank, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The shank or leg of a sheep.
2. *Naut.:* A peculiar mode of taking up the slack of a rope and shortening it temporarily. The rope is doubled in three parts, a hitch is taken over each bight with the standing part and jammed taut.
¶ *To think one's self nae sheep-shank:* To be conceited. (*Scotch.*)
"I doubt na', frien', *y'll think ye're nae sheep-shank,* Ance ye were streekit o'er frae bank to bank."
Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.

sheep-shearer, *s.* One who shears or clips the wool from sheep.

sheep-shearing, *s.*
1. The act of shearing sheep.
2. The time when sheep are shorn; also a feast or festival made on that occasion.
¶ Used also adjectively, as in the example.
"Our *sheep-shearing* feast."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

sheep-silver, *s.*
1. *Feud. Law:* A sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be relieved from service of washing the lord's sheep.
2. A popular name for mica. (*Scotch.*)

sheep-skin, *s.*
1. *Lit.:* The skin of a sheep, either made into parchment, for which it is often used as a synonym, or tanned. When subjected to the latter process, it is in demand for many of the commoner uses of leather—shoe-binding, bookbinding, and wash-leather.
"But the destruction of mere paper and *sheep-skin* would not satisfy the bigots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.
2. *Fig.:* A diploma; so called from being originally written or engrossed on parchment, prepared from the skin of a sheep.

sheep-split, *s.* The divided skin of a sheep; one half is a thin skin, and the other a split.

sheep-stealer, *s.* One who steals sheep.

sheep-stealing, *s.* The act of stealing sheep. It is a felony.

sheep-tick, *s.*
Entomology:
1. [MELOPHAGUS].
2. A louse, *Trichocephalus sphærocephalus*, parasitic upon sheep.

sheep-walk, *s.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of land for pasturing sheep, of less extent than a sheep-run (q.v.).
"*Sheep-walks* populous with bleating lambs."
Cowper: Task, vi. 111.

sheep-walker, *s.* One who holds or keeps a sheep-walk.
"The *sheep-walkers* of Taranaki will find it to their interest to dispose of their produce by way of Auckland."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

sheep-wash, *s.* A preparation used to wash sheep, either to free them from vermin, or to preserve the wool.

* **sheep-whistling,** *a.* Whistling after sheep; tending sheep. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

sheep's bane, *s.*
Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris.

sheep's beard, *s.*
Bot.: Arnopogon; a genus of Composites, from the south of Europe. Three are cultivated in British gardens.

sheep's bit, sheep's bit scabious, *s.* [SHEEP'S SCABIOUS.]

sheep's eye, *s.* A modest, bashful, or diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer.
¶ *To cast a sheep's eye:* To direct a wishful or leering look. (Usually of a bashful lover.)

sheep's head, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The head of a sheep.
2. *Bot.: Rhodymenia palmata.* (*Scotch.*)
3. *Ichthyology:*
(1) *Sargus ovis*, an important food-fish, which occurs abundantly on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. It attains a length of about thirty inches and a weight of fifteen pounds, and feeds on shell-fish, detaching them from the rocks with its incisors and crushing them with its powerful molar teeth. The head has a distant resemblance to that of a sheep.
(2) *Corvina oscula*, a freshwater Sciænoid, of little value for the table.

sheep's scabious, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Jasione (q.v.).

sheep's sorrel, *s.*
Bot.: Rumex acetosella.

sheep'-cŏt, sheep'-cōte, *s.* [Eng. *sheep*, and *cot* or *cote.*]
1. A small inclosure for sheep; a sheep-pen.
"But cottage, herd, or *sheepcote*, none He saw."
Milton: P. R., ii. 287.
* 2. The cottage of a shepherd. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.)

sheep'-fōld, *s.* [Eng. *sheep*, and *fold*, s.] A fold or pen for sheep.
"There, by the *sheepfold*, sometimes was he seen."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **sheep'-hook,** *s.* [Eng. *sheep*, and *hook.*] A shepherd's crook.
"Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheephook!*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

sheep'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sheep*; *-ish.*]
* 1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to sheep.
2. *Fig.:* Like a sheep; bashful, diffident; timid to excess; meanly diffident.
"Two or three *sheepish* young men slouched awkwardly on the platform."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1886.

sheep'-ĭsh-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *sheepish*; *-ly.*] In a sheepish manner; bashfully; over modestly or diffidently.
"Billy, my dear, how *sheepishly* you look!"
Pope: Wife of Bath, 183.

sheep'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sheepish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive timidity or diffidence.
"*Sheepishness* and ignorance of the world, the faults imputed to a private education."—*Locke: On Education*, § 69.

* **sheep'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *sheep*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish.

sheër, * scheere, * shēre, *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *skærr* = bright, clear; Dan. *skær;* allied to Icel. *skírr* = clear, bright; A.S. *scír;* Goth. *skeirs;* Ger. *schier.*]
A. *As adjective:*
* 1. Bright, shining.
"The *shere* sonne." *Lydgate: Storie of Thebes*, i.
* 2. Pure, unmixed.
"They had scarcely sunk through the uppermost course of sand above, when they might see small sources to boil up, at the first troubled, but afterwards they began to yield *sheer* and clear water in great abundance."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,191.
* 3. Being only what it seems or pretends to be; unmingled, simple, mere, pure, down-right: as, *sheer* nonsense.
4. Applied to very thin fabrics of cotton or muslin.
5. Straight up and down; perpendicular, precipitous.
"Perched on its flat-topped rock of sandstone and basalt, naturally *sheer* in some places."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.
B. *As adv.:* Clean, quite, completely, right, at once.
"Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts, Or torn up *sheer.*" *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 419.

sheër (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

sheër (2), *v.i.* [Dut. *scheren* = to shear, . . . to withdraw or go away.]
Naut.: To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside: as, A ship *sheers* from her course.
¶ (1) *To sheer alongside:* To come gently alongside any object.
(2) *To sheer off:* To turn or move aside to a distance; to move off; to go away.
(3) *To sheer up:* To turn and approach to a place or ship.

sheër, *s.* [SHEER (2), *v.*]
1. *Shipbuilding:*
(1) The upward curvature of the lines of a vessel toward the bow and stern. Sharp vessels generally have more than full-built ones; small vessels more than large ones; and merchantmen more than men-of-war. When the deck is perfectly flush from stem to stern, a vessel is said to have a straight sheer.
(2) The after-strake of a vessel.
2. *Naut.:* The position of a ship riding at single anchor with the anchor ahead. When riding at short scope of cable, when she swings at right angles to the cable, exposing a larger surface to the wind or current, and causing the anchor to drag, she is said to break her sheer.
¶ (1) *To quicken the sheer:*
Shipbuild.: To shorten the radius which strikes out the curve.
(2) *To straighten the sheer:*
Shipbuild.: To lengthen the radius.

sheer-batten, *s.*
1. *Shipbuild.:* A strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to those planks being bolted on.
2. *Naut.:* A horizontal batten seized to the shrouds above the dead-eyes to keep the latter from turning.

sheer-boom, *s.*
Lumbering: A boom in a stream to catch logs and direct them towards a log-pond. [BOOM (2), *s.*, III.]

sheer-draught, sheer-draft, *s.*
Shipbuild.: The same as SHEER-PLAN (q.v.).

* **sheer-hook,** *s.* [SHEAR-HOOK.]

sheer-hulk, *s.*
Naut.: An old vessel fitted with sheers for taking out and putting in masts of vessels. [SHEERS.]

sheer-lashing, *s.*
Naut.: The mode of lashing together the legs of the sheer at the cross. The middle of the rope is passed around the cross, the ends passed up and down respectively, then returned on their own parts and lashed together.

sheer-line, *s.*
1. *Shipbuild.:* The line of the deck at the side of the ship.
2. *Mil.:* The stretched hawser of a flying bridge along which the boat passes.

sheer-mast, *s.*
Naut.: A mast formed of a pair of spars, between which the yard of the sail is slung.

sheer-mould, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A long, thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

sheer-plan, *s.*
Shipbuild.: The plan of elevation of a ship, whereon is described the outboard works, as the wales, shear-rails, ports, drifts, heads, quarters, post, and stem, &c., the hang of each deck inside, the water-lines, &c.

sheer-rail, *s.*
Shipwright.: A rail surrounding a ship on the outside, under the gunwale. Also called a Waist-rail.

sheer-strake, *s.*
Shipbuild.: The strake under the gunwale in the top side.

* **sheër'-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sheer*, a.; *-ly.*] At once, quite, completely, sheer. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, v. 1.)

sheërs, *shëars, *s. pl.* [The same word as *shear*, s., and so called from the resemblance to a pair of shears.]

Naut.: An apparatus consisting of two masts, or legs, secured together at the top, and provided with ropes or chains and pulleys; used principally for masting or dismantling ships, hoisting in and taking out boilers, &c. The legs are separated at their feet to form an extended base, and are lashed together at their upper ends, to which the guy-ropes and tackle are attached. The sheers have one motion on the steps describing an arc, and are inclined from the perpendicular to a greater or less extent as required, by slacking or hauling on the guy-rope or fall of the sheer-tackle. Temporary sheers are made of two spars lashed together at the top and sustained by guys. Permanent sheers are sloped together at top and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. They are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on a shear-hulk (q.v).

SHEERS.

†sheër'-wâ-tĕr, *s.* [SHEARWATER.]

sheēt, *sheete, *schete, *shete, *s.* [A.S. *scēte, scȳte* = a sheet, original meaning = a projection, being allied to *sceát* = a corner, a nook of ground, a fold of a garment, from *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.).; cf. A.S. *sceáta* = the foot of a sail; Icel. *skaut* = a sheet, a corner of a square cloth, sheet, or rope attached to a sail; Dut. *schoot* = a shoot, sprig, bosom, lap; Sw. *skot* = the sheet of a sail.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large, broad, and thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, glass, iron, &c.; specifically—

(1) A broad and large piece of cloth, as of linen or cotton, used as part of the furniture of a bed.

"O'er the blanched *sheet* her raven hair
Lies in disordered streams."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, ii.

(2) A broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages. Sheets of paper are of various sizes; as royal, demy, foolscap, &c. [PAPER.]

"A *sheet* of blank paper that must have this new imprimatur clapt upon it."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 445.

(3) (*Pl.*): A book or pamphlet.

"To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer."—*Waterland.*

(4) A sail.

2. Anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface.

"Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
I never remember to have heard."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

II. *Naut.:* A rope attached to the clew of a sail in order to extend it. Lower square sails, or courses, have another rope, the tack (q.v.).

¶ (1) *A sheet in the wind:* Slightly intoxicated; somewhat tipsy. (*Colloq. & slang.*)

(2) *In sheets:*

Print.: Lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded but not bound. (Said especially of printed pages.)

sheet-anchor, *shoot-anchor, *s.* [Orig. and properly *shoot-anchor*, *i.e.*, an anchor to be shot out or lowered in case of great danger.]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The largest anchor of a ship, let go in cases of extreme danger.

2. *Fig.:* The chief support; the last refuge or resort for safety.

"This saying they make their *shoot-anchor*."—*Cranmer: Answer to Gardiner*, p. 117.

sheet-bend, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A double hitch, formed by laying the bight of one rope over that of another, passing its two parts under the two parts of the other, and upward through its bight crosswise and overlaying it.

2. The strongest cable on board ship; bent to the sheet-anchor.

sheet-cable, *s.*

Naut.: The cable attached to the sheet-anchor; the strongest and best cable in the ship.

sheet-copper, *s.* Copper in broad, thin plates.

sheet-glass, *s.* A kind of crown-glass, formed first into an elongated spheroidal form, and then swung around in a vertical circle and reheated two or three times, until the end not attached flies open, and the glass assumes the form of a hollow cylinder. The cylinders are cut longitudinally with a diamond, and placed in a furnace, where they open out into sheets under the influence of heat. Glass made in this way is also known as cylinder, broad, spread, or German glass.

sheet-iron, *s.* Iron in broad, thin plates.

sheet-lead, *s.* Lead formed in broad, thin plates.

sheet-lightning, *s.*

Elect. & Meteor.: Lightning which, not being compressed by a dense atmosphere, is free to expand into a sheet of flame. [LIGHTNING, II.]

sheet-pile, *s.* The same as SHEETING-PILE (q.v.).

***sheēt,** *v.t.* [SHEET, *s.*]

1. To furnish with a sheet or sheets.

2. To cover or wrap in a sheet; to shroud.

"Where damps hang mould'ring on the ivied wall,
And *sheeted* ghosts drink up the midnight dew."
Smollett: Love Elegy.

3. To cover, as with a sheet; to shroud.

"Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The barks of trees thou brows'd."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

***sheēt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *sheet*; *-ed.*]

1. Shrouded or wrapped in a sheet. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.)

2. Formed into or resembling a sheet.

"Blasts from Niffelheim
Lifted the *sheeted* mists."
Longfellow: Tegner's Drapa.

***sheēt'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *sheet*; *-en.*] Made of sheeting. (*Davies: Paper's Complaint*, 250.)

sheēt'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *sheet*; *-ful(l).*] As much as a sheet will hold; enough to fill a sheet.

sheēt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sheet*; *-ing.*]

1. *Fabric:* Common calico, bleached or unbleached. Sometimes made of double width for sheets.

"Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, *sheeting* in a third, fine wearing linen in a fourth, coarse in a fifth."—*Berkeley: The Querist*, § 522.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* A lining of timber or metal for protection of a river-bank. Timber is the usual material, and consists of sheet-piles or of guide piles and planking, fortified by anchoring to the bank in the rear.

3. *Tobacco:* The act or process of laying the leaves flat to be piled in books.

4. *Wool-man.:* A form of batting; a process of bringing the fibre into an even sheet.

sheeting-pile, sheet-pile, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A plank, tongued and grooved, driven between two principal piles, to shut out the water. The exterior piles of a coffer-dam or other structure, serving to sustain a filling in of earth, masonry, or other material.

***sheēt'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sheet*; *-y.*] Forming a sheet or broad expanse; broad.

"Were the Niagara thus broken, at least if some considerable parts of it were not left broad and *sheety*, it might be a grand scene of confusion."—*Gilpin: Tour to the Lakes*, vol. i., § 3.

***shefe,** *s.* [SHEAF, *s.*]

shēik, shēikh, *s.* [Arab. *shêikh* = an elder, a chief.] The head of a Bedouin family of importance with its retainers, or of a clan or tribe. He is sovereign within the portion of the desert occupied or traversed by his people, but, if too despotic, can be kept within bounds by the knowledge that a portion of his clan may transfer its allegiance to some other sheik. When war exists, the sheiks of a region confederate together and choose one of their number as a sheik or chief. The position of Abraham with his allies, Aner and Eshcol of Mamre, much resembled that of an Arab sheik with his confederates (Gen. xiv. 13, 14). When a traveller passes through the territories of a sheik he pays for guidance and safe conduct, a process which requires repetition whenever the petty dominions of some new sheik are reached.

sheik-ul-islam, *s.* The highest Mahammadan ecclesiastical functionary in Turkey, in whom the primacy is vested.

shēll, shēll'-ĭng, *s.* [SHEAL, SHEALING.]

shēll'-drāke, *s.* [SHELDRAKE.]

shē-kăr'-rȳ, *s.* [SHIKAREE.]

shĕk'-ęl, *s.* [Heb. שֶׁקֶל (*shêqel*) (see def.), from שָׁקַל (*shaqal*) = to weigh, to weigh out.]

1. *Hebrew weights:* The fundamental weight in the Hebrew scale. It is believed to have weighed 8·78 drs. avoirdupois, 10 dwt. troy. Half a shekel was called a bekah, which was divided into ten gerahs. Three hundred shekels constituted a talent.

2. *Hebrew money:* A coin, believed to have been worth 2s. 3·37d., or 54·74 American cents, but money was then, perhaps, ten times as valuable as now. Shekels of the Maccabee period still exist. In shekels of three years, struck under Simon Maccabæus, the obverse has a vase, over which are the Hebrew letters aleph, shin with a beth, and shin with a gimel; the reverse, a twig with three buds and an inscription, Jerusalem Kedushah, or Hakedushah (Jerusalem the Holy). The character is the Samaritan. Other so-called shekels in the square Hebrew letters are considered forgeries.

shē-kī'-nąh, *s.* [SHECHINAH.]

shĕld, *s. & a.* [A.S. *scyld, scild.*]

* **A.** *As subst.:* A shield.

B. *As adj.:* Speckled, flecked, piebald. (*Prov.*)

sheld-duck, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Shelduck (q.v.).

2. *Mergus serrator*, the Red-breasted Merganser.

"In Ireland this species is more or less common in winter . . . being generally known to the fishermen and fowlers by the name of *Sheld-ducks*, and, occasionally as Spear-Wigeon, on account of the sharp-serrated bill."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 495.

shĕld'-ăf-le, shĕld'-ăp-le (le as ęl), *s.* [SHELD, *a.*] The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

***shĕlde,** *s.* [SHIELD, *s.*] A French crown, so called from having the figure of a shield on one side.

shĕl'-drāke, *s.* [From East Anglian *sheld* = parti-coloured (*Ray: Eng. Words*, p. 74); the Old Norse name was *skjöldungr*, from *skjöldr* = (1) a patch, (2) a piebald horse. Some make *skjöldr* = a shield, and refer it to the shield-like patch on the breast of the bird, thus accounting for the English form *shieldrake.*]

Ornith.: Tadorna cornuta (or *vulpanser*) of modern ornithologists; *Anas tadorna* (Linn.). It is somewhat larger than an ordinary duck, with a fleshy protuberance at the base of the bill, whence its specific name. It is a very handsome bird; head and upper neck dark glossy green, broad white collar, below which a broader band of bright bay extends from the back across the breast; outer scapulars, primaries, a median abdominal stripe, and a bar on tip of middle tail-quills black; inner secondaries and lower tail-coverts gray; speculum rich bronze-green; rest of plumage white. The female is smaller, and less brilliantly coloured. It frequents sandy coasts in Britain, Europe, North Africa, ranging across Asia to Japan; nesting under cover, usually in a rabbit-hole. The Ruddy Sheldrake (*Tadorna casarca*) sometimes strays to the British Islands, but is a native of Barbary, south-eastern Europe, and central Asia. Its colour is an almost uniform bay, the male with a black ring round the neck. The Common Sheldrake breeds freely in captivity, crossing readily with other species, and the offspring show a remarkable tendency to reversion.

***shĕld'-trōme, *sheld-trume, *shel-trome, *shel-trone, *shel-troun, *shel-trun, *schil-trum,** *s.* [A.S. *scild-truma* = a shield-troop, from *scild* = a shield, and *truma* = a troop of men.] A body of troops used to protect anything; a guard, a squadron.

shĕl'-dŭck, *s.* [SHELDRAKE.]

Ornith.: The female of the Sheldrake (q.v.).

shĕlf, *schelfe, *shelfe, *s.* [A.S. *scylfe* = a plank or shelf, cogn. with Low Ger. *schelfe* = a shelf, *schelfern* = to scale off, to peel; cf. Dut. *schelfe* = a shell; Ger. *schelfe* = a husk, a paring, a shell; Icel. *skjálf* = a shelf.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ledge for holding articles secured to a wall, &c.; a board or platform of boards secured horizontally to a wall, &c., or on a frame apart, to hold vessels, books, or the like; a ledge.

"These *shelves* admit not any modern book."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 140.

2. A projecting layer of rock; a stratum lying horizontally.

* 3. A rock or ledge of rocks rendering the water shallow; a shoal, a sandbank. [In this sense there is a confusion with *shelve*, 2.]

"Sure of his pilot's loss, he takes himself
The helm, and steers aloof, and shuns the *shelf*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 1,122.

II. *Shipbuild.:* An inner timber following the sheer of the vessel and bolted to the inner side of the ribs to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams.

¶ *To lay* (or *put*) *on the shelf:* To put aside as out of use, or date, or unfit for further service.

* **shĕlf,** *v.t.* [SHELF, *s.*] To put or lay on a shelf; to shelve.

* **shĕlf'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *shelf*; *-y.*]

1. Full of or abounding with sandbanks or rocks rising nearly to the surface, and so rendering navigation dangerous.

"Glides by the syrens' cliffs, a *shelfy* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 1,125.

2. Full of strata of rock; having rocky ledges cropping up.

"The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them: and in some so *shelfy*, that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

shĕll, * **schelle,** * **shelle,** *s.* [A.S. *scell*, *scyll*; cogn. with Dut. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth. *skalja* = a tile. Allied to *scale* (1), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hard outside covering of anything, especially that which serves as the covering of certain fruits and animals: as—

(1) The outside or covering of a nut.

(2) In the same sense as II. 8.

"These [torches] being laid aside, *shells* of fishes succeeded, which they sounded in the manner of trumpets."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

(3) The covering or outside layer of an egg.

"Think him as a serpent's egg . . .
And kill him in the *shell*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. Any framework or exterior structure, regarded as not being completed or filled in; a carcase.

"The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Any slight hollow structure or vessel, incapable of sustaining rough usage.

4. A coarse kind of coffin; or a thin interior coffin inclosed by the more substantial one

5. The exterior plates of a steam-boiler.

6. In the same sense as II. 5.

* 7. A musical instrument, such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to the classic legend, of strings stretched across a tortoise-shell.

"The hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke so sweetly, and so well."
Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.

* 8. Outward show without inward substance or reality.

"So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-consecrated."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

9. A name given to one of the forms at several public schools.

10. A shell-jacket.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Calico-work:* An engraved copper roller used in calico printing.

† 2. *Entom.:* An elytron (q.v.).

"Converted into cases or *shells* (elytra)."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Insects* (1840), p. 81.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The wooden outer portion or casing of a block, which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin, which is the axis of the sheave or sheaves.

(2) A kind of thimble dead-eye block employed in joining the ends of two ropes.

4. *Optics:* A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground. The glasses are attached to the face of a runner, which is worked around with a circular swinging stroke, so as not to wear either the glasses or the shell into ridges.

5. *Ordn.:* A hollow projectile containing a bursting-charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse. Invented at Venlo, 1495; used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, 1522. Shells are usually made of cast-iron, and for mortars and smooth-bore cannon are spherical; but for rifled guns they are, with the exception of Whitworth's and a few others, cylindrical and have a conoidal point. Palliser shells are made of "chilled" cast iron, and are much harder. Shells are caused to take the grooves in a rifled gun; to receive a rotary motion, by means of studs, as in the French and early Woolwich and Armstrong systems; by a leaden casing, as in many of Armstrong's first guns, and, more recently, by means of a disc or ring, the sabot, which is expanded in the act of firing. Hardened steel shells of from six to thirteen-inch caliber, now being made for the United States Government, will penetrate several inches of Harveyized armor plate without crumbling or showing serious abrasion.

6. *Ornith.:* [EGG-SHELL].

7. *Weaving:* The bars of the lay, which are grooved to receive the reed.

8. *Zool.:* A calcareous defence for the soft and vulnerable bodies of the various animals, specif., of the Moliusca. The relation of the shell to the breathing-organ is so close that Mr. S. P. Woodward regarded the former as a pneumoskeleton, essentially a calcified portion of the mantle, with the breathing organ as the most specialised part. So many molluscs have shells that the whole sub-kingdom has been called Testacea, or popularly "shell-fish;" but some are without shells, while the great Crustaceous sub-class of the Entomostraca possess them, and the fossil bivalve, hingeless shell of the Crustaceous genus Estheria was long mistaken for the hinged shell of Posidonomya, a true mollusc. Shells are said to be external when the animal is contained in them, and internal when they are concealed in the mantle. In form, the shells of molluscs may be univalves or bivalves. Formerly there was a category also of multivalves, including the cirripedes; but these are now classed with the crustacea. Shells are composed of carbonate of lime with a little animal matter. The former is derived from the food. In structure they may be fibrous, laminated, horny, or glossy and translucent; in lustre they may be dull, porcellanous, or nacreous. The shell is formed by the mantle. The more it is exposed to light the brighter it is. [For their geological value see Fossil.] The distribution of sea-shells in the ocean is easily accounted for: freshwater shells, in Darwin's view, are transferred to new regions by adhering, as young ones often do, to the feet of water-birds. The means for dispersing land-shells are less effective, and in fact they are often confined to single islands or similar limited areas. [CARAPACE, ECHINODERMATA, FORAMINIFERA. TEST, TORTOISESHELL, &c.]

shell-auger, *s.* A pump-bit (q.v.).

shell-bark, *s.*

Bot.: Carya alba. [SHAG-BARK, HICKORY.] Thick Shell-bark Hickory is *Carya sulcata.*

shell-binder, *s.*

Zool.: Terebella conchilega, plentiful on some parts of the British coast. The tube is of great length, and built up almost entirely of sand.

shell-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, terminates in a sharp edge, and has a hollow shank.

shell-board, *s.* A frame placed on a cart or waggon for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, &c.

shell-boat, *s.* A boat with a light frame and thin covering; one kind of racing-boat.

shell-button, *s.* A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turn-over seam at the edge, and usually covered with silk or cloth; also a button made of mother-of-pearl.

shell-cameo, *s.* A cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone, the shells used having different layers of colour, so as to exhibit the peculiar effects of a cameo.

shell-fish, *s. pl.* A popular, but incorrect, name for marine or fluviatile animals used for food, and having a defensive covering. This may be a carapace, as in the Crab, the Lobster, and the Crayfish; a spiral or conical univalve shell, as in the Whelk and Limpet respectively; or a bivalve shell, as in the Oyster and Mussel.

"Crabs and other *shell-fish* which abound don't pay the carriage."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1886.

¶ Sometimes the name is limited to the Moliusca, and Woodward (*Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 28) says that this popular name, "though not quite accurate, cannot be replaced by any other epithet in common use."

shell-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Chelone glabra, a variety of *Chelone obliqua.* The corollas, which are in spikes, are tubular and inflated.

shell-fougass, *s.*

Fort.: A mine charged chiefly with shells, and covered with earth. [FOUGASS.]

shell-gauge, *s.*

Ordn.: An instrument for verifying the thickness of hollow projectiles.

shell-gold, *s.* Chips or thin laminæ of gold prepared by beating; applied to surfaces for decorative purposes.

shell-gun, *s.* A gun or cannon for throwing bombs or shells.

shell-hook, *s.*

Ordn.: A pair of tongs with hooks, which are inserted into the ears of a shell, and by which it is carried to the mortar.

† **shell-insects,** *s. pl.* [SHELLED-INSECTS.]

shell-jacket, *s.*

Mil.: An undress military jacket

shell-lac, *s.* [SHELLAC.]

shell-lime, *s.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

shell-limestone, *s.*

Geology:

1. *Gen.:* A limestone composed mainly of shells. A stratum of this type is at present forming in shallow water at Shell Ness, on the east of Sheppey. (*Seeley.*)

2. *Spec.:* Muschelkalk (q.v.).

shell-marl, *s.*

Geol.: A deposit of clay, peat, and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes. Shell-marl occurs abundantly in parts of the United States, and is largely used for fertilizing purposes. Remains of fossil animals have been found in it, and in the shell-marls of Scottish lakes remains of recent animals occur.

shell-mounds, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: Kitchen-middens (q.v.).

"Outlying savages are still heaping up *shell-mounds* like those of far-past Scandinavian antiquity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 61.

shell-out, *s.* A game at billiards.

shell-parrakeet, *s.*

Ornith.: Melopsittacus undulatus, an Australian species, easily distinguished by its breast of lovely green, and back delicately banded with black and yellow. It differs essentially from all other parrots in warbling a low, continuous, and not unlively melody, something like the English Whitethroat. It breeds in confinement very readily, if properly treated. The first living specimen was brought to England by Gould in 1840; but since that period it has become common in American and English aviaries. Called also Undulated and Waved Grass Parrakeet.

shell-proof, *a.* Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.

shell-pump, *s.* A sand-pump (q.v.).

shell-road, *s.* A road, the upper stratum of which is composed of a layer of broken shells.

shell-sand, *s.* Sand consisting mainly of comminuted shells.

shell-work, *s.* Work composed of or ornamented with shells.

shĕll, *v.t. & i.* [SHELL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell: as, To *shell* nuts.

2. To separate from the shell: as, To *shell* corn.

3. To throw or hurl bomb-shells into, upon, or among: as, To *shell* a town.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

"The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off."—*Wiseman.*

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering.

¶ *To shell out:* To pay up or hand over money, &c.: as, The thieves made him *shell out.* (*Colloq.*)

shell-apple, *s.*

1. The common Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra.* (*Prov.*)

2. The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

shĕl'-lăc, *s.* [Eng. *shel(l)*, and *lac* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Lac purified by melting and straining through coarse cotton bags. It occurs in commerce in thin, translucent, hard flakes, varying in colour from yellowish brown to black, sp. gr. 1·139, and is soluble in alcohol, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, potash, soda, and borax, but insoluble in ammonia. A bleached or white variety is prepared by dissolving crude lac in potash or soda, filtering and passing chlorine gas into the filtrate till all is precipitated; this is then collected, washed with water, slightly heated, and then twisted into sticks. Shellac is chiefly used in varnishes, lacquers, and in the manufacture of sealing-wax.

shĕlled, *pa. par. & a.* [SHELL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stripped or deprived of the shell; having shed or cast the shell.

2. Provided with a shell or shells.

† **shelled-insects,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Crustacean group Entomostraca (q.v.), from the fact that most of its members are more or less entirely invested in a shelly envelope.

shĕl'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shel(l)*; *-less.*] Destitute of a shell; having no shell.

"I found a pair of tree-toads, male and female, and a large *shelless* snail."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 201.

shĕll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHELL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A commercial name for groats. (*Simmonds.*)

* **shĕll'-mēat,** *s.* [Eng. *shell*, and *meat.*] Food covered with a shell, as eggs, nuts, &c.

"*Shellmeats* may be eaten after foul hands without any harm."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 336.

* **shĕl'-lŭm,** *s.* [SKELLUM.]

shĕl'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shell*; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with shells; covered with shells. (*Blackie: Lay of Highlands*, p. 18.)

2. Consisting of a shell or shells.

"Their *shelly* treasures, and their golden coast."
Grainger: Sulpicia, Poem 1.

3. Of the nature of a shell.

"This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature."
—*Goldsmith: Hist. Earth*, vol. iv., ch. v.

Shĕl'-tą, *s.* [See def.] An ancient Celtic language, said by Mr. C. G. Leland to be peculiar to tinkers, but extensively understood and spoken by most of the confirmed tramps and vagabonds in Great Britain. (*Academy*, Nov. 20, 1886, p. 347.)

shĕl'-tĕr, *s.* [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *sheldtrome* (q.v.).]

1. That which protects, defends, or covers from injury or annoyance; a protection, a defence.

"They wish the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 847.

2. A place or position which affords cover or protection; cover, protection, security.

"He seeks the *shelter* of the crowd."
Scott: The Chase, 23.

shĕl'-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [SHELTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To provide or supply with shelter, cover, or protection from injury, danger, or annoyance; to protect, to cover, to secure.

"To *shelter* thee from tempest."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 236.

2. To place in shelter or under cover; often with the reflexive pronoun, to betake one's self to shelter or cover. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

3. To cover from notice.

"*Shelter* passion under friendship's name."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take shelter; to shelter one's self.

"Come, *shelter.*" *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

2. To give or afford shelter.

shĕl'-tĕred, *a.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-ed.*] Protected, covered, or shut in from any thing that can injure, annoy, or incommode; especially, protected by natural or artificial means from inclement weather.

"In that *sheltered* cove."—*Globe*, Nov. 12, 1885.

shĕl'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shelter*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which shelters, covers, or protects.

"His *shelterers* be blest."
Wilberforce, in *Life*, i. 186.

* **shĕl'-tĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-less.*] Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

"Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies."
Rowe: Jane Shore, v.

* **shĕl'-tĕr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-y.*] Affording shelter.

"The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar and Barbary."—*White: Selborne*, p. 86.

shĕl-tō-pū'-sĭk, *s.* [SCHELTOPUSIK.]

shĕl'-tȳ, shĕl'-tĭe, *s.* [Prob. so called from *Shetland.*] A very small but strong horse in Scotland; a pony.

"On a Highland *shelty*, that does not help me much faster forward."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

shĕlve (1), *v.t.* [Eng. *shelves*, pl. of *shelf* (q.v.).]

1. To place on a shelf or on shelves.

"The too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books."
—*Comment. on Chaucer* (1665).

2. To furnish or provide with shelves.

3. *Fig.:* To lay or put aside as out of use or unfit for active employment; to dismiss; to pass by or over.

"Seems to have suffered especially from the *shelving* process."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1885.

shĕlve (2), *v.i.* [Orig. from Icel. *skjálgr* = wry, oblique; M. H. Ger. *schelch*; O. Dut. *schelve* = one who squints.] To slope, to incline downwards gradually, as a bank.

"There upon that *shelving* beach, the weary Trojans dragged their weary ships."—*Globe*, Nov. 12, 1885.

* **shĕlve,** *s.* [SHELVE, *v.*] A shelf, a ledge.

"On a crag's uneasy *shelve.*" *Keats.*

shĕlves, *s. pl.* [SHELF, *s.*]

shĕlv'-ĭng, *a. & s.* [SHELVE (2), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sloping; inclining gradually downward.

"Not cautious coasting by the *shelving* shore."
Cowper: An Ode; Secundum Artem.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A rock or sandbank; a ledge of rocks.

"At his stern he saw
The bold Cloanthus near the *shelvings* draw."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 219.

shĕlv'-ĭng, *s.* [SHELVE (1), *v.*]

1. The act or operation of fitting up shelves, or of placing upon a shelf or shelves.

2. Materials for shelves; the shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.

* **shĕlv'-ȳ,** *a.* Eng. *shelv(e)*; *-y.*] Shelving, sloping.

"The mountain's *shelvy* side."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 182.

* **shem-er-ing,** *s.* [SHIMMER, *v.*] An imperfect light, a glimmering.

Shĕm'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *Shem*; *-ite.*] A descendant of Shem, the eldest son of Noah.

Shĕ-mĭt'-ĭc, Shĕm'-ĭt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Shemit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ish.*] The same as SEMITIC (q.v.).

Shĕm'-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [SEMITISM.]

* **shĕnd, scend-en, schend-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *scendan, scyndan*; O. Dut. *schenden*; O. H. Ger. *scendan, scentan*, from A.S. *sceand, scand, sceond, scond* = disgrace; Goth. *skanda*; O. H. Ger. *scanda, scanta.*]

1. To disgrace, to degrade, to blame, to reproach, to revile, to put to shame.

"The famous name of knighthood fowly *shend.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 36.

2. To injure, to damage, to hurt, to destroy.

"Losse of time *shendeth* us."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,442.

3. To surpass, to overpower.

"That did excell
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser starres." *Spenser: Prothalamion*, 122.

* **shĕnd'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *shend*; *-ful(l).*] Ignominious, disgraceful.

* **shĕnd'-fŭl-lȳ, * shend-ful-liche,** *adv* [Eng. *shendful*; *-ly.*] In an ignominious or disgraceful manner.

* **shĕnd'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shendful*; *-ness.*] Ignominy, disgracefulness.

* **shĕnd'-nĕss, * ssend-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *shend*; *-ness.*] Disgrace, ruin, ignominy.

"Wyth *ssendnesse* inou."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 342.

* **shĕnd'-shĭp, * schend-schepe, * schen-schepe, * schen-schipe,** *s.* [Eng. *shend*; *-ship.*] Ignominy, disgrace, ruin.

"If a man norisache long heer it is *schenschipe* to him."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinth.* xi.

* **shēne,** *a.* [SHEEN, *a.*]

shĕnt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHEND.]

shē'-ŏl, *s.* [Heb. שְׁאוֹל (*sheol*) = a subterranean cavern, from שָׁאַל (*shaal*) = to be hollow.]

Jewish Belief: The place of the dead. For its use in the A.V. see HADES, 2., and HELL, 2. (1). In the R.V. the word "Sheol" is generally left untranslated in the text, while "grave" is put in the margin. For instance, in Ps. ix. 17, "The wicked shall be turned into hell" (A.V.), becomes "The wicked shall return to Sheol" (R.V.).

shĕp'-ard-ĭte, *s.* [After C. U. Shepard; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Haidinger to a mineral substance found in a meteorite by Shepard, and supposed by him to be a sesquisulphide of chromium.

* **shepen, * schipne, * shepne,** *s.* [A.S. *scypen.*] A stable, a stall.

shĕp'-hĕrd, * schep-herd, *s.* [A.S. *sceáphyrde* = a keeper of sheep; from *sceáp* = a sheep, and *heorde, hyrde* = a keeper.]

1. *Lit.:* A man employed in the tending, feeding, and guarding of sheep.

2. *Fig.:* A pastor; one who exercises spiritual care over a district, community, or congregation.

shepherd-god, *s.* A name applied to Pan.

"Anon he stained the thick and spongy sod
With wine in honour of the *shepherd-god.*"
Keats: Endymion, i. 229.

Shepherd Kings, *s. pl.* The chiefs of a nomadic tribe of Arabs, who established themselves in Lower Egypt some 2,000 years B.C. Manetho says they reigned 511 years, Eratosthenes says 470 years, Africanus, 284 years, Eusebius, 103 years. Some say they extended over five dynasties, some over three, some limit their sway to one; some give the name of only one monarch, some of four, and others of six. Bunsen places them B.C. 1639; Lepsius, B.C. 1842; others, B.C. 1900 or 2000.

shepherd's bag, shepherd's purse, *s.*

Bot.: *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.*

† **shepherd's beard,** *s.* [SHEEP'S-BEARD.]

shepherd's club, *s.*

Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus.*

shepherd's cress, *s.*

Bot.: *Teesdalia nudicaulis.* (*Prior.*)

shepherd's crook, *s.* A sheephook. A long staff with an iron crook fixed on its upper end. It is used by shepherds to catch or hold sheep.

shepherd's dog, sheep-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for many varieties of *Canis familiaris* used to tend and drive sheep. The English Shepherds-dog has a longish head, with a sharp muzzle, and good breadth over the forehead; his ears are slightly raised, and his coat is short and woolly; tail usually long and bushy; he is less faithful and sagacious than the Collie. [COLLIE, *s.*, 1. 2.] The Drover's Dog is larger and stronger, and has usually a strain of Mastiff blood. Special breeds of Sheep-dogs are found on the Continent.

shepherd's knot, *s.*
Bot.: Potentilla Tormentilla.

shepherd's myrtle, *s.*
Bot.: Ruscus aculeatus.

shepherd's needle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Scandix Pecten;* (2) the genus Geranium. (*Bullein.*)

shepherd's plaid, *s.*
1. A kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft.
2. A kind of woollen cloth, woven in this pattern, and generally made into shepherd's plaids, and often into trouserings, &c.

shepherd's pouch, *s.*
Bot.: Capsella Bursa-pastoris.

shepherd's purse, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris;* (2) the genus Thlaspi.

shepherd's rod, shepherd's staff, *s.*
Bot.: * (1) *Dipsacus sylvestris;* (2) *D. pilosus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

shepherd's tartan, *s.* [SHEPHERD'S PLAID.]

shepherd's watch, *s.*
Bot.: Anagallis arvensis.

shepherd's weather-glass, *s.*
Bot.: Anagallis arvensis.

* **shĕp'-hĕrd,** *v.t.* [SHEPHERD, *s.*]
1. To tend or guide, as a shepherd.
2. To attend or wait on; to gallant.

shĕp'-hĕrd-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ess.*] A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

"No *shepherdess,* but Flora
Peering in April's front."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

shĕp-hĕr'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Liverpool Botanical Garden.]
Bot.: A genus of Elæagnaceæ. Small diœcious shrubs from North America. *Shepherdia canadensis* is covered with rusty scales.

* **shĕp'-hĕrd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ish.*] Resembling a shepherd; suiting or becoming a shepherd; rural, pastoral, rustic.

"He would have drawn her elder sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* **shĕp'-hĕrd-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ism.*] Pastoral life or occupation.

* **shĕp'-hĕrd-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *shepherd;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A young shepherd.

"Let each young *shepherdling,*
Walk by, or stop his ear, the whilst I sing."
Brown: Britannias Pastorals, i. 2.

* **shĕp'-hĕrd-lĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ly.*] Pastoral, rural; belonging to, or becoming a shepherd. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

* **shĕps'-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *shap(e); -ster.*] One who shapes; a sempstress. (*Withal.*)

Shĕp'-wāy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See ¶.)
* ¶ *Court of Shepway:*
Law: A court formerly held before the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to hear appeals from those ports which had separate franchises. The civil jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 48.

shĕr-ard'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Dillenius after James Sherard, a botanist, who had botanical gardens at Eltham, Kent. (*Loudon.*) Named by Dillenius after his patron, William Sherard, LL.D. (1659–1728), consul at Smyrna. (*Paxton,* &c.) The two Sherards were brothers.]
Bot.: Field-madder; a genus of Galiaceæ. Calyx funnel-shaped; stamens four; fruit crowned with the calyx. There is a single species, *Sherardia arvensis,* a small slender-branched and spreading plant, with a small sessile nmbel of pale blue flowers. Fonnd in Britain in corn-fields, &c., flowering from April to October.

shĕr'-bĕt, *s.* [Arab. *sharbat* = a draught, a drink, a beverage, from *shariba* = he drank.] An eastern cooling drink, made of fruit juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavoured.

"Whene'er, at Haram hours,
"I take him cool *sherbets* and flowers."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

shĕrd, *s.* [SHARD.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fragment. (Obsolete, except in the compound pot-*sherd.*)
2. *Hort.* (*Pl.*): The fragments of pottery employed by gardeners to drain their flower pots.

* **shĕre,** *v.t.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

* **shĕre,** *a.* [SHEER, *a.*]

shĕ-reĕf', sçhĕ-rĭf', shĕ-rĭff' (1), **sher-rife,** *s.* [Arab.]
1. A descendant of Mnhammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali.
2. A prince or ruler, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

shĕr'-ĭff (2), * **sche-rif,** * **sher-eve,** * **sher-rife,** * **she-reyve,** * **shi-riffe,** * **sherife,** * **shrieve,** *s.* [A. S. *scir-geréfa* = a shire-reeve, from *scir* = a shire (q.v.), and *geréfa* = a reeve (q.v.).]
1. In the United States the principal duties of the public official known as sheriff are to maintain peace and order, to attend as administrative officer during sessions of court to guard prisoners and juries, to preside at inquisitions, to serve processes and execute the judgments of the courts, as in the sale of property condemned for debt, &c. An unpleasant duty of the sheriff is the execution of criminals condemned to death. In most of the states the sheriff is elected by the people, and in large cities, where the fees of the office are important, the position is a highly coveted one. In some of the states under-sheriffs are appointed, who replace the sheriff in his absence; while in all of them there are deputy sheriffs, the servants and agents of the sheriff in the performance of his duties.
2. In England, the chief officer of the Crown in every county or shire, to whom the charge of the county is committed by letters patent. He is appointed (except in the case of London and the county of Middlesex) by the Crown out of three names submitted for each county by the judge who goes on circuit. [PRICKING, ¶.] Unless specially exempted, or in case of legal disability, the person nominated is bound under penalty to serve the office. As keeper of the Queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and during his year of office is superior in rank to any nobleman in the county. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the law and the preservation of the peace in his county, for which purposes he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county. [POSSE COMITATUS.] Personally the sheriff performs only such duties as are purely honorary, as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or duties of dignity or public importance, as presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings. The ordinary functions, such as execution of writs, &c., are discharged through an under-sheriff, so called to distinguish him from the sheriff, who is often popularly known as the High-sheriff.

"Originally the high *sheriff* was the official deputy of the Crown, for enforcement—in the county to which he belonged—of law and order and of the Crown's decrees. Did the Crown require an armed force, the *sheriff* levied it. The *sheriff* was responsible for providing that the Royal writ of summons should run in his shrievalty, that it should be duly served and obeyed. When the courts of law, as representing the Crown, had recorded a judgment, it was the duty of the *sheriff* to see that judgment enforced, whether against goods or person of the individual who was the subject of the judgment. The *sheriff* was the incarnation of police, militia, high bailiff, &c., rolled into one. He was the precursor, in days of more primitive civilisation, of forces and functions most of which have now passed from his hands. To this day he is still the recipient of the Royal writ for election of a member of Parliament, and is responsible for the conduct of the same. He still enforces, through his under-sheriffs, the judgments of the superior courts; he seizes the goods of judgment debtors, though he has been relieved (by the abolition of imprisonment for debt in 1869) of the odious duties of *capias ad satisfaciendum*: and he is still responsible for the due carrying out of the sentence *sus. per coll.* in the case of criminals sentenced to capital punishment. Also—and this is the most onerous and least useful of his functions—he is still the nominal guardian and escort of the Crown, represented by judges in eyre, when county assizes are being held. Up to the days of railroads, the *sheriff* actually escorted their lordships from one confine of his county to the other, meeting his neighbouring brother *sheriff* on the county border, and there receiving from him or transferring to him his august charges. In older days his 'javelin men' were a really armed and necessary force, requisite to ensure the safety of the Crown and its deputies on the march."—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

3. A law officer in Scotland, whose functions seem to have been originally, like those of the sheriffs in England, mainly executive, but who now is judge in a county court. At one time the office was hereditary; but it is now in the appointment of the Crown. Nearly all the sheriffs are now practicing lawyers resident in Edinburgh, sheriff-substitutes acting for them as local judges in the several counties.

sheriff-clerk, *s.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

* **sheriff-geld,** *s.* A rent formerly paid by a sheriff.

sheriff-officer, *s.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes and the like.

* **sheriff-tooth,** *s.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts; a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. (*Wharton.*)

shĕr'-ĭff-ąl-tȳ, shĕr'-ĭff-dŏm, shĕr'-ĭff-shĭp, shĕr'-ĭff-wĭck, *s.* [Eng. *sheriff; -alty, -dom, -ship, -wick.*] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

"Not only writs or orders were sent to the nobility and clergy in the several *sheriffwicks* and bailiwicks, but to the commons, to assemble and take into consideration how to redress grievances, and support the publick expenses."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation upon Parties.*

shĕr'-rĭffe, *s.* [SHERIFF.]

* **shĕr'-rĭs,** *s.* [SHERRY.]

sherris-sack, *s.* Sherry.

"A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it: it ascends me into the brain."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 3.

shĕr'-rȳ, *s.* [From the town of Xeres, near Cadiz, in Spain, whence it was brought. The original form of the word was *sherris,* the final *s* of which was dropped from a mistaken idea that it was the plural ending, as in the case of *pea* for *pease,* &c.]
1. *Comm.:* A favourite Spanish white wine, prepared from small white grapes grown in the province of Andalusia, those which furnish the better qualities being cultivated in the vineyards of Xeres. In the manufacture of sherry the grapes are not gathered until they are quite ripe, and the fermentation is continued until nearly all the sugar has been converted into alcohol. At first it is of a pale straw colour, but it darkens with age. Sherries may be divided into natural, containing from 20 to 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and fortified, containing from 30 to 40 per cent.; the reason given for the addition of so much spirit is that the wine will not otherwise stand the voyage. Sherry is not adulterated to any great extent, but many of the cheap sherries now usually sold are mixtures of low-classed sherries with ordinary white wine, the strength being increased by the addition of alcohol.
2. *Pharm.:* Sherry is used in many of the wines of the pharmacopœia, as *Vinum ferri,* &c.

sherry-cobbler, *s.* Sherry, sugar, and iced water sucked up through a straw.

shĕr'-rȳ-văl-lĭcs, *s. pl.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *chevalier* = a horseman.] Pantaloons of thick cloth or leather worn buttoned round each leg over other pantaloons when riding. (*Amer.*)

* **shĕrte,** *s.* [SHIRT.]

* **shete,** *v.t.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

shĕth, *s.* [Perhaps connected with *sheath* (q.v.).]
Agric.: That portion of a plough, sometimes called the post or standard, which is attached at its upper end to the beam and at points below affords places of attachment for the share, mould-board, and land-side in ordinary ploughs. In shovel-ploughs it fills a similar function as the part to which the share or shovel is secured.

Shĕt'-ląnd, *s.* [See def.]
1. *Geog.:* A group of about 100 islands, twenty-three of which are inhabited, lying to the north-east of Scotland.
2. *Zool.:* A Shetland-pony (q.v.).

"A tricksy *Shetland,* who goes through a 'piece' with the big gray."—*Daily News,* Dec. 14, 1886.

Shetland-pony, *s.*
Zool.: A very small variety of the Horse (q.v.), with flowing manes and tails, peculiar to Shetland. They are very strong, and capable of enduring great fatigue, but do not average more than eight hands in height.

Shĕt'-land-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *Shetland; -er.*] A native or inhabitant of Shetland. (*Chambers' Cyclop.* viii. 678.)

*** shette, * shet,** *v.t.* [SHUT.]

sheŭgh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *schacht* = the shaft of a mine.] A ditch, a stank, an open drain. (*Scotch.*)

"And a' the bonny engines, and wheels, and the coves, and *sheughs*, down at Glanwithershins."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

shew, shewed, chewn, &c. [SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN, &c.]

shew-bread, *s.* [SHOW-BREAD.]

*** shew-el, * shew-elle,** *s.* [Prob. from *shew* = show.] An example; something held up to give warning of danger (*Nares*); a scarecrow (*Trench*).

"So are these bug-bears of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world to serve as *shewelles*, to keep them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakeness of senses, might pull them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 263.

shew'-ẽr (ew as ō), *s.* [Eng. *shew; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who shows.

2. *Scots Law:* A person named by the court in jury cases, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the six viewers when a view is allowed. [VIEWER.]

shews, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"And other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flaxmill."—*Scott: Prose Works* (1843), xxi. 142.

shêy'-ṭan, *s.* [Arab.] A Muhammadan name for the devil or a devil.

shî'-ạh, *s.* [SHIITE.]

shĭb'-bō-lĕth, *s.* [Heb. = (1) an ear of corn; (2) a river, from *shâbal* = to increase, to grow, to flow.]

1. A word used as a test or criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former, through not being able to pronounce the letter *sh*, pronouncing the word as *sibboleth* (Judges xii.).

"So many died
Without reprieve adjudg'd to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 289.

2. *Fig.:* The criterion, test, or watchword of a party; that which distinguishes one party from another, usually some peculiarity in things of little importance.

"Opportunism survived as the *shibboleth* of a faction."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

*** shĭd'-dẽr,** *s.* [HIDDER.]

shīde, * shyde, * schide, *s.* [A.S. *scide;* cogn. with Icel. *skidh;* Ger. *scheit.* From the same root as *sheath* and *shed*, and a doublet of *skid.*] A piece split off; a splinter; a billet of wood.

"Beams of ash, and *shides* of okes."
Phaer: Translation of Virgil.

shie, *v. & s.* [SHY, *v.*]

shiēl, *s.* [SHEAL.] A shed; a small cottage. (*Scotch.*)

"The swallows jinkling round my *shiel*,
Amuse me at my spinning wheel."
Burns: Bess & her Spinning Wheel.

shiēl, *v.t.* [A variant of *shell* (q.v.).] To take out of the shell or husk; to shell.

shiēld, * schelde, * shelde, * shilda, *s.* [A.S. *scild, sceld* = a shield; cogn. with Dut. *schild;* Icel. *skjöldr*, pl. *skildir;* Dan. *skiöld;* Sw. *sköld;* Goth. *skildus;* Ger. *schild.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A broad piece of defensive armour, borne on the arm or before the body; a buckler. Shields were of various forms and sizes, triangular, square, round, oval, &c., and were made of leather, or of wood covered with leather. They formed a good defence against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but are, of course, useless against rifle-bullets.

"His pond'rous *shield*,
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,
Behind him cast."
Milton: P. L., i. 284.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any thing which protects, defends, or shelters; a defence, a protection, a shield.

"His truth shall be thy *shield*."—*Psalm* xci. 4.

(2) One who defends or protects; a defender, a protector.

"Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield* and thy exceeding great reward."—*Genesis* xv. 1.

* (3) A spot more or less resembling or suggesting a shield. (*Spenser.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The reproductive bodies of lichens; apothecia.

(2) A broad table-like process in the flowers of Stapelia, &c.

2. *Her.:* The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Shields, except in the case of single ladies and widows, by whom the lozenge shape only is used, are of various forms.

3. *Husband.:* A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plough to keep clods from rolling on to the young plant.

4. *Mining, &c.:* A framework for protecting a miner in working an adit; it is pushed forward as the work progresses.

shield-bearer, *s.* A young man who carried his master's shield.

shield-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Scutata. They owe their scientific and popular name to the large size of the scutellum.

shield-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Aspidium.

shield-shaped, *a.* Having the form or figure of a shield; scutate (q.v.).

*** shield-ship,** *s.*

Naut.: A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing. Superseded by the turret-ship (q.v.).

shield-slater, *s.*

Zool.: Cassidina, a genus of Cursorial Isopoda.

shield-tail, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the Uropeltidæ (q.v.).

shiēld, * schelde, * schilde, * shilde, *v.t.* [SHIELD, *s.*]

1. To cover, defend, or protect with, or as with a shield; to shelter or protect from any thing hurtful or annoying.

"Heaven *shield* your grace from woe."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

* 2. To ward off.

"Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to which they had been inured."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 3. To forbid, to forfend, to avert.

"God *shilde* that he died sodenly."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,427.

shiēld'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shield*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of a shield; unprotected.

*** shiēld'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *shieldless; -ly.*] In a shieldless manner; without protection.

shiēld'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shieldless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shieldless or unprotected.

shiēl'-ing, *s.* [SHEALING.]

shĭft, * shifte, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sciftan, scyftan* = to divide; cogn. with Dut. *schiften* = to divide, separate, turn; Icel. *skipta* = to part, share, divide, shift, change; Sw. *skifta* = to divide, change, shift; Dan. *skifte* = to divide, shift; *skifte* = a division, an exchange; Icel. *skipti* = a division, an exchange, a shift; *skifa* = to cut in pieces; *skifa* = a slice; Dan. *skive;* Sw. *skifva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To divide, to part, to distribute.

"To which God of his bountee wolde *shift*
Corones two, of floures wel smelling."
Chaucer: C. T., v. 15,681.

2. To separate; to put asunder or apart; to remove.

"Hastilich he *schifte* him."
Piers Plowman, xx. 166.

3. To get rid of.

"Mercy also, as well as she could, did what she could to *shift* them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

4. To transfer to another: as, To *shift* the blame.

5. To move or transfer from one place to another.

"The skiff she mark'd lay tossing sore,
And *shifted* oft her stooping side."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 14.

6. To change in position.

"We'll *shift* our ground." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

7. To change, as clothes.

"I would advise you to *shift* a shirt."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

* 8. To dress in fresh clothes.

"As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To divide, to distribute.

"God clepeth folk to him in sondry wise,
And everich hath of God a propre gift,
Som this, som that, as that him liketh *shift*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,687.

2. To move; to change place or position: as, The wind *shifts*. (Used also in this sense in Music.) [SHIFT, *s.*, II. 4.]

3. To change; to give place to other things; to pass into a different form, state, or the like.

"The sixth age
Shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloon."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 4. To digress.

"Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.

5. To change dress, and, particularly, the under garments.

"She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*."
Young: Satires, vi. 42.

* 6. To practise indirect methods.

"All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions."—*Raleigh.*

7. To resort to expedients; to adopt such and such a course in time of difficulty; to contrive, to manage, to fare.

"These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark, how should I *shift* then?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ 1. *To shift about:* To change about from side to side; to vacillate.

2. *To shift off:*

(1) To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self of.

* (2) To defer, to delay; to put off, to postpone.

shĭft, * shifte, *s.* [SHIFT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A moving or changing of place; a move.

"With other two *shifts* of the camp the contract was completed."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A change; a substitution of one thing for another.

"Fortune in her *shift* and change of mood."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. A change of clothing; applied specifically to a change of underclothing; a woman's under garment, a chemise.

4. A turning from one thing or resource to another; hence, an expedient tried in time of difficulty; a contrivance, a resource, a plan.

"But in the autumn of 1691 all these *shifts* were exhausted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

5. A mean or petty refuge; a last resource or expedient; a trick to escape detection, evil, or responsibility; fraud, trickery.

"Guilty thou art of murder and of theft . . .
Guilty of treason, forgery, and *shifts*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 920.

6. A squad or turn of men to take a spell of work at stated intervals; the working time of such squad or relay of men; a spell or turn of work: as, a day-*shift* and a night-*shift*. A double shift or single shift indicates two sets or one set of men to a work. A three-turn shift consists of three relays, working eight hours each.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An alteration or variation in the succession of crops: as, a three years' *shift*, a four years' *shift*. [ROTATION, ¶ 4.]

2. *Build.:* A mode of arranging the tiers of plates, bricks, timbers, planking, &c., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.

3. *Mining-eng.:* A fault or dislocation, accompanied by depression of one portion, destroying the continuity; a slip.

4. *Music:* A change of the position of the hand in violin playing, by which the first finger of the player has to temporarily become the nut. Shifts are complete changes of four notes; thus, the first shift on the violin is when the first finger is on A of the first string; the second shift, when it is on D above. The intermediate points on which the finger can be placed are called positions.

¶ *To make shift:* [MAKE, *v.*, ¶ 30].

*** shift-got,** *a.* Got or gained by shifts or tricks.

"The ding-thrift heire his *shift-got* summe mispent,
Comes drooping like a pennyless penitent."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 5.

shĭft'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; *-able.*] Capable of being shifted, moved, or changed.

shĭft'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shift*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who shifts or changes: as, a scene-*shifter.*

2. *Fig.:* One who plays tricks or practises artifice; a trickster.

"They have so little
As well may free them from the name of *shifters.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Knitting-machine:* One of the beardless needles (or awns, as they have no eyes) which, by suitable mechanism under the control of their attendant, operate to disengage the outer loops of the course and put them on the next inner or the next outer needles for narrowing or widening.

2. *Naut.:* A person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

shifter-bar, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A bar having stops or projections, whose office it is to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the other.

shĭft'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Shift, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Changing place or position.

"Others steer'd, or turn'd the sails,
To receive the *shifting* gales."
Cowper: Procedure of Divine Love.

2. Resorting from one expedient to another; fickle, changeable, vacillating.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of removing or changing; change, removal.

"Hereby it is cleare, that the godly fathers, and bishoppes in olde times, misliked much this *shiftinge* of maters to Rome."—*Jewell: Works*, p. 166.

2. The act of having recourse to equivocal expedients or shifts; evasion, artifice, trickery.

II. *Naut.:* The parting of tackle-blocks which have been pulled together.

shifting-bar, *s.*

Print.: A cross-bar removably dovetailed into a chase. Shifting-bars are generally used in the imposition of oddments. [Oddment, 2.]

shifting-beach, *s.* A beach of gravel liable to be moved or shifted by the action of the sea or a current.

shifting-centre, *s.* The same as Metacentre (q.v.).

shifting-gauge, *s.* An adjustable gauge.

shifting-plank, *s.*

Ordn.: An oaken plank, used, in conjunction with the rollers, blocks, and other implements, for shifting cannon from one level to another.

shifting-rail, *s.*

Vehicles: An upper rail or lazy-back to a carriage, removable at pleasure.

shifting-sand (or **sands**), *s.* Loose-moving sand; a quicksand.

shifting (or **secondary**) **use,** *s.*

Law: [Use, *s.*].

shĭft'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shifting*; *-ly.*] In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; with deceit or evasion.

shĭft'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; *-less.*] Destitute of expedients; having no expedients or resources; unable to shift for one's self.

"To shield the *shiftless* people around him from the results of their own imprudence and improvidence."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 287.

shĭft'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shift*; *-less.*] In a shiftless manner.

shĭft'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shiftless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shiftless.

shĭft'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; *-y.*]

1. Inclined to shift or change; changeable, shifting.

2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or resources; well able to shift for one's self.

3. *In a bad sense:* Full of shifts, tricks, or evasions: given to shifting or trickery.

Shî'-īte, *s. & a.* [Arab. *shiah* = a party, a faction, a number of separatists.]

A. *As substantive:*

Muhammadanism (*Pl.*): One of the two great divisions of Muhammadans. They reject the Sunna, or body of tradition regarding the prophet, while this is accepted by the Sunnites, or Sonnites. They assert that Muhammad, before his death, named his adopted son Ali to the Caliphate, and therefore reject Abu Bekr, Omar, and Othman, the first three caliphs who held the dignity before Ali's election. Persia is the leading Shiite nation, and one source of its often being at variance with Turkey is that the latter power is Sunnite. Many Shiites exist also in India, though the Sunnites are there more numerous.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the party described under A.

shĭ-kär'-reē, shĕ-kär'-rȳ, *s.* [Hind. *shikari.*] A native attendant hunter; hence a sportsman generally.

***shilde, *shelde,** *v. & s.* [Shield.]

shĭlf, *s.* [Gen. *schilf* = sedge.] Straw. (*Prov.*)

shĭll, *v.t.* [Icel. *skjól*; Dan. *skjal* = a shelter, protection.] To put under cover, to sheal. (*Prov.*)

shĭl-lê'-lah, shĭl-lā'-lah, shĭl-lā'-lȳ, *s.* [From *Shillelagh*, a barony in the county Wicklow, famous for its oaks.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used as a cudgel. (*Irish.*)

"One civilised nation clutches its *shillelagh* when another trails its coat."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

shĭll'-ĭng, *shill-yng, *shyll-ing, *s.* [A.S *scilling*, *scylling*; cogn. with Dut. *schelling*; Icel. *skillingr*; Dan. & Sw. *skilling*; Goth. *skilliggs*; Ger. *schilling*, from the same root as Icel. *skilja* = to divide; Dan. *skille*; cf. Sw. *skiljemynt*; Dan. *skillemynt* (from *skilja*, *skille* = to divide, and *mynt* = coin); and Ger. *scheidemünze* (from *scheiden* = to divide, and *münze* = coin), all meaning small change.]

Numis.: A British coin of currency and account, now equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of the pound sterling. It has varied considerably in value at different times, from four pennies to twenty pence. In 1560 the pound troy was coined into sixty shillings, in 1600 into sixty-two shillings, and by the Act, 56 George III., it was ordered to be coined into sixty-six shillings, which is the rate at which shillings are now struck. The term shilling was also applied to a weight equivalent to the twentieth part of a pound; thus, the statute of Henry II., A.D. 1266, decreed that "if the corn be at twelvepence a quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh six pounds sixteen *shillings*," *i.e.*, six pounds and $\frac{16}{20}$ of a pound.

"The first current *shilling* or siluer pieces of twelue pence stamped within memorie, were coined by K. Henrie the eight, in the twentith yeare of his reigne."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xxv.

shilling-dreadful, *s.* A short novel, of a sensational character, published in one volume, and sold for a shilling.

"Mr. Stevenson is writing another *shilling-dreadful.*"—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14, 1885, p. 638.

shĭl'-lȳ-shăl-lȳ, shilli-shalli, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *shall I*, and hence = *shall I, shall I not?*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.

***shĭl'-lȳ-shăl-lȳ, *shill-I-shall-I,** *adv. & s.* [Shillyshally, *v.*]

A. *As adv.:* In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

"I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't, I'll do't."—*Congreve: Way of the World.*

B. *As subst.:* Foolish trifling, irresolution.

shĭl'-pĕt, shĭl'-pĭt, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Weak, washy, insipid. (*Scotch.*)

"We pronounced the claret *shilpit*, and demanded brandy with great vociferation."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. Of a sickly, white colour; feeble-looking.

***shil-wit,** *s.* [Childwit.]

shī'-lȳ, *adv.* [Shyly.]

shĭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Mach.:* A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit. It is sometimes used in adjusting the parts of a journal-box to the crank-pin or wrist either in the original fitting or in taking up lost motion.

2. *Stone-working:* One of the plates in a jumper-hole to fill out a portion of the thickness not occupied by the wedges or feathers.

3. *Agric.:* A shallow plough for breaking the surface of land and killing weeds.

shĭm'-mĕr, *shĭm'-ĕr, *v.i.* [A.S. *scymrian*; frequent. from *sciman*, *scimian* = to shine; *scima* = a light, brightness; cogn. with Dut. *schemeren*; Sw. *skimra*; Ger. *schimmern.*] To emit a tremulous light; to gleam, to glisten.

"Stagnant, lifeless, dreary, dismal,
Lighted by the *shimmering* moonlight."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

shĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Shimmer, *v.*] A tremulous light or gleam.

shĭn, *shine, *shyn, *s.* [A.S. *scina*; cogn. with Dut. *scheen*; Sw. *sken-ben* = shin-bone; Dan. *skinne-been*; Ger. *schiene*; O. H. Ger. *scina*, *scena.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, applied especially to the human leg; the forepart of the crural bone. [Tibia.]

"Nay, I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit, till I break my *shins* against it."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

2. *Rail.-eng.:* A fish-plate.

shin-bone, *s.* The bone of the shin; the tibia.

"I find I'm but hurt in the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Fortune*, ii. 1.

shin-boot, *s.*

Manège: A horse-boot having a long leather shield to protect the shin of a horse from being injured by the opposite foot; used on trotting horses. (*Amer.*)

shin-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrola elliptica.*

shin-plaster, *s.* Originally, any kind of paper money; said to have been first applied to the Continental currency after its depreciation. During the Civil War, and thereafter, the fractional paper currency issued by the Government, and by many private banks and companies, was so called. Essentially a term of contempt, implying worthlessness. (*U. S.*)

shin-rapper, *s.* One who disables a horse by a blow on the splint-bone.

shĭn, *v.i. & t.* [Shin, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm. (Usually followed by *up.*)

2. To go afoot; to hurry about.

B. *Trans.:* To climb by embracing with the arms and legs, and pulling one's self up; to swarm up.

***shĭn'-dle,** *s.* [Lat. *scindula* = a wooden tile, from *scindo* = to cut, to cleave, to split; Ger. *schindel.*]

1. A shingle. [Shingle (1).]

"Cornelius Nepos writeth, that the houses in Rome were no otherwise covered over head but with *shindles.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

2. A roofing slate.

***shĭn'-dle,** *v.t.* [Shindle, *s.*] To cover or roof with shingles.

shĭn'-dȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Leland suggests a derivation from the Gipsy *chingaree* or *chindi* = a quarrel.]

1. A row, a spree. (*Slang.*)

"Hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy.*"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Ingoldsby Penance.

2. A liking, a fancy. (*Amer.*)

3. The same as Shinty (q.v.).

shīne, *schine, *schyne, *shyne (pa. t. **shined*, **schone*, **schoon*, **shoon*, *shone*, pa. par. **shinen*, *shone*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *scinan* (pa. t. *scán*, pa. par. *scinen*): cogn. with Dut. *schijnen*; Icel. *skína*; Dan. *skinne*; Sw. *skina*; Goth. *skeinan*; Ger. *scheinen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to gleam; to beam with steady radiance.

"The moon *shines* bright."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. To be bright; to glitter; to be brilliant.

"But all thing, which that *shineth* as the gold,
Ne is no gold, as I have herd it told."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,428.

3. To be gay or splendid; to be beautiful.

4. To be eminent or conspicuous.

"A quality wherein, they say, you *shine.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

5. To be noticeably visible or apparent; to be prominent.

"Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined.*" *Milton: On his Deceased Wife.*

B. *Trans.:* To cause to shine or be bright. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ To *shine* is a steady emission of light; to *glitter* is an unsteady emission of light, occasioned by the reflection on transparent or bright bodies. The sun and moon *shine* whenever they make their appearance; but a set of diamonds *glitter* by the irregular refraction of the light on them. *Shine* specifies no degree of light, it may be barely sufficient to render itself visible, or it may be a very strong degree of light; *glare* on the contrary denotes the highest possible degree of light; the sun frequently *glares,* when it *shines* only at intervals; and all naked light, the strength of which is diminished by any shade, will produce a *glare.*

¶ *To cause the face to shine:*

Script.: To be propitious.

shīne, *s.* [SHINE, *v.*]

* 1. The state of shining; brilliancy, brightness, splendour, lustre.

"And careless eye the blood that dims its *shine.*" *Byron: Corsair,* i. 2.

* 2. Fair weather; sunshine.

"Remember me in *shine* and shower,
In sorrow and in glee." *Praed: Remember Me.*

3. A row, a quarrel. (In this sense perhaps a corrupt. of *shindy,* q.v.) (*Slang.*)

"There's mostly a *shine* of a Sunday evening."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe,* ch. xli.

¶ (1) *To kick up a shine:* To make a row.

(2) *To take the shine out of:* To cast into the shade; to excel, to surpass.

shīn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shin(e),* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* One who or that which shines.

2. *Fig.:* A coin, especially a bright one; a sovereign. (*Slang.*)

"The ballot and all other principles are, it appears, to be thrown over in the forthcoming election, and the *shiners* are to be the only interest."—*Morning Chronicle,* Sept. 9, 1857.

II. *Ichthy.:* (1) A popular name for any species of Leuciscus; (2) *Abramis americanus.* (*Amer.*)

shī'-nĕss, *s.* [SHYNESS.]

shīn'-eȳ, *s.* [SHINE.] Money. (*Slang.*)

"We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shiney* in California."—*Reade: Never too Late to Mend,* ch. i.

shĭn'-gle (1), * **shyn-gle,** * **shyn-gil,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *shindle* (q.v.).]

1. *Build.:* A thin piece of wood, having parallel sides, and thicker at one end than the other, commonly used as a roof-covering, instead of slates, tiles, or metal. Shingles are laid with one-third of their lengths to the weather. They are usually eighteen inches long, and so have six inches of margin; this is the gauge of the shingle; the other two-thirds is cover. The excess over twice the gauge is the lap or bond.

"A very poor cathedral church, covered with *shingles* or tiles."—*Ray: Remains,* p. 123.

* 2. Hide, skin.

"She hath some black spots about her *shingle.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts,* p. 51.

shingle-mill, *s.* A saw-mill for cutting logs into shingles.

shingle-nail, *s.* A cut nail of proper size for fastening shingles on a roof.

shingle-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus imbricata.*

shingle-roofed, *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

shingle-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Nectandra leucantha.*

shĭn'-gle (2), *s.* [Norw. *singl* or *singling* = coarse gravel, small round stones. (*Wedgwood.*)] Coarse round gravel on the seashore; the coarse gravel or accumulation of small rounded stones found on the shores of rivers or of the sea.

shingle-trap, *s.* A groin. [GROIN (1), *s.* 3.]

shĭn'-gle, *v.t.* [SHINGLE (1), *s.*]

1. To cover or roof with shingles.

"They *shingle* their houses with it."—*Evelyn: Architecture,* bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

2. To perform the process of shingling on. [SHINGLING.]

shĭn'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shingl(e),* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who covers or roofs houses with shingles.

2. One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles.

3. A workman who attends a shingling machine.

4. A machine for shingling iron; an eccentric wheel or roller, revolving within a concave, and pressing the dross out of the loop or ball from the puddling-furnace.

shĭn'-gles, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cingulum* = a girdle, from *cingo* = to gird.]

Pathol.: *Herpes zoster* (or *zona*), a cutaneous disease, forming a band of inflamed patches, with their clustered vesicles along the course of one or more intercostal nerves, encircling half the circumference of the body, generally on the right side, and stopping at the median plane. It leaves scars behind, and, specially in old people, obstinate neuralgic pains. There is a variety, *Herpes zoster frontalis* (or *ophthalmicus,* called Brow Shingles, which is characterized by small vesicles on the forehead, the upper eyelid, and the side of the nose. [HERPES.]

"Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles,* by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

shĭn'-glĭng, *s.* [SHINGLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

2. *Iron-work.:* The operation of removing slag, &c., from puddled iron, and forming the ball into shape for the puddle-rolls.

shingling-gauge, *s.* A device for adjusting shingles in the proper position for nailing.

shingling-hammer, *s.* A tilt or other power hammer employed in shingling. [SHINGLING, 2.]

shingling-hatchet, *s.* A tool with a poll, used in nailing on shingles, a bit for occasionally trimming them to fit, and a claw for drawing the nails.

shingling-mill, *s.*

Metal-work.: A rolling-mill or forge, where puddled iron is hammered to remove the dross, compact the grain, and turn out malleable iron.

shingling-tongs, *s. pl.* Heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane and used in moving the ball of red-hot iron to and beneath the trip or steam hammer.

shĭn'-glȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *shingl(e)* (1), s.; *-y.*] Resembling shingles; appearing as if covered with shingles.

"The squirrel, on the *shingly* shag-bark's bough." *Lowell: Indian Summer Reverie.*

shĭn'-glȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *shingl(e)* (2), s.; *-y.*] Consisting of or covered with shingle.

"Led me a rare chase across some *shingly* banks."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

shīn'-ĭng, * **shyn-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHINE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Emitting light; bright, gleaming, glittering.

"No *shining* ornaments have they to seek." *Cowper: Hope,* 765.

2. Illustrious, eminent, prominent, distinguished.

II. *Bot.:* Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many leaves.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Effusion or emission of light; brightness.

"The moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their *shining.*"—*Joel* ii. 10.

* 2. The act or state of making one's self conspicuous by display of superiority; ostentatious display.

shining-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Trigla lucerna,* probably named from the brilliant longitudinal silvery band on each side. The Cornish fishermen call it the Long-finned Captain, from the elongation of the second ray of the first dorsal fin.

* **shīn'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shining;* *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shining; brightness, splendour, lustre.

shĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shin;* *-er:* that is, one who plies his shins or legs busily.]

1. One who goes about amongst his acquaintances borrowing money to meet pressing demands. The practice itself is called shinning. (*Amer. slang.*)

* 2. A stocking.

shĭn'-neȳ, *s.* [SHINTY.]

Shĭn'-tô, *s.* [Chinese = the way of the gods.]

Comparative Religions:

1. The religious belief of the people of Japan, prior to the introduction of Buddhism from Corea in A.D. 552. The new belief almost entirely absorbed the old, being, however, itself modified in the process. Shinto possesses no moral code. Motoöri (1730–1801) maintained that the will of the Mikado was the criterion of right and wrong. Shinto holds the Mikado to be the direct descendant and representative of the Sun-goddess; has associated with it a system of hero-worship, and attributes spiritual agencies to the powers of nature. (See extract.)

"The three great commandments, issued by the department of religion in 1872, intended to be the basis of a reformed *Shinto* and natural religion, are as follows: (1) Thou shalt honour the gods, and love thy country; (2) Thou shalt clearly understand the principles of heaven and the duty of man; (3) Thou shalt revere the emperor as thy sovereign, and obey the will of his court. In its higher forms, *Shinto* is a cultured and intellectual deism; in its lower forms it consists in blind obedience to governmental and priestly dictates."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.,* ix. 538.

2. A Shintoist.

"The *Shintos* believe in a past life, and they live in fear and reverence of the spirits of the dead."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.,* ix. 537.

Shĭn'-tô-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Shinto;* *-ism.*]

Compar. Relig.: The same as SHINTO, 1 (q.v.).

"The great end and aim of *Shintoism* is obedience to the edicts of the government, as shown in the sermons of lecturers and priests."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer Cyclop.,* ix. 538.

Shĭn'-tô-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Shinto;* *-ist.*]

Compar. Relig.: A believer in Shinto (q.v.).

"The *Shintoists* have very obscure notions about the immortality of the soul, a supreme creator, or a future state of rewards and punishments."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.,* ix. 538.

shĭn'-tȳ, *s.* [Gael. *sinteag* = a skip, a bound.]

1. A game played in Scotland, corresponding to the English hockey (q.v.).

2. The club or stick used in playing such game.

shīn'-ȳ, * **shinie,** *a.* [Eng. *shin(e);* *-y.*]

1. Bright, clear, splendid, sunshiny.

"Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day." *Dryden: To the Duchess of York.*

2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy, brilliant.

"*Shiny* beach and pebbly bay." *Blackie: Lays of Highlands,* p. 8.

-shĭp, *suff.* [A.S. *scipe.*] A suffix denoting state, office, dignity, profession, art, or the like, as lord*ship,* friend*ship,* steward*ship,* horseman*ship.*

shĭp (1), * **schip,** * **schippe,** * **shippe,** * **shup,** *s.* [A.S. *scip, scyp* (pl. *scipu*); cogn. with Dut. *schif;* Icel. *skip;* Dan. *skib;* Sw. *skepp;* Goth. *skip;* Ger. *schiff;* O. H. Ger. *scif.* From the same root as *shape* and *shave;* Gr. σκάφος (*skaphos*) = a digging, a trench, the hull of a ship, a ship, from σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig, delve, hollow out; Lat. *scapha* = a bowl, a boat, a skiff.]

1. Strictly, a three-masted vessel with square sails on each mast, but applied in ordinary language to vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats, adapted for navigation. Ships are of various sizes, and fitted for various purposes, and are called by various names according to their rig and the purposes to which they are applied, as men-of-war, merchantmen, brigs, sloops, schooners, galleys, &c. A ship, strictly so called, has a bowsprit and three masts—main-mast, fore-mast, and mizzen-mast—each square-rigged, and composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and a top-gallant mast. A ship is distinguished from a barque by the square sails on the mizzen, where a barque has only fore-and-aft sails. In order to meet the increase in size, and especially in length, some ships are now built with four masts. Ships were,

until comparatively recent times, constructed of wood, such as oak, pine, &c., but this material has to a very great extent been

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superseded by iron and steel, by the adoption of which lightness and strength are combined. Vessels of war are often constructed on the composite system, that is, of wood with a skin or coating of iron or steel.

"The proper definition of a *ship* is a vessel with three masts, each mast being square-rigged. She would be a *ship*, even if she did not carry anything above her cross-trees, for she is made so by her cross-jack and mizzen topsail yard and mizzen top: yet, if you add a fourth mast to a *ship* she is still a *ship*, even if it be what is termed a spanker mast—that is, a mast rigged like the mizzen-mast of a barque."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

* 2. A dish or utensil formed like the hull of a ship for holding incense.

¶ (1) *Armed ship:* [ARMED].

(2) *Ship of Guinea:* [GUINEA-SHIP].

(3) *Ship of the desert:* A poetical name for the camel.

(4) *Ship of the line:* A man-of-war, large and strong enough to take its place in a line of battle.

ship-biscuit, *s.* A kind of hard, coarse biscuit, prepared for long keeping and for use on board ship. Called also ship-bread.

ship-board, *s.* A board or plank of a ship.

ship-borer, *s.* [SHIP-WORM.]

* **ship-boy,** *s.* A boy who serves on board a ship.

"Upon the high and giddy mast
Seal up the *ship-boy's* eyes."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

ship-bread, *s.* [SHIP-BISCUIT.]

ship-breaker, *s.* A person whose occupation is to break up vessels which are no longer fit for service.

ship-broker, *s.* A mercantile agent, who transacts all necessary business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargoes, &c.; also, an agent who buys and sells ships; also, a broker who procures insurances on ships.

ship-brokerage, *s.* The occupation of a ship-broker.

"The question of *ship-brokerage* in France had formed the subject of frequent representations to the French government."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

ship-canal, *s.* A canal through which sea-going vessels or vessels of a large size can pass.

ship-captain, *s.* The commander or captain of a ship.

ship-carpenter, *s.* A carpenter who works at shipbuilding or repairing; a shipwright.

ship-carpentry, *s.* Shipbuilding (q.v.).

"The Clyde has supplied an unusually rich store of primitive *ship-carpentry*."—*Wilson: Primitive Man*, ch. vi.

ship-chandler, *s.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other commodities for fitting out ships.

ship-chandlery, *s.* The business of a ship-chandler; the commodities sold by a ship-chandler.

ship-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A popular name, and till 1759 the technical appellation for typhus when produced by overcrowding on board ship.

* **ship-holder,** *s.* The owner of a ship; a ship-owner.

ship-jack, *s.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack, adapted for lifting ships and other heavy objects.

* **ship-joiner,** *s.* A ship-carpenter.

ship-letter, *s.* A letter sent by private ship and not by mail.

ship-money, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition, which had lain dormant for many years, was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. Ship-money was finally abolished during the same reign.

"Noy his attorney, a great antiquary, had much to do in this business of *ship-money*."—*Whitelock: Memor. Charles I.*, p. 7.

ship-owner, *s.* One who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

ship-pendulum, *s.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used in the navy to ascertain the heel of a vessel, so that allowance may be made in laying a gun for the inclination of the deck.

ship-propeller, *s.* The same as SCREW-PROPELLER (q.v.).

ship-rigged, *a.*

Naut.: Rigged with square sails and spreading yards, like a three-masted ship.

ship-shape, *a.* or *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; after the manner of a ship; hence, well-arranged, neat, trim.

"Keep everything *ship-shape*, for I must go."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 226.

* **ship-tire,** *s.* A kind of female head-dress. Perhaps so-called from resembling a ship.

"The brow that becomes the *ship-tire*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

ship-worm, ship-borer, *s.*

Zool.: Teredo navalis. [TEREDO.]

"The *ship-worm*, as this mollusc is appropriately called, from its depredations on ships and all submerged wooden structures, is found in most seas."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 436.

ship-yard, *s.* A yard or piece of ground near the water, in which ships or vessels are constructed; a shipbuilding yard.

"In the *ship-yard* stood the Master,
With the model of the vessel."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

ship's husband, *s.* [HUSBAND, *s.*, II.]

ship's papers, *s. pl.* The papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of the ship and cargo. They are of two kinds: (1) Those required by the law of a particular country, as the certificate of registry, license, charter-party, bills of lading, bills of health, &c., to be on board the merchant ships of the country; (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships, to indicate their title to that character, and protect them in time of war.

ship's writer, *s.* A petty officer who keeps the watch-bills, quarter-bills, and station-bills of the crew. (*U. S. Navy.*)

ship (2), *s.* [An abbrev. of *companionship.*] [COMPANIONSHIP, II. 2.]

ship, *v.t. & i.* [SHIP (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to embark.

"More than one fifth of those who were *shipped* were flung to the sharks before the end of the voyage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.)

3. To engage for service on board a ship or other vessel: as, To *ship* seamen.

4. To fix in the proper place.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go on board a vessel, to make a voyage in it; to embark.

"After three monethis we *schippiden* in a schip of Alisanndre."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxviii.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

ship'-board, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *board.*]

1. The deck or side of a ship. (Used chiefly or only in the phrases, *On shipboard, a shipboard.*)

2. A plank or board of a ship.

"They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees."—*Ezekiel* xxvii. 5.

* **ship'-brēach,** * **schip-breche,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *breach.*] Shipwreck.

"Thries I was at *schipbreche*, nyght and dal I was in the depnesse of the see."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corynth.* xi.

ship'-build-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *builder.*] One whose occupation is to build ships and other vessels; a shipwright; a naval architect.

ship'-build-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *building.*]

A. *As adj.:* Used in or for the construction and repair of vessels: as, a *shipbuilding* yard.

B. *As subst.:* The art or occupation of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind bearing masts, as distinguished from boat-building; naval architecture.

¶ Tradition alleges that shipbuilding was first successfully attempted in Egypt, and brought thence to Greece by Danaus, B.C. about 1485. In historic times the Phœnicians took the lead in the art. In England the first two-decked vessel built was the "Royal Harry," built in 1488; it had five masts. Port-holes were first introduced in France by Descharges, A.D. about 1500. Steamships were first constructed about 1812; they were of wood, the first two of iron were launched in 1833 and 1834, to ply upon the Humber. Now iron is being superseded by steel.

ship'-fŭl, * **ship-full,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *full.*] As much or as many as a ship will contain; enough to fill a ship.

"The time will soon be upon us when the arrival of a *shipful* of such precious wares will cease to excite curiosity."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1883.

† **ship'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ship* (1); *-less.*] Destitute of ships.

"It is by no means a *shipless* sea."—*Gray: To Dr. Wharton*, lett. 53.

* **ship'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1); dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little ship.

"Whither *shiplets* sometime doo resort for succour."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britain*, ch. xii.

* **ship'-man,** * **schip-man,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *man.*]

1. A seaman, a sailor, a mariner.

"Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea."—1 *Kings* ix. 27.

2. The captain of a ship.

"A *shipman* was ther, wonee fer by west:
For ought I wote, he was of Dertemouth."
Chaucer: C. T., 390. (Prol.)

* **ship'-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *master.*] The master, captain, or commander of a vessel.

"The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God."—*Jonah* i. 6.

ship'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *mate.*] One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

ship'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1); *-ment.*]

1. The act of shipping, or of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation.

"But, it was added, the *shipments* must not be delayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Goods or commodities shipped or put on board a ship for transportation.

"American *shipments* were again heavy."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

* **ship'-page (age** as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1); *-age.*] Freightage. (*Walpole.*)

shipped, *pa. par. & a.* [SHIP, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Put on board a ship; carried in a ship or ships.

2. Provided or furnished with a ship or ships.

"Is he well *shipped?*" *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

ship'-pen, ship'-pŏn, *s.* [A.S. *scypen, scepen.*] A stable, a stall, a cowhouse. (*Prov.*)

ship'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ship*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who puts goods on board a vessel for transportation.

* 2. The master of a ship; a skipper, a seaman.

ship'-ping, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHIP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to ships: as, *shipping* matters, *shipping* news.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Ships collectively; the collective body of ships, &c., belonging to any country or port; ships in general; tonnage.

"They conversed every day long and freely about the state of the *shipping* and the dockyards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ In the year 1890 the United States had 928,062 tons of shipping engaged in the foreign trade; in the coasting trade the tonnage employed was 3,409,345. Counting barge and canal boats the grand total was 4,424,497 tons. Great Britain, however, is the great shipping country of the world. In the same year the United Kingdom had—of shipping over 100 tons register—11,928,624 tons, being more than half the total shipping of the world—22,936,958 tons. In 1890 the total tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom was 1,197,235; in the United States 148,178.

*2. Sailing, navigation; a passage by water.

"God send 'em good *shipping!*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

¶ *To take shipping:* To take passage in a ship; to embark on board a ship for passage or conveyance.

"*Take*, therefore, *shipping*; post, my lord, to France." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 5.

shipping-articles, *s. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.

* **ship'-py̆**, *a.* [Eng. *ship*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or frequented by ships.

ship'-wāy, *s.* The framework of timbers upon which a ship is built and ultimately slides when launched.

ship'-wrĕck, * **schip-wracke**, * **ship-wrack**, *s.* [Eng. *ship*, and *wreck.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship, by striking on a rock or shoal, foundering, or other cause.

*2. The shattered fragments of a wrecked ship; wreck, wreckage.

"They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres."—*Dryden.*

II. *Fig.:* Destruction, ruin.

"Did afterwards make a *shipwrack* violent,
Both of their life and fame for ever fowly blent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 7.

¶ (1) *To make shipwreck:* To go astray, to err. (1 *Tim.* i. 19.)

(2) *To make shipwreck of:* To ruin, to destroy: as, To *make shipwreck of* one's chances.

ship'-wrĕck, *v.t.* [SHIPWRECK, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To make to suffer shipwreck, by driving on the shore, a rock, or sandbank, or by the force of the wind in a tempest; to wreck.

"Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

2. To cause to be thrown away by the wrecking of a ship.

"*Shipwrecked* upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* To ruin, to destroy.

"Those minor differences which had so often *shipwrecked* the fortunes of a great Party."—*Standard*, Jan. 18, 1886.

ship'-wright (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ship*, and *wright.*] One whose occupation is to build ships; a builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

¶ The Shipwrights are one of the London Companies; founded in 1605, and incorporated in 1612.

shî-raz', *s.* [See def.] A Persian wine from Shiraz.

shīre, * **schire**, * **shyre**, *s.* [A.S. *scír*; allied to *share* and *shear.*]

1. Originally a minor division of England under an earl or alderman, whose jurisdiction was intrusted to the sheriff (q.v.), on whom the government of the division devolved. Now, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to a county, by which term it is in many cases superseded. English county members of Parliament are known as knights of the shire. In England the shires were divided into hundreds and then again into tithings. In Scotland they were divided into wards and quarters. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial name of shires: as, Richmond*shire*, in the north of Yorkshire; Hallam*shire*, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding.

"The borough law had been likewise anciently established among the Saxons, whereby every *shire* was divided into so many hundreds or boroughs, consisting at first of one hundred families therein usually inhabiting; every hundred in so many tythings, consisting of ten families."—*Sir W. Temple: Hist. Eng.* (Introd.)

*2. A shire-mote (q.v.).

"Beying there thanne a grete congregacion of people by cause of the seyd *shyre*."—*Paston: Letters*, i. 13.

¶ *The shires:* Those English counties which terminate in "shire;" a belt running from Devonshire and Hampshire in a north-east direction. In a general way it means the midland counties.

"In such hunting as we have out of the grass *shires*."—*Globe*, Nov. 11, 1885.

* **shire-clerk**, *s.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county-court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

* **shire-mote**, * **shire-gemot**, *s.* [A.S. *scire-gemot.*] A court held formerly twice a year by the bishop of the diocese and the alderman in shires that had aldermen, and in others by the bishop and sheriffs. (*Cowell.*)

"If the matter was of great importance it was put in the full *shire-mote*; and if the general voice acquitted, or condemned, decided for one party or the other, this was final in the cause."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **shire-reeve**, *s.* A sheriff (q.v.).

shire-town, *s.* The chief town of a shire; a county-town.

* **shire-wick**, *s.* A shire, a county. (*P. Holland.*)

* **shīre'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *shire*, and *man.*] A sheriff (q.v.).

shīrk, * **shĕrk**, *v.t. & i.* [The same word as *shark*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To procure by mean tricks; to shark.

2. To avoid or get away from unfairly or meanly; to slink away from.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To practise mean tricks; to live by one's wits.

"Certainly he [Laud] might have spent his time much better, and more for his grace in the pulpit, than thus *sherking* and raking in the tobacco-shops."—*State Trials; Harbottle Grimstone.*

2. To avoid performance of duty; to slink or shuffle away.

"One of the cities *shirked* from the league."—*Lord Byron: To Murray; Ravenna*, Sept. 7, 1820.

¶ *To shirk off:* To sneak away.

shīrk, *s.* [SHIRK, *v.*] One who seeks to avoid the performance of duty; one who lives by shifts or tricks.

shīrk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shirk*, v.; *-er.*] One who shirks duty or danger; a shirk.

shīrk'-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *shirk*; *-y.*] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.

* **shīrl**, *a.* [SHRILL.]

* **shīrl**, *s.* [SHORL.]

shīrr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.

Fabric: An elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces.

shīrred, *a.* [Eng. *shirr*; *-ed.*]

Fabric: Applied to goods with elastic cords interwoven, as suspenders, garters, &c.

shīrt **shẽrt**, * **sherte**, * **shirte**, * **shurte**, * **schirte**, *s.* [Icel. *skyrta* = a skirt; Sw. *skjorta*; Dan. *skiorte*; Ger. *schurz*, *schurze* = an apron. So called from its being originally a short garment, from Icel. *skorta* = to come off short, to lack; *skortr* = shortness. *Shirt* and *skirt* are doublets.] [SHORT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by males under the outer clothes.

"I hold him riche, al had he not a *sherte*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,768.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The seeds of *Sinapis arvensis.* (*Scotch.*)

shirt-buttons, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Stellaria Holostea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

shirt-front, *s.* The dressed part of a shirt, which covers the breast; also an article of dress made in imitation of this part: a dickey.

* **shīrt**, *v.t.* [SHIRT, *s.*] To cover or clothe with, or as with, a shirt; to put a shirt on.

"Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air." [blood.
Dryden: King Arthur, ii.

* **shīrte**, *s.* [SHIRT, *s.*]

shīrt'-ing, *s.* [Eng. *shirt*; *-ing.*]

Fabric: Bleached or unbleached calico, of quality and texture suited for under-garments.

shīrt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shirt*; *-less.*] Having no shirt; without a shirt.

"Of *shirtless* youths the secret rise to trace." *Gay: Trivia*, ii. 105.

shĭst, shĭst'-ŭs, shĭs'-tĭc, &c. [SCHIST, SCHISTIC, &c.]

shĭt'-tah (pl. **shĭt'-tĭm**), *s.* [Heb. שִׁטָּה (*shittah*), for שִׁנְטָה (*shintah*)(see def.)(pl. שִׁטִּים (*shittim*); Coptic *sont*, *sant*, *santh* = acacia.]

Script.: A tree mentioned in the singular in Isa. xli. 19, and repeated in the plural, as used in constructing the ark of the covenant (Exod. xxv. 10, xxxvii. 1; Deut. x. 3, &c.), staves (Exod. xxv. 13, 28), a table (xxv. 23, xxxvii. 10), boards for the tabernacle (xxvi. 15, xxxvi. 20), and pillars (xxvi. 32, 37, xxxvi. 36). The tree is almost certainly an acacia. Some think it was *A. Seyal*, others *S. nilotica* or *A arabica.* Dr. Livingstone believed it to have been *A. giraffa.* Dean Stanley, preferring *A. Seyal*, considered that the plural form was suggested by the tangled thickets produced by the stems of this tree.

shittah-tree, *s.* [SHITTAH.]

shĭt'-tĭm, *s.* [SHITTAH.]

* **shĭt'-tle**, * **schit-el**, * **schet-yl**, * **seyt-yl**, * **schyt-tyl**, *a. & s.* [SHUTTLE.]

A. *As adj.:* Wavering, unsettled, unsteady.

"Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shrinke." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 456.

B. *As subst.:* A shuttle.

"Stone cups, stone vessels, *shittles*, all of stone." *Chapman: Homer; Odys.* xiii.

* **shittle-cock**, *s.* A shuttle-cock (q.v.).

"The pat of a *shittle-cock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business."—*Collier.*

* **shittle-witted**, *a.* Flighty, unsteady.

"*Shittle-witted* fools."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

* **shĭt'-tle-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *shittle*; *-ness.*] Unsettledness, unsteadiness, wavering, fickleness.

"The vain *shittleness* of an unconstant head."—*Barret: Alvearie.*

shīve (1), * **sheeve**, *s.* [Icel. *skífa* = a slice; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skifva* = a slice, a disk; Dut. *schijf*; Ger. *scheibe.*] [SHEAVE, SHIFT.]

1. A thin slice or cut.

"Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

2. The scale or bark removed from the fibrous portion of hemp or flax in braking.

3. A name given by cork-cutters to the small bungs used to close wide-mouthed bottles, in contradistinction to the phial corks used for narrow-necked bottles: also, a thin wooden bung used by brewers.

shīve (2), *s.* [CHIVE (2), 2.]

shĭv'-ẽr (1), *s.* [SHIVE, (1).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small piece or fragment into which anything is broken by sudden violence. (Usually in plural.)

"This time, all the blade, like glass
Sprang in a thousand *shivers* on the helm."
Matthew Arnold: Sohrab & Rustum.

*2. A thin cut or slice; a shive.

"Of your white breed nat but a *shiver*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,422.

3. A small wedge or key.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A species of blue slate; schist, shale.

2. *Naut.:* A small wheel; a sheave.

shiver-spar, *s.* A corruption of Schieferspar (q.v.).

shĭv'-ĕr (2), *s.* [SHIVER (2), *v.*] A shaking fit; a trembling or tremulous motion.

¶ *The shivers:* The ague.

shĭv'-ĕr (1), * **shev-er**, * **schiv-er**, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHIVER (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To break to shivers or pieces; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

"With sabre *shiver'd* to the hilt." *Byron: Giaour.*

2. *Naut.:* To cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail, by trimming the yards or shifting the helm, so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall or be dashed to pieces; to be shattered.

"With brand to aid, when as the spear
Should *shiver* in the course."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 31.

¶ *Shiver my timbers:* A mild form of oath, formerly used by sailors.

shĭv'-ĕr (2), * **chev-er-en**, * **chiv-erc**, * **chiv-er-en**, * **chyv-er-en**, * **chiv-el-en**, * **chyv-el-en**, *v.i.* [According to Skeat, a frequent. form from *quiver* (q.v.).] To tremble or shake, as from cold; to shudder, to quiver, to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement. (*Cowper: Table Talk,* 215.)

shĭv'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHIVER (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of one who shivers; a shiver, a trembling, a shaking, as with cold, ague, &c.

"A hollow wind comes whistling through that door;
And a cold *shiv'ring* seizes me all o'er."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, iv. 1.

shĭv'-ĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shivering; -ly.*]

1. In a shivering manner; with shivering or shivers.

"During the last few weeks I have often and *shiveringly* longed for a certain fur coat."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 31, 1885.

2. With tremulous motion.

"The very wavelets . . . seem to creep *shiveringly* towards the shallow waters."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* March 31, 1886.

shĭv'-ĕr-ȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *shiver* (1), s.; *-y.*] Easily falling into pieces; not compact; loose of coherence.

"There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone."—*Woodward.*

shĭv'-ĕr-ȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *shiver; -y.*] Shivering; with tremulous motion.

"Sad ocean's face
A curling undulation *shivery* swept
From wave to wave."
Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora, i. 191.

shōad, **shōde**, *s.* [Prob. Cornish.]

Mining: Surface ore in pieces mixed with other matters, and indicating the outcrop of a lode or vein in the vicinity. The method of finding the vein by tracing the shoad-stones to their source at the strike is called Shoading. Holes dug to prospect or intercept the vein are called Shoad-pits.

"The *shoads,* or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

shoad-pit, *s.* [SHOAD.]

shoad-stone, *s.* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of water passing over it.

shōad'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shoad; -ing*] [SHOAD.]

shōal (1), * **shole** (1), *s.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *scole* = a school (q.v.); Dut. *school* = a school, a shoal; Irish *sgol.*] A large number assembled; a great quantity; a throng, a crowd.

"*Shoals* of artisans
Were from their daily labour turned adrift."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

shōal (2), * **shōle** (2), * **shōld**, *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *skjálgr* = oblique, awry, hence applied to a sloping or shelving shore; Sw. dial. *skjalg* = oblique, slant, wry; O. Sw. *skælg;* Ger. *scheel, schel.*]

A. *As subst.:* A place where the water of a river, lake, sea, &c., is shallow or of little depth; a shallow, a sandbank, a bar: more particularly, among seamen, a sandbank which becomes dry at low water.

"The *shoals,* he said, consisted of coral rocks."—*Cook: First Voyage,* vol. ii., ch. iv.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Shallow.

"This Molanna, were she not so *shole.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 40.

* **shōal** (1), *v.t.* [SHOAL (1), *s.*] To crowd, to throng.

"Entrails, about which fausens and other fish
Did *shole,* to nibble of the fat."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxi. 191.

shōal (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [SHOAL (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become more shallow; to decrease in depth.

B. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To cause to become more shallow; to move or pass from a greater to a less depth of.

"We suddenly *shoaled* our water."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. v., ch. v.

shōal'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shoaly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shoaly or of abounding in shoals; shallowness; little depth of water; frequency of shallow places.

shōal'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *shoal* (2), s.; *-ing.*] Becoming shallow by being filled up with shoals.

* **shōal'-wīṣe**, *adv.* [Eng. *shoal* (1), s.; *-wise.*] In shoals or crowds.

shōal'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shoal* (2), s.; *-y.*] Full of shoals or shallows.

"The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 1,130.

* **shōar**, *s.* [SHORE (2), *s.*]

shōat, *s.* [SHOT.] A young hog.

shŏck (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *choc* = a shock; *choquer* = to give a shock, from O. H. Ger. *scoc;* M. H. Ger. *schoc* = a shock, a shaking movement; Dut. *schok* = a shock, a jolt; *schokken* = to jolt, to shake; Icel. *skykkr* = a jolt.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A violent collision of bodies; a violent striking or dashing together or against; a concussion.

"The *shock* that violently shook
Her entrails." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 22.

2. A violent onset or hostile encounter; the collision of contending armies or bodies.

"Rush on with Highland sword and targe,
I, with my Carrick spearmen, charge;
Now forward to the *shock!*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 28.

3. Anything which surprises or offends the intellect or moral sense; anything which causes a violent or sudden impression or sensation. (Generally applied to something offensive or displeasing: as, To give a *shock* to one's modesty.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Electricity:*

(1) *Frictional:* A sensation as of a more or less painful concussion or blow attended by a sudden contraction or convulsion of the muscles, produced by a discharge through them of electricity from a charged body. If a number of persons join hands, the first touching the outside coating and the last the knob of a charged Leyden jar, all will receive a nearly simultaneous shock proportioned to the strength of the charge and the number of persons whom it strikes.

(2) *Dynamical:* The sensation produced in the same way by a current from a charged inductive coil, or from a dynamo-electric machine. Owing to the large quantity of these latter currents, fatal accidents not unfrequently occur.

2. *Pathol.:* A sudden and violent derangement of any organ or of the nervous system, and through it of the general frame, consequent on sudden injury, the sight of anything painful or terrible, or the reception of very startling news.

3. *Galvanism:* The shock from a galvanic battery. [II. 1. (1).]

shŏck (2), * **schokke**, * **shocke**, *s.* [O. Dut. *shocke* = a shock, cock, or heap; Sw. *shock* = a crowd, a heap; Ger. *schock;* Dan. *skok;* Sw. *skock* = three score sheaves.]

1. *Husbandry:*

(1) A collection of sheaves standing together in the field for the grain to ripen; also called a shook or stook. It has usually twelve sheaves, but customs differ.

"The sheaves being yet in *shocks* in the field, they thought they might not grind the wheat, nor make any commodity of profit thereof."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 85.

(2) A collection of cut stalks of corn standing in the field around a central core of four stalks, whose tops are diagonally woven together and bound at the intersection. This central support holds the stalks while they are being set up, and is called a gallows. The shock should be bound when about one-third of the stalks are in place, and bound again when all are gathered. (*Amer.*)

2. A lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves.

shŏck (3), *a.* & *s.* [A variant of *shag* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Shaggy; having shaggy hair.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A shock-dog (q.v.).

"I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. A mass of close matted hair.

* **shock-dog**, *s.* A dog with long, rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.

shock-headed, **shock-head**, *a.* Having a thick, bushy head of hair.

shŏck (1), * **shok-ken**, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHOCK (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike by the violent collision of a body; to strike against suddenly and violently; to give a shock to.

* 2. To meet with hostile force; to encounter violently.

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them." *Shakesp.: King John,* v. 7.

3. To give a shock to; to strike as with horror, fear, or disgust; to cause to recoil in disgust; to offend extremely; to disgust, to scandalize.

"But thine, as dark as witcheries of the night,
Was formed to harden hearts and *shock* the sight."
Cowper: Expostulation, 496.

*4. To shake or move from one's purpose.

"They who could not be *shocked* by persecution, were in danger of being overcome by flattery."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To meet with a shock; to meet in sudden onset or encounter.

"With horrid clangour *shock* the ethereal arms."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 451.

shŏck (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [SHOCK (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make up into shocks or stooks: as, To *shock* corn.

B. *Intrans.:* To collect sheaves into shocks; to pile sheaves.

"Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

shŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [SHOCK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive; disgusting; very obnoxious or repugnant.

"To hide the *shocking* features of her face."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 298.

¶ For the difference between *shocking* and *formidable,* see FORMIDABLE.

shŏck'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shocking; -ly.*] In a shocking manner or degree; so as to shock or disgust; disgustingly.

shŏck'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shocking; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shocking.

shŏd, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [SHOE, *v.*]

shŏd'-dȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Prob. from being at first the waste stuff *shed* or thrown off in spinning wool; A.S. *sceádan* = to shed, to divide.]

A. *As subst.:* Old woollen or worsted fabrics torn to pieces by a machine having spiked rollers (termed a devil), cleansed, and the fibre spun with a certain proportion of new wool, the yarn being afterwards woven into the full-bodied but flimsy fabric, also known as shoddy, and made into cheap cloth, table covers, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of shoddy: as, *shoddy* cloth.

2. Of a trashy or inferior character; pretentious, not genuine, sham.

"A fleet of ships, *shoddier* by a hundredfold than the *shoddiest* of those now afloat."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 27, 1882.

shoddy-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A popular name for bronchitis produced by the inhalation of the dust arising from shoddy.

shoddy-mill, *s.* A mill employed in the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloths and refuse goods.

*** shōde, * schede, * schod, * schode,** *s.* [A.S. *scáde*, from *sceádan* = to divide.] The parting or division of the hair.

"The nall y-dryve in the *schode* a-ryght."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,009.

shōde, *a.* [SHOAD.]

*** shōde,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHOE, *v.*]

shōde'-ĭng, shod-ĭng, *s.* [SHOADING.]

shō'-dĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Gold-beating: The package of goldbeater's skin employed in the second stage of gold-leaf making.

shôe, * scho, * shoo (pl. *** schon, * shon, * shoōn, shôeş**), *s.* [A.S. *sceó* (pl. *sceós*); cogn. with Dut. *shoen;* Icel. *skór* (pl. *skúar, skór*); Sw. & Dan. *sko;* Goth. *skohs;* O. H. Ger. *scóh, scuoch;* Ger. *schuch.*]

I. A covering for the foot, made of leather in Europe, America, and some other parts; of paper and various fabrics in China and Japan; of wood in Holland and France (sabots); of dressed skins among the North American Indians (moccasins). A shoe has a thinner and more elastic leather for the sole than a boot. The parts are united by stitches, pegs, nails, or screws.

"Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

2. A metallic plate nailed to the hoof of a horse, mule, or ox, to preserve it from wear, and prevent it from becoming sore.

3. Anything more or less resembling a shoe in form or use; as—

(1) *Agriculture:*

(*a*) The metallic block on the inner end of a finger-bar; it runs on the ground next to the standing grain.

(*b*) The shaking portion of a winnowing-machine or grain-separator.

(2) *Building:*

(*a*) A block or base piece for the reception of a pillar, a truss, or girder.

(*b*) The short horizontal section at the foot of a rain-water pipe, to give direction to the issuing water.

(3) *Machinery:*

(*a*) A bottom piece on which a body is supported.

(*b*) A piece on which an object is placed while moving, to prevent its being worn.

(*c*) The iron point of a pile.

(4) *Milling:* The spout beneath the feeding-hopper.

(5) *Mining:*

(*a*) An inclined trough used in an ore-crushing mill.

(*b*) A removable piece of iron at the bottom of a stamp or muller.

(6) *Nautical:*

(*a*) A wooden piece secured to an anchor during the operation of fishing; it holds the point as the anchor rises, and keeps it from tearing the ship's side.

(*b*) A board lashed to the flake to extend its area and consequent bearing surface when in the ground.

(*c*) A foot-board on which a spar is erected, to act as a jib in hoisting.

(7) *Rail.-eng.:* That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the wheel.

(8) *Shipwright.:* The step of a mast.

(9) *Wheelwrighting:*

(*a*) A strip of wood or steel fastened beneath the runner of a sled or sleigh.

(*b*) [DRAG, *s.*, II. 3. (1).]

¶ (1) *To be in another's shoes:* To be in his place; to take his place.

(2) *To die in one's shoes:* To be hanged. (*Slang.*)

(3) *To put the shoe on the right foot:* To lay the blame on the right person.

shoe-billed stork, *s.*

Ornith.: Balæniceps rex, a large stork found on the Upper Nile. It figures in many Arab myths. Called also the Boot-bill.

shoe-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block having two sheaves which revolve in planes at right angles to each other.

shoe-brush, *s.* A brush for cleaning shoes; they are generally used in sets of three—one with short, stiff hairs, for removing the dirt; a second with softer and longer hairs for spreading the blacking, and the third with soft hairs for polishing.

shoe-butts, *s. pl.* Stout leather for soles.

shoe-clasp, *s.* A buckle for closing some kinds of shoes.

shoe-factor, *s.* A factor or wholesale dealer in shoes.

shoe-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Hibiscus Rosa sinensis.

shoe-hammer, *s.* A hammer with a slightly convex, broad face, and a wide, thin, rounding peen. Used in pounding leather upon the lapstone to condense its pores, and also in driving pegs. The peen is used to press out creases.

shoe-horn, *s.* A shoeing-horn (q.v.).

shoe-jack, *s.* A pegging-jack (q.v.).

shoe-key, *s.*

Shoemak.: A hook by which a last is withdrawn from a boot or shoe.

shoe-knife, *s.* A thin blade of steel affixed by a tang in a wooden handle, and used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

shoe-lace, *s.* [SHOE-STRING.]

shoe-latchet, *s.* A shoe-tie.

shoe-leather, *s.* Leather for making shoes; hence, used for the shoes themselves.

shoe-pack, *s.* [PAC.]

shoe-peg, *s.* [PEG, *s.*, I. 2.]

shoe-shaped, *a.*

Anthrop.: An epithet applied to a form of pointed flake implement (the use of which is unknown), flat on one face and convex on the other.

"The whole form is so like that of a shoe, that the name *shoe-shaped* has been applied to it."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 565.

shoe-shave, *s.*

Shoemak.: An implement on the principle of the spoke-shave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

shoe-stirrup, *s.*

Saddlery: A stirrup having a foot-rest shaped like a shoe.

shoe-stone, *s.* A whetstone for a shoe-knife.

shoe-strap, *s.* A strap attached to a shoe for fastening it to the foot.

shoe-stretcher, *s.* An expansible last for distending shoes.

shoe-string, shoe-lace, *s.* A string of leather or other material used for fastening the shoe on the foot.

shoe-tie, *s.* A shoe-lace.

shoe-valve, *s.*

Hydraul.: A valve at the foot of a pump-stock, or at the bottom of a reservoir.

shôe (pa. t. & pa. par. **shŏd**), *v.t.* [SHOE, *s.*]

1. To put a shoe or shoes on; to furnish with shoes. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.)

2. To cover at the bottom or tip; to tip.

¶ *To shoe an anchor:* [ANCHOR, *s.*].

shôe'-blăck, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *black*, v.] A person who cleans shoes.

¶ *Shoeblack Brigades* (*English*): Companies of boys who clean boots and shoes in the streets at appointed standings, each separate company being recognized by its own uniform. The brigades represent an outcome of the work of ragged-schools in London. The Central and East London companies were founded in 1851, chiefly through the effort of Mr. J. Macgregor (Rob Roy). The movement has been taken up in all large provincial towns. In London there are nine Protestant, and several Roman Catholic brigades. The boys in these nine companies in 1886 numbered 364, and earned in that year £11,235 8s. 2d. There has been no such organization of shoeblacks in any cities of the United States, though homes for them have been instituted.

shoeblack-plant, *s.* [SHOE-FLOWER.]

*** shôe'-blăck-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *shoeblack; -er.*] A shoeblack.

*** shôe'-bŏy,** *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *boy.*] A boy who cleans shoes; a shoeblack.

"If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?"—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

shôe'-bŭc-kle, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *buckle.*] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot; an ornament in the shape of a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe.

shôe'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHOE, *v.*]

shoeing-hammer, *s.*

Farr.: A light hand-hammer used for shoeing horses.

shoeing-horn, shoe-horn, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* A device to assist in putting on a shoe. It is frequently made of polished horn, but also of sheet metal.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium; hence, applied to a dangler on young ladies, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

"Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whiffliers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns.*"—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 536.

2. Something to draw on another glass or pot; an incitement to drinking.

shôe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shoe; -less.*] Destitute of shoes; having no shoes.

"A *shoeless* soldier there a man might meet."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

shôe'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make shoes, boots, or other articles connected with the calling. (Applied both to the employer and employed.)

shoemaker's bark-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Montserrat name for *Byrsonima spicata.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

shôe'-māk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *making.*] The act or occupation of making shoes, &c.

shô'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, v.; *-er.*] One who makes or puts on shoes: as, a *shoer* of horses.

*** shofe,** *pret. of v.* [SHOVE, *v.*]

shŏg, *s.* [Wel. *ysgog* = a quick motion, a jolt; *ysgogi* = to wag, to stir, to shake.] A shock; a push off at one side.

"An' gied the infant world a *shog.*"
Burns: Address to the Deil.

*** shŏg, * schog, * shogg,** *v.t. & i.* [SHOG, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To shake, to agitate

"And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with waivis."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv.

B. *Intrans.:* To move off; to jog off or along.

"Come, prethee let's *shogg* off, and browse an hour or two."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, ii. 1.

shŏg'-gĭng, *s.* [SHOG, *v.*] A concussion, a shaking.

shŏg'-gle, *v.t.* [Eng. *shog*, v.; frequent. suff. *-le.*] To joggle, to shake.

shō'-goon, *s.* [SHOOGUN.]

shō'-gŭn, *s.* [Japanese = generalissimo.] The so-called "secular" emperor of Japan; in reality the governor and generalissimo of that country. (See extract.)

"The mikado . . . was the true sovereign of Japan, and the *shogun* was a usurper, and in no sense of the word a king or emperor. He was but a military governor, a commander-in-chief . . . The term taikun (or tycoon) means great sovereign, and was an absurd title, to which the *shogun* had no right whatever, and which was invented to deceive foreigners . . . The assumption of this title by the *shogun* helped to bring on the civil war of 1866-69, which reduced his power to that of a Daimio, and restored the emperor to his ancient power and rights. There never were two emperors in Japan, and the loose statements about a 'secular' and an 'ecclesiastical' emperor originated in deception."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 542.

shō'-gŭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *shogun; -ate.*] The office, jurisdiction, or dignity of a shogun (q.v.).

"The decay of the *shogunate* had gradually been going on for years back."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiii. 584.

shō'-la, *s.* [SOLA.]

*** shōle** (1), *s.* [SHOAL (1), *s.*]

shōle (2), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *shore* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A piece of plank placed under the soles of standards, or under the heels of shores, in docks or on ships, where there are

no ground-ways, in order to enable them to sustain the weight required without sinking; also, a piece of plank fixed under anything by way of protection, as a piece put on the lower end of a rudder, which, in case of the ship's striking the ground, may be knocked off without injury to the rudder.

* **shōle**, *a.* [SHOAL, *a.*]

* **shŏnde**, *s.* [A.S. *sceond.*] [SHEND.] Disgrace, harm, injury.

shŏne, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHINE, *v.*]

* **shŏne**, *s.* [SHONE, *v.*] Radiance.

"Like the sun with open *shone.*" *Sidney: Astrophel & Stella*, 22.

shoô, *interj.* [Cf. Ger. *scheuchen* = to scare.] Begone! be off! off! away! An interjection used in scaring away fowls or other animals.

shook, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHAKE, *v.*]

shook, *s.* [A form of *shock* (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Coopering:* A package containing the staves and heading of a cask ready for setting up. Whalers carry out the staves and headings for oil-casks ready prepared in shooks, and put them together on board as the catch of fish requires.

2. Furniture made in parts and not set up, but shipped in packs.

3. A set of boards for a box.

shook, *v.t.* [SHOOK, *s.*] To pack in shooks.

shoôl, *v.t.* [SHOOL, *s.*] To shovel. (*Scotch.*)

shoôl, *s.* [See def.] A shovel. (*Scotch.*)

* **shoôn**, *s. pl.* [SHOE, *s.*]

shoôt, ***schot-i-en**, ***scot-i-en**, ***schete**, * **shete** (pa. t. * *schet, shot*, * *shotte*, pa. par. * *schot, shot*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scótian* = to dart (intrans.), from *sceótan* = to shoot, to dart (pa. t. *sceát*, pa. par. *scoten*); cogn. with Dut. *schieten* (pa. t. *schoot*, pa. par. *geschoten*); Icel. *skjóta* (pa. t. *skaut*, pa. par. *skotinn*); Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skjuta*; Ger. *schiessen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To let fly or cause to be driven with force; to propel, as from a gun, firearm, or bow; to discharge.

"A darte was *schot* to them, but non wist who it *schete.*" *Robert de Brunne*, p. 178.

2. To discharge, causing a missile to be driven out; to let off; to fire off (with the weapon as the object, and followed by *off*): as, To *shoot off* a gun.

3. To emit or send out or forth violently or hastily; to discharge, propel, eject, or empty out with rapidity or violence; to throw roughly. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"Mr. Weller wheeled his master nimbly to the green hill, *shot* him dexterously *out* by the very side of the basket."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.

4. To throw out, as a net, into the water; to cast.

"On joining them afterwards, we found that they had just *shot* their nets."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

5. To kill game in, on, or over; to shoot game over.

"We shall soon be able to *shoot* the big coverts in the hollow."—*Daily News*, Oct. 6, 1881.

6. To strike with a missile shot; to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a gun, firearm, bow, &c.

"To dethe he *schet* ys owne fader." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 11.

7. To contend in, as a shooter: as, To *shoot* a match.

8. To pass rapidly through, under, or over.

"The attempt to *shoot* that portion of Niagara which is found below the whirlpool."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1885.

9. To drive or cast with the hand in working.

"An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle, and as close."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, v. 1.

10. To push or thrust forward; to protrude; to dart forth. (Followed by *out.*)

"They *shoot out* the lip, they shake the head."—*Psalm* xxii. 7.

11. To put forth, as vegetable growth.

"A grain of mustard . . . groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches."—*Mark* iv. 32.

12. To variegate, as by a sprinkling or intermingling of different colours; to give a variable or changing colour to; to colour in streaks or patches; to streak.

II. *Carp.:* To plane straight or fit by planing.

"Straight lines in joiners' language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood, that are *shot*, that is, planed, or else pared with a paring chisel."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the act of discharging a missile from a gun, firearm, bow, &c.; to fire.

"The archers have sorely grieved him and *shot* at him."—*Genesis* xlix. 23.

¶ To shoot at a person with the view of doing him grievous bodily injury, or to prevent one's own arrest is a felony. If one discharge or even present a firearm, loaded or unloaded, at the sovereign, he may be committed to penal servitude for five to seven years, or be imprisoned for not more than three years, and be thrice whipped during that period. (*English Law.*)

2. To shoot game in a place (followed by *over*): as, To *shoot over* a covert.

3. To be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly or violently; to dart along.

"Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star
I *shoot* from heaven." *Milton: Comus*, 80.

4. To push or be pushed out; to project, to jut, to stretch, to extend.

"Its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. To sprout, to germinate; to send or put out shoots or buds.

6. To be felt as if darting through one.

"Thy words *shoot* through my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love."
Addison. (*Todd.*)

7. To be affected with sharp, darting pains: as, A corn *shoots.*

8. To increase in growth; to grow taller or larger.

9. To increase in value; to rise rapidly: as, Prices *shot up.*

10. To make progress; to advance.

"To teach the young idea how to *shoot.*" *Thomson: Spring*, 1,149.

* 11. To assume instantaneous and solid shape.

"Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

¶ (1) *I'll be shot, I'm shot:* A mild, euphemistic form of oath.

(2) *To be shot* (or *shut*) *of:* To be freed or released from; to be quit of. (*Colloq.*)

(3) *To shoot a bolt:* To push it home into the socket.

(4) *To shoot ahead:* To move swiftly ahead or in front; to outstrip a competitor or competitors in running, swimming, or other contests.

† (5) *To shoot one's bolt:* To exhaust one's resources or opportunities.

"The boy who never did anything in later life. He had *shot his bolt.*"—*Daily News*, Oct. 8, 1886.

(6) *To shoot the moon:* To abscond without paying one's rent. (*Slang.*)

* **shoot-anchor**, * **shote-ancre**, *s.* A sheet-anchor (q.v.).

"This wise reason is their *shote-ancre* and all their hold."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 264.

shoôt, *s.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who or that which shoots; the discharge of a missile; a shot.

"Prizes were given for the best total of five competitions, including three *shoots* at all three of the long ranges."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

2. A shooting-party.

"Lately at a big *shoot* in Warwickshire."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. A place where rubbish, &c., may be shot or deposited.

"The contractor has to provide a *shoot.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1886.

4. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth.

"The seed of the world takes deeper hold, and makes very strong and promising *shoots.*"—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

5. A trough or inclined plane to carry coal, lumber, &c.; a chute.

6. A young swine; a shoat or shote.

7. A species of colic, often fatal to calves. (*Lowson: Modern Farrier*, p. 176.)

8. A rush of water.

"The *shoot* is swift and not too clear." *Dennys: Secrets of Angling.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The horizontal thrust of an arch or vault upon the abutments.

2. *Hydraulics:*

(1) A channel in a river forming a cut-off or an inclined plane for logs.

(2) A branch from a main water-pipe.

3. *Mining:* A vein or branch of ore running in the same general direction as the lode.

"I hope to be advanced enough to make our first *shoot* pass."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

4. *Weaving:* The woof.

shoot-board, *s.* A shooting-board (q.v.).

* **shoôt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *shoot*; *-able*] Capable of being shot over.

"If the large coverts are not easily *shootable.*"—*Daily News*, Oct. 6, 1881.

shoôt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shoot*; *-er.*]

1. One who shoots; a gunner, an archer.

"The principal event, for which twenty *shooters* competed."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. An implement used in shooting: as, a pea-*shooter.*

* 3. A shooting-star.

* 4. The guard of a coach.

5. *Cricket:* A ball that pitches and rolls along the ground.

shoôt'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to one who or that which shoots; especially pertaining to or connected with the killing of game with firearms: as, a *shooting* party, a *shooting* licence, &c.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who shoots; the act or practice of using or discharging firearms; especially the art of killing game with firearms.

2. A sudden dart.

"Quick *shootings*, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1885.

3. A sensation of a quick, shooting pain.

4. A right to shoot game over a certain district.

5. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is or may be shot.

"To induce a lessee to rent his *shooting.*"—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

II. *Carp.:* The operation of planing the edge of a board straight.

shooting-board, *s.* A board or planed metallic slab with a plane-race on which an object is held while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates.

shooting-box, *s.* A house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.

shooting-coat, *s.* A variety of coat adapted for wear while shooting.

shooting-gallery, *s.* A covered shooting-range; a place covered in for the practice of shooting.

shooting-jacket, *s.* A kind of jacket adapted for wear while shooting.

shooting-plane, *s.* A side-plane used, in connection with the shooting-board, for squaring or bevelling the edges of stuff.

shooting-star, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* A small celestial body suddenly becoming luminous, and darting across the sky, its course being marked by a streak of silvery radiance, which is an optical illusion caused by the rapidity of its passage. [METEOR, 1; ¶ 2.] When larger, a shooting-star is called a Fire-ball (q.v.).

"*Shooting-stars*, that glance and die." *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, ii. 22.

2. *Bot.:* (See extract). (*Amer.*)

"Our real cowslip, the *shooting-star* . . . is very rare."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 118.

shooting-stick, *s.*

Printing: A piece of wood or metal, usually about one foot long, 1½ inches wide, and ½ inch thick, by which the quoins are driven in locking up the form in the chase. The form lies on the imposing-stone, the foot and side-sticks are against the pages, and the quoins are driven between the sticks and the frame of the chase.

***shoôt'-rĕss, *shoot-resse,** *s.* [Eng. *shooter; -ess.*] A female shooter.

"For that proud *shootress* scorned weaker game." *Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne,* xi. 41.

shoôt'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shoot; -y.*] Of equal growth, or coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. (*Prov.*)

shŏp, *schoppe, *shoppe, *s.* [A.S. *sceoppa* a stall or booth; allied to *scypen* = a shed for cattle [SHIPPEN]; cogn. with Low Ger. *schup* = a shed; Ger. *schuppen* = a shed, a cart-house; O. Fr. *eschoppe, eschope* = a little low shop.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A building or apartment, generally with a frontage to the street or road, in which retail goods are sold.

"In gospel-phrase their chapmen they betray; Their *shops* are dens, the buyer is their prey." *Dryden: Medal,* 192.

2. A building or room in which workmen carry on their trades or occupation: as, a joiner's *shop.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Source or origin; the place where anything is made.

"Galen would have the liver, which is the *shop* and source of the blood, and Aristotle the heart, to be the first framed."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. ii., let. 30.

2. One's business or profession; one's calling; generally used in contempt. (*Colloq.*)

"A young man should rather be anxious to avoid the engrossing influence of what is popularly called *shop.*"—*Blackie: Self-Culture,* p. 30.

¶ *To talk shop:* To speak too much or at improper times of one's business, calling, or profession.

"Nothing is more absolutely barred than *talking shop.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* Dec., 1878, p. 287.

shop-bill, *s.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution.

***shop-book,** *s.* A book in which a shopkeeper enters his business transactions.

"Books of account, or *shop-books,* are not allowed of themselves to be given in evidence for the owner."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. iii., ch. 32.

shop-boy, *s.* A boy engaged in a shop.

shop-girl, *s.* A girl employed in a shop.

***shop-maid,** *s.* A young female employed as an assistant in a shop.

***shop-shift,** *s.* A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; deception, fraud. (*Ben Jonson.*)

shop-walker, *s.* An overseer or superintendent in a large shop, who walks about in front of the counters attending to customers, more generally designated, in this country, *floor-walker.*

shop-woman, *s.* A woman who serves in a shop.

***shop-worn,** *a.* Worn or somewhat damaged by exposure or keeping in a shop.

shŏp, *v.i.* & *t.* [SHOP, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To visit shops for the purpose of buying goods.

"It is said that the poorer classes are themselves the worst offenders as regards late *shopping.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 28, 1885.

* B. *Trans.:* To shut up; to imprison. (*Slang.*)

"It was Bartlemy time when I was *shopped.*"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. xvi.

***shŏp'-boârd,** *s.* [Eng. *shop,* and *board.*] A bench on which work is performed.

"That he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil."—*South: Sermons.*

***shope,** *pret. of v.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

shŏp'-keēp-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shop,* and *keeper.*]

1. One who keeps a shop for the sale of retail goods; a tradesman who sells goods in a shop, or by retail, as distinguished from a merchant or one who deals by wholesale.

2. An article which has remained long on hand in a shop: as, That dress is an old *shopkeeper.* (*Colloq. & Slang.*)

shŏp'-keēp-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shop,* and *keeping.*] The act or business of keeping a shop.

shŏp'-lĭft-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shop,* and *lifter.*] One who steals or purloins goods from a shop; especially one who, under pretence of examining or purchasing articles, takes advantage to purloin any article he or she can lay hands on.

"Like those women they call *shoplifters,* who, when they are challenged for their thefts appear mighty angry and affronted."—*Swift: Examiner,* No. 28.

shŏp'-lĭft-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shop,* and *lifting.*] The acts or practices of a shoplifter; larceny from a shop.

***shŏp'-līke,** *a.* [Eng. *shop,* and *like.*] Low, vulgar. (*Ben Jonson.*)

shŏp'-man, *s.* [Eng. *shop,* and *man.*]

1. A man who is employed to assist in a shop.

*2. A petty trader, a shopkeeper.

"The *shopman* sells; and by destruction lives." *Dryden: Epist.* 13.

***shŏp-ŏc'-ra-çȳ,** *s.* [From Eng. *shop,* on analogy of *democracy, mobocracy,* &c.] The body of shopkeepers. (*Humorous.*)

shŏp'-pẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shop,* v.; *-er.*] One who shops; one who frequents shops.

shŏp'-pĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shop; -ing.*] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purpose of buying goods.

***shŏp'-pĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *shop; -ish.*] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

shŏp'-pȳ, *a.* [Eng *shop; -y.*]

1. Pertaining to a shop or shops; abounding with shops.

2. Fond of the shop, or of talking shop. (*Colloq.* In both senses.)

"I don't like *shoppy* people."—*Mrs. Gaskell: North & South,* ch. ii.

***shôr'-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *shore* (1), v.] Duty paid on goods brought on shore.

***shōre,** *pret. of v.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

shōre (1), *schore (1), *s.* [A.S. *score;* prop. = edge or part shorn off, from *scoren,* pa. par. of *sceran* = to shear (q.v.); O. Dut. *schoore, schoor.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The coast or land on the borders of a large body of water, as the sea, a river, a large lake, &c.

"They quit the *shore,* and rush into the main." *Waller: Virgil; Æneis* iv.

2. *Law:* The space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

shore-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Carcinus mœnas [CARCINUS], abundant in very shallow water round the British coasts. The front margin of the carapace is strongly toothed with five teeth on each side, and three lobes in front.

shore-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fishes inhabiting parts of the sea near the land. The majority live close to the surface. Some are confined to coasts with soft or sandy bottoms, others to rocky and fissured coasts, and others to living coral formations. Dr. Günther estimates the number of species of Shore-fishes at 3,587.

"The *shore-fishes* of the extremity of Africa form a separate district of the temperate zone."—*Günther: Study of Fishes,* p. 260.

shore-grass, *s.* [SHORE-WEED.]

shore-hopper, *s.*

Zool.: Orchestia littorea, plentiful on sandy coasts.

***shore-land,** *s.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

shore-lark, shore-pipit, *s.*

Ornith.: Otocorys († *Alauda*) *alpestris,* a native of the north of Europe and Asia, whose visits to the east coast of Britain have been increasingly frequent since 1840. The adult male is about seven inches long; in summer, lores, cheeks, gorget, and band on top of head, ending in erectile tufts, black; nape, mantle, and upper tail-coverts pinkish-brown, white beneath. They nest in a depression in the ground, and lay four or five eggs—French-white mottled with dull olive-green or yellowish-brown.

shore-pipit, *s.* [SHORE-LARK.]

shore-shooter, *s.* One who shoots birds, especially sea-birds, from the shore.

"There is an army of sportsmen, gunners, and *shore-shooters.*"—*St. James's Gazette,* Dec. 18, 1885.

shore-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A rare British night-moth, *Leucania littoralis,* occurring locally among sand-hills.

shore-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Littorella lacustris and the genus Littorella.

shōre (2), *schore (2), *s.* [Icel. *skordha* = (s.) a stay, a prop; (v.) to under-prop, to shore up; Norw. *skorda, skora* = a prop; Dut. *schorr* = a prop; *schoren* = to poop. Closely allied to *shore* (1), s., being properly a piece of wood shorn or cut off at a required length, so as to serve as a prop.]

1. A prop, a stay; a piece of timber or iron placed temporarily as a support for anything.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) A prop or piece of timber set obliquely, and acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when it is in danger of falling, or when alterations or repairs are being executed on the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress.

(2) *Shipwrighting:*

(*a*) One of the wooden props which support the ribs or frame of a vessel while building, or by which the vessel is laterally supported on the stocks.

(*b*) A timber temporarily placed beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck, when taking in the lower masts.

(*c*) A strut used to support a mast in heaving down.

¶ *Dead shore:* [DEAD-SHOAR].

shōre (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of sewer (q.v.).

shōre (4), *schor, *schoyr, *s.* [SHORE (3), *v.*] Menace, clamour. (*Scotch.*)

shōre (1), *v.t.* [SHORE (1), *s.*] To set on shore or on land.

"I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him: if he think it fit to *shore* them again."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

shōre (2), *v.t.* [SHORE (2), *s.*] To support by a shore or post; to prop. (Usually followed by *up.*)

"It sank again, just over an arch which had been *shored up.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 17, 1885.

shōre (3), *v.t.* [Cf. O. Sw. *skorra* = to make a grating sound.] To threaten. (*Scotch.*)

"*Shored* folk live long."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxix.

shôr'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named by Roxburgh after Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, Governor-General of India (1793–1797).]

Bot.: A genus of Dipteraceæ, generally adopted, though a synonym of the Linnæan genus Vatica. Large Asiatic trees, with excellent and durable wood. Sepals five, enlarging into long wings; petals five; stamens twenty-five to thirty; fruit three-valved, one-celled, one-seeded. *Shorea robusta* is the Saul-tree (q.v.). *S. nervosa* and *S. Tumbuggaia* are from the south of India; the former yields a clear yellowish resin like colophony, the latter a dammar used as a substitute for pitch. *S. obtusa* exudes a white, and *S. siamensis* a red resin; both are from the Eastern Peninsula.

***shōre'-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [SHORAGE.]

shōre'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no shore or coast; hence, of unlimited or indefinite extent.

"Can she unappall'd . . . The *shoreless* deluge stem?" *Grainger: Sugar-Cane,* ii.

shōre'-lĭng, *s.* [SHORLING.]

***shôr'-ẽr, *shor-i-er,** *s.* [SHORE (2), *s.*] A shore, a prop.

"Then setteth he to it another *shorer,* that all things is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 473.

shōre'-ward, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; *-ward.*] Towards the shore.

"Sailing where the *shoreward* ripple curled." *A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse,* viii.

shôr'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shore* (2), s.; *-ing.*]

1. The act of supporting with shores or props.

2. A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

shorl, shor-lā'-ceoŭs (c as sh), &c. [SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS, &c.]

shor'-lĭng, shōre'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shore,* pret of *shear; -ling.*]

1. Wool shorn from a living sheep, in opposition to that of a dead sheep, or morling (q.v.).

"*Shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary.*

2. A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly-shorn sheep.

* 3. A shaveling. (A contemptuous name for a priest.) (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 494.)

shörn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Cut off: as, *shorn* wool.

2. Having the hair or wool cut off: as, a *shorn* lamb.

3. Deprived. (Followed by *of*.)

"So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,062.

short, * **schort**, * **shorte**, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *sceort*; cf. Icel. *skorta* = to be short of; to lack; *skortr* = shortness, want; O. H. Ger. *scurz*. From the same root as *shear*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Not long; not having great length or linear extension.

2. Not extended in time or duration; not of long duration. (*Job* xx. 5.)

3. Not coming up to a fixed or required standard; deficient; limited in quantity; not reaching a certain point; insufficient, inadequate, scanty, defective.

"His means most *short*." *Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; not having a sufficient or adequate supply, amount, or quantity; deficient, wanting. (Generally followed by *of*, and used predicatively.)

"I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 56.

5. Not distant in time; not far in the future; near at hand.

"He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

6. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; contracted, narrow, scanty; not tenacious: as, a *short* memory.

7. Brief, short; not prolix or tedious.

"*Short* tale to make." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

8. Curt, brief, abrupt, pointed, sharp, petulant; not ceremonious.

"I will be bitter with him and passing *short*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

9. Brittle, friable; liable to break. [COLD-SHORT.]

"Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, wet, you could not work it into a ball."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

10. Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp: as, *short* pastry.

11. Followed by *of* and used predicatively in comparative statements.

(1) Less than; inferior to: as, Escape was little *short of* a miracle.

(2) Inadequate to; not equal to.

"Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens."—*Sidney; Arcadia.*

12. Unmixed with water; pure; undiluted, as spirits neat. (*Slang.*)

"A young man offered her some coffee, but she said she would prefer something *short*."—*Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 8, 1858.

II. *Prosody*: Not prolonged in sound: as, a *short* vowel, a *short* syllable.

B. *As adv.*: In a short manner; shortly; not long; briefly, abruptly, suddenly.

"The lion turned *short* upon him and tore him to pieces."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A summary account; an account or statement in brief.

2. (*Pl.*): [SHORTS].

II. *Pros.*: A short syllable.

¶ 1. *At short sight*:

Comm.: A term applied to bills having but a short time to run.

2. *To cut short*: To check or stop abruptly.

3. *To fall short*: [FALL, *v.*, ¶ 21].

4. *To sell short*: To sell for future delivery what the seller does not at the time hold, but hopes to buy at a lower rate. (*Amer. Stock Exchange.*)

5. *To stop short*:

(1) To stop suddenly or abruptly; to come to a sudden stop.

(2) To fail to reach the extent or importance of; not to reach the point wished or indicated.

* 6. *To take short*: To take to task suddenly; to check abruptly; to answer curtly or sharply; to reprimand.

7. *To turn short*: To turn on the spot occupied; to turn round abruptly; to turn without making a compass.

¶ *Short* is largely used in the formation of compounds, the meaning in most cases being obvious: as, *short*-armed, *short*-legged, *short*-necked, &c.

short-allowance, *s.* Less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the allowance to sailors, soldiers, &c., during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is getting low, with no prospect of a speedy fresh supply. In the British Navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short-allowance* money.

short-billed, *a.* Brevirostrate.

short-bills, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Bills having less than ten days to run.

short-bread, *s.* [SHORT-CAKE.]

short-breathed, *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

short-cake, **short-bread**, *s.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour. In America, a cake having alternate layers of pastry and fruit; as a strawberry *short-cake*.

short-cause, *s.*

Chancery: A suit in which there is only a simple point for discussion.

short-cloak carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cidaria picata.*

short-cloaked moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British ursine moth, *Nola cucullatella.*

short-clothes, *s. pl.*

1. Coverings for the legs of men and boys, consisting of breeches coming down to the knees, and long stockings.

2. The dress of an infant when a few months old. The outer garment is a frock, descending below the knee. [LONG-CLOTHES.]

short-coat, *v.t.* To dress in short-clothes. (Said of infants.)

short-coated, *a.* Wearing short-clothes.

short-commons, *s. pl.* A short or scanty allowance of food.

short-cut, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive*:

1. A near or short road to a place.

2. A kind of tobacco, so called from the manner in which it is cut.

B. *As adj.*: Near, short.

"Men who have been to the University, and possibly have come out as first-class men or wranglers, have been known before now to take the *short-cut* road to their meaning which swearing unhappily supplies."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

short-dated, *a.* Having only a little time to run: as, a *short-dated* bill.

* **short-drawn**, *a.* Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired: as, *short-drawn* breath.

short-eared owl, *s.*

Ornith.: *Asio accipitrinus*, a British species. It is occasionally seen in the day-time, and on dull days will fly abroad to hunt its prey.

short-entry, *s.*

Banking: The entry made in a customer's bank-book, when a bill or note not yet due has been sent to the bank for collection. The amount is stated in an inner column, and when it is received, is then carried to the proper account.

short-exchange, *s.*

Comm.: The rate of exchange quoted in the market for bills payable ten, twenty, thirty, or more, days after sight.

short-hand, *s.* [SHORTHAND.]

short-handed, *a.* Deficient in the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.

short-headed, *a.* [BRACHYCEPHALIC.]

Short-headed Flying Phalanger:

Zool.: *Petaurus breviceps*, from New South Wales.

Short-headed Whale:

Zool.: *Physeter simus* (Owen). A little-known whale, from six to ten feet long, almost porpoise-like in general appearance, specimens of which have been obtained from the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, and Australia. Well-marked dorsal behind middle of body, short flippers, and snout with a margin like that of a pig; upper surface black, yellow or light flesh-colour beneath.

short-horn, *s.*

Cattle-breed. (*Pl.*): A breed of cattle characterized by short horns, rapidity of growth, aptitude to fatten, and good temper. It was produced by Charles and Robert Colling, at Ketton and Barmpton, near Darlington, by a process of in-and-in breeding between 1780 and 1818. Short-horn cattle were early introduced into the United States, and much attention has been given to their improvement in this country as well as in England. There are fine herds of them in the Blue-grass region of Kentucky, and in other parts of the country. The breed here has run into several sub-breeds.

"It would not be easier to conceive a higher tribute to the memory of Robert and Charles Colling, the two famous Durham brothers, who were the originators of the *short-horn*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1875.

short-horned, *a.* Having short horns: as, the *short-horned* breed of cattle.

short-jointed, *a.*

1. Having short intervals between the joints. (Said of plants.)

2. Having a short pastern. (Said of a horse.)

short-laid, *a.* Short-twisted. (A term used in rope-making.)

short-lived, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short duration or continuance; brief.

"With many a *short-lived* thought that passed between,
And disappeared." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

¶ *The Short-lived Administration*:

Eng. Hist.: The administration of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath (Feb. 10–12, 1746).

short-pile, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A pile of round timber from six to nine inches in diameter, and from six to twelve feet long. Such are driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

short-rib, *s.* A false rib.

"The rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *short-ribs* under the muscles."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

short-shipped, *a.*

1. Put on board ship in defective quantity.

2. Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

short-sight, *s.* Near sight; myopia; shortness of sight; vision accurate only when the object is near.

short-sighted, *a.*

I. *Lit.*: Having short-sight or limited vision; not able to see far.

"*Short-sighted* men see remote objects best in old age; therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes."—*Newton.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Not able to see or penetrate far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

"Other propositions were designed for snares to the *short-sighted* and credulous."—*L'Estrange.*

2. Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight: as, a *short-sighted* policy.

short-sightedly, *adv.* In a short-sighted manner; with want of foresight.

"The clerical agitators are *short-sightedly* striving to fetter the independence of Parliament for an indefinite period."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

short-sightedness, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being short-sighted; a defect in vision consisting in the inability to see objects at a distance; myopia; near-sightedness. [MYOPY.]

2. *Fig.*: Defective or limited intellectual vision; inability to see far into futurity or things deep or abstruse; want of foresight.

"Our *short-sightedness* and liableness to error."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

short-spoken, *a.* Speaking in a short, abrupt, or quick-tempered manner; curt, short.

short-tailed bangsring, *s.*
Zool.: Hylomys suillus, a small insectivorous mammal from Sumatra. The muzzle is prolonged into a movable snout, and the tail very short and naked.

short-tailed chinchilla, *s.*
Zool.: Chinchilla brevicaudata. The fur is silvery-gray, tinged with black.

short-tailed crustaceans, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The Brachyura (q.v.).

short-tailed eagle, *s.*
Ornith.: A name sometimes given to the Bateleur Eagle, *Helotarsus ecaudatus,* because it is the only species in which the wings exceed the tail in length.

short-tailed field-mouse, *s.* [FIELD-VOLE.]

short-tailed indris, *s.*
Zool.: Indris brevicaudatus. [INDRIS.]

short-tailed kangaroo, *s.*
Zool.: Halmaturus brachyurus, from King George's Sound. It is about the size of a rabbit.

short-tailed mole, *s.*
Zool.: Talpa micrura, from Nepaul and Darjeeling.

short-tailed pangolin, *s.* [PHATAGIN.]

short-tailed snakes, *s. pl.* [ROLLER, II. 8.]

short-tempered, *a.* Having a short—*i.e.*, a hasty temper; not long-suffering.

short-tongued lizards, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The sub-order Crassilingues. They have a short, thick, fleshy tongue, slightly notched in front, and not protractile. Four limbs are present, with digits in front of the ankle and wrist.

short-waisted, *a.* Having a short waist or body. (Said of a person, a dress, or a ship.)

short-winded, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; asthmatic.

"With this the Mede *short-winded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs' unsavory diseases."
May: Virgil.

short-windedness, *s.* The quality or state of being short-winded.

"Balm is very good against *short-windedness.*"—*Adams: Works,* i. 374.

short-witted, *a.* Having little wit; of scanty intellect or judgment.

***short, *schort, *shorte,** *v.t. & i.* [SHORT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make short or shorter; to shorten, to abbreviate.

"Wherfore swiche sorwe *shorteth* the life of many a man, or that his time is come by way of kinde."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. To divert, to amuse; to make time appear short to. (Used reflexively.)

"Furth I fure . . . to *schort* me on the sandis."
Sir D. Lyndesay: Monarche.

B. *Intrans.:* To fail, to decrease.

"His syght wasteth, his wytte mynsheth, his lyf *shorteth.*"—*Book of Good Manners,* sign. e. viii.

short′-age (age as ĭg̃), *s.* [Eng. *short; -age.*] Amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.

short′-cŏm-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *short,* and *coming.*]

1. A failing of the usual produce, quantity, amount, or return, as of a crop.

2. A failure of full performance, as of duty, &c.

"The thought of my *shortcomings* in this life
Falls like a shadow on the life to come."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

short′-ĕn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceortian.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make short or shorter in measure, extent, or time.

"I can but *shorten* thy life one week."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. To abridge, to lessen, to diminish; to make to appear short or shorter.

"We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls
Perceived no passing time." *Suckling.*

3. To contract, to lessen; to diminish in amount, quantity, or extent.

"We *shortened* sail."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. xi.

4. To curtail. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.,* iii. 3.)

* 5. To lop, to deprive.

"Dishonest with lopt arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 669.

* 6. To confine, to restrain.

"Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* 7. To make to fall short; to cause to fail; to prejudice. (*Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 7.)

8. To make short and crisp, as pastry, with butter or lard.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become short or shorter: as, The days *shorten.*

2. To contract: as, A cord *shortens* by being wetted.

short′-ĕn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shorten; -er.*] One who or that which shortens.

short′-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHORTEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making short or shorter; the state of becoming short or shorter.

2. Something used in cookery to make paste short and friable, as butter or lard.

short′-ẽr, *a.* [Compar. of *short* (q.v.).]

Shorter Catechism, *s.*
Church Hist.: A catechism composed under the direction of the Westminster Assembly. It was called Shorter to distinguish it from the Larger Catechism, which had been finished just previously. A small Committee of Assembly was appointed on August 5, 1647, to prepare the Shorter Catechism. When completed, it was presented to Parliament on November 26. Both Houses of Parliament thanked the divines who had composed it, and ordered six hundred copies, but requested that proofs should be appended. This being done, the Catechism with proofs was presented to Parliament on April 16, 1648, and ordered to be printed. It was adopted by the Scottish General Assembly on July 28, 1648, the decision being ratified by the Scottish Parliament on February 7, 1649. It is still most extensively used among English-speaking Presbyterians all over the world.

short′-hănd, *s.* [Eng. *short,* and *hand.*] A general term for any system of contracted writing; specif., a method of writing in which straight lines and curves, struck in different directions, are substituted for the ordinary letters, as —— = *k,* ⌒ = *m,* ⟍ = *f.* The vowels are generally represented by dots and short dashes placed before or after these strokes. On the Continent, the system of shorthand most practised is composed of curvilinear lines and loops, leaning from left to right, as in ordinary writing. The art was practised by the Romans, was lost in the Dark Ages, from the third to the sixteenth centuries, and was revived in England in the reign of Elizabeth. Some 300 different systems have since been published. The most important of these are:—Rich (1654), Mason (1672), Gurney (1740), Byrom (1767), Mavor (1780), Taylor (1786), Lewis (1812), Harding (1823), Moat (1833). The most popular system of shorthand in vogue is Isaac Pitman's Phonography, invented in 1837, based on the sounds of the English language. The alphabet contains six long and six short vowels, five diphthongs, and twenty-four consonants, or forty-one letters in all. Hooks and circles at the beginning and end of the consonant strokes make double and treble consonants for abbreviating the writing.

"*Shorthand,* an art, as I have been told, known only in England, may perhaps be thought worth the learning."—*Locke: On Education.*

short′-lȳ̆, * schort-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *short; -ly.*]

1. In a short manner; in a short time; quickly, soon. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* I. x. 45.)

2. In a few words; briefly, concisely.

"*Schortly* forto say, to Snowdon has he tight."
Robert de Brunne, p. 263.

3. In an abrupt, sharp, or curt manner: as, He answered me very *shortly.*

shortly-acuminated, *a.*
Bot.: Having a short tapering point. (*Paxton.*)

shortly-bifid, shortly two-cleft, *a.*
Bot.: Slightly cleft at the apex into two parts. (*Paxton.*)

short′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *short; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being short; want of length or extent in space, time, or duration; little length or little duration; brevity.

"Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds."—*Law.*

2. Fewness of words; conciseness, brevity.

"Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

3. Deficiency, imperfection, shortcoming.

"To supply the *shortness* of our views."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xix.

4. Want of reach or of the power of retention: as, *shortness* of memory.

5. Abruptness, sharpness, curtness: as, the *shortness* of an answer.

shorts, *s. pl.* [SHORT, *a.*]

1. The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.

2. A term in rope-making for the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines. The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long hemp used in making staple-ropes and inferior hemp.

3. Small-clothes, breeches.

"The business of the evening was commenced by a little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab *shorts,* who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab *shorts.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xxxiii.

*** shör′-ȳ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; *-y.*] Lying near the shore.

"There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

shŏt, *pret., pa. par. of v., & a.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Struck or killed by a shot.

2. Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving, by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the weft of another; chatoyant; hence, intermingled, interwoven, interspersed.

* 3. Advanced in years.

"Well *shot* in years he seemed."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 19.

shŏt (1), * schot, * shotte, *s.* [A.S. *gesceot,* from *scot-,* stem of pa. par. of *sceótan* = to shoot; cogn. with O. Fris. *skot* = a shot; Icel. *skot* = a shot, a shooting; Dut. *schot* = a shot, shoot; Ger. *schoss, schuss* = a shot.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shooting; the discharge of a firearm or similar weapon.

"As we were crossing a little river that lay in our way we saw some ducks, and Mr. Banks as soon as he had got over fired at them, and happened to kill three at one *shot.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. ix.

2. Small spherical pellets of lead or shot metal, used for shooting birds and other small game. They were originally made by rolling an ingot of lead into a sheet of a thickness corresponding to the size of the shot to be made, then cutting the lead into cubes and placing the latter in a "tumbler"; the action of the leaden cubes when rubbed against each other in the operation of the apparatus gradually rounding them until brought to a more or less spherical form. This was superseded by the method now employed of dropping the molten metal, in a finely divided state, from a height into water, invented by Watts, of Bristol, about 1782. To obviate the necessity for the high tower, the metal is sometimes dropped through a tube, up which a strong current of cold air is driven, and in another process the lead is dropped through a column of glycerine or oil instead of air.

"The action of the fire set the powder in a blaze, that of the powder forced out the *shot,* that of the *shot* wounded the bird, and that of gravity brought her to the ground."—*Search: Light of Nature,* pt. i., ch. ii.

3. A missile, particularly a ball or bullet. It is generally applied to solid projectiles, and also to hollow projectiles without bursting charges. Originally rounded stones were used, but were afterwards superseded by balls

of lead or iron. The introduction of rifling into firearms has caused the adoption of the elongated shot, round shot being retained only for use with mortars or smooth-bore arms. In the case of the Palliser shot, the same projectile may be used with or without a bursting charge, it being cast hollow so as to serve as a shell or an ordinary shot. Various forms of shot are manufactured, which will be found described under their respective heads.

"The first *shot* struck one of the holsters of Prince George of Hesse, and brought his horse to the ground."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xvi.

4. The flight or range of a missile; the distance to which a projectile passes.

"She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*."—*Genesis* xxi. 16.

* 5. Hence, used figuratively for range, reach.

"Out of the *shot* and danger of desire." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

* 6. Any thing emitted, cast, or thrown forth; discharge.

"Against the dreadful *shot* of wordes
That thousands had beguilde."
Gascoigne: Of the Louers Estate.

* 7. A musketeer; a soldier armed with a musket.

"I was brought from prison by two drums and a hundred *shot*."—*R. Peake: Three to One* (in *English Garner*, i. 633).

8. One who shoots; a shooter, a marksman.

"The father was a good *shot*, a keen fisherman."—*Standard*, Nov. 24, 1885.

9. The whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the number of fish caught at one haul of the net. (*Scotch.*)

10. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep; also a young hog. [Shoat.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A charge of powder in a blast-hole.

2. *Weaving:* A pattern produced by weaving warp and weft threads of different colours.

¶ (1) *A shot in the locker:* Money in the pocket or at one's disposal.

(2) *Shot of a cable:*

Naut.: The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of the two cables thus spliced.

* **shot-anchor**, * **shot-ancre**, *s.* A sheet-anchor (q.v.).

shot-belt, *s.* A long leather tube for shot, worn as a baldric, and having a charger at the lower end.

shot-box, *s.*

Naut.: A box in which grape or canister shot are placed near the guns.

shot-cartridge, *s.* A round of ammunition for a shot-gun. The shot are frequently inclosed in a wire-gauze case to prevent their scattering too much.

* **shot-free** (1), *a.* Not injured or not to be injured by shot; shot-proof.

"For if he feel no chagrin or remorse,
His forehead's *shot-free*, and he's ne'er the worse."
Butler: Upon Drunkenness.

shot-garland, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden frame to contain cannon-balls, secured to the coamings and ledges around the hatchway of a vessel.

shot-gauge, *s.* The same as Ring-gauge, 3.

shot-glass, *s.* The same as Cloth-prover (q.v.).

shot-gun, *s.* A smooth-bore firearm for shooting small game. Shot-guns are frequently made double-barrelled.

shot-hole, *s.* A hole made by a shot or bullet discharged.

shot-locker, *s.*

Naut.: Slats or planks pierced with holes to receive shot, and placed along the sides and round the hatchways.

shot-metal, *s.* An alloy of lead, 56 parts; arsenic, 1. Used for making bird shot.

shot-plug, **shot-prop**, *s.*

Naut.: A tapered cone of wood driven into a shot-hole in a vessel's side to prevent leakage.

shot-pouch, *s.* A receptacle for small shot carried on the person. It is usually made of leather, the mouthpiece being provided with a measure, having an adjustable cut-off to determine the quantity of the charge.

shot-proof, *a.* Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.

shot-prop, *s.* [Shot-plug.]

shot-rack, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden frame, around a hatch or near a gun, in which a certain number of round shot are kept for service.

shot-silk, *s.*

Fabric: A silk stuff whose warp and weft threads are of two colours, so as to exhibit changeable tints under varying circumstances of light.

shot-sorter, *s.* A frame with a series of sieves of different grades of fineness, to sort shot into various grades of size.

shot-star, *s.* [Starshot.]

shot-table, *s.* A device for insuring the equal shrinkage of shot in all directions while cooling.

shot-tower, *s.* A tall building from the summit of which melted lead is dropped into a cistern of water.

shot-window, *s.*

1. A small window chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts. (*Scotch.*)

2. A window projecting from a wall.

shŏt (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *scot* (q.v.).] A reckoning; a person's share of expenses or of a reckoning.

"So, if I prove a good repast to the spectators, the dish payes the *shot*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

* **shot-clog**, *s.* One who was a mere clog on a company, but who was tolerated because he paid the shot for the rest.

* **shot-free** (2), *a.*

1. Free from shot or charge; not having to pay any share of the expenses; scot-free.

"Though I could scape *shot-free* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring, but upon the pate."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

2. Unpunished, uninjured, scot-free.

† **shot-shark**, *s.* A waiter; one who receives the shot or reckoning.

"Where be then these *shot-sharks*?"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 4.

* **shŏt**, *pa. par. of v.* [Shut.]

* **shōte** (1), *s.* [A.S. *sceóta* = a shooting or darting fish, from *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.).] A fish.

"The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

shōte (2), *s.* [Shoat.]

* **shot-er**, *s.* [Shooter.]

* **shŏt'-rel**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pike in its first year. (*Prov.*)

* **shotte**, *s.* [Shot, *s.*]

shŏt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *shot* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Loaded with shot. (Said of a cannon.)

2. Having a shot attached.

shŏt'-ten, *a.* [A.S. *scoten*, pa. par. of *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.).]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

"Go thy ways, old Jack: die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

3. Shooting out into angles.

shotten-milk, *s.* Sour curdled milk. (*Prov.*)

shōugh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Shock, *a.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

"As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, *Shoughs*, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd All by the name of dogs."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

shōugh (*gh* guttural), *interj.* [Shoo.] Begone! off! away!

"*Shough, shough!* up to your coop, peahen."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill.*

shọuld (*l* silent), * **shold**, * **sholde**, *pret. of v.* [Shall.]

shōul'-dĕr, * **shul-der**, * **shul-dre**, *s.* [A.S. *sculder*, *sculdor*; cogn. with Dut. *schouder*; Sw. *skuldra*; Dan. *skulder*; Ger. *schulter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The upper joint of a foreleg of an animal cut for the market.

"We give the recipe to show the variety of ways in which a *shoulder* of mutton may be served."—*Cassell's Dict. of Cookery*, p. 451.

3. (*Pl.*): The part of the human body on which the head is set; the upper part of the back.

"Make broad thy *shoulders* to receive my weight,
And bear me to the margin."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur, 164.

4. The back.

"The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

5. Used fig., as typical of sustaining power; the emblem of supporting strength.

"On thy *shoulder* will I lean."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

6. That which resembles a human shoulder; a prominent or projecting part; a slope, a declivity: as, the *shoulder* of a hill.

7. A projection on an object to oppose or limit motion, or to form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing; as—

(1) *Vehicles:* The butting-ring on an axle.

(2) *Carp.:* The square end of an object at the point where the tenon commences; as of a spoke, the stile of a door, &c.

(3) *Print.:* The projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter.

(4) The contraction in a lamp-chimney just above the level of the wick in an argand or flat-wick lamp.

* (5) *Archery:* The broad part of an arrow-head.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The shoulder-joint (q.v.), and the portion of the body containing it.

2. *Fort.:* The obtuse angle formed by the junction of the face and the flank of a bastion. [See illustration under Bastion.]

3. *Leather:* A name given to tanned or curried hides and kips, and also to English and foreign offal.

¶ (1) *Shoulder to shoulder:* A phrase expressive of united action and mutual cooperation and support.

"It would strengthen their cause if the people of Ireland and Scotland fought *shoulder to shoulder* to obtain the management of their own affairs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1886

(2) *The cold shoulder:* A cold or cool reception, especially of one with whom we have been on friendly terms.

"Gives the *cold shoulder* to the man that made him."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. lii.

(3) *To put one's shoulder to the wheel:* To assist in bearing a burden or in overcoming a difficulty; to exert one's self; to work personally; to set to; to bestir one's self.

shoulder-belt, *s.* A belt which passes across the shoulder; a baldric.

"Thou hast an ulcer which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulder-belt* the wound conceal."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

shoulder-blade, *s.*

Anat.: The scapula (q.v.).

"Then let mine arm fall from the *shoulder-blade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone."—*Job* xxxi. 22.

shoulder-block, *s.*

Naut.: A single block having a projection at the bottom of the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed between the block and the yard.

shoulder-bone, *s.* The shoulder-blade. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.)

shoulder-brace, *s.*

Surg.: An appliance for treating round shoulders or unconfirmed curvatures of the spine.

* **shoulder-clapper** *s.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity, or to arrest him; a bailiff.

"A *shoulder-clapper*, one that commands
The passages of alleys."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

shoulder-joint, *s.*

Anat.: The articulation by which the arm in man or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the trunk. The large hemispherical head of the humerus is opposed to the much smaller surface of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the bones, for freedom's sake, being retained in position not by the direct tension of ligaments, but by surrounding muscles and the pressure of the atmosphere. (*Quain.*)

shoulder-knot, *s.* An ornamental knot of ribbons worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

"With the king's *shoulder-knot* and gay cockade."
Cowper: Table Talk, 44.

*** shoulder-knotted,** *a.* Wearing a shoulder-knot.

shoulder-of-mutton sail, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular fore-and-aft sail, employed on boats, &c. The apex is at the head of the mast, and the foot is extended by a boom.

"Somewhat resembling what we call a *shoulder-of-mutton sail,* and used for boats belonging to men of war."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. xviii.

shoulder-pegged, *a.* Applied to horses that are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

shoulder-pitch, *s.*

Anat.: A popular name for the acromion process projecting outwards and forwards from the extremity of the spine over the glenoid cavity, and forming the summit of the shoulder.

*** shoulder-shotten,** *a.* Strained in the shoulder. [SHOTTEN.]

"His horse swayed in the back, and *shoulder-shotten.*"
—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

*** shoulder-slip,** *s.* Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus.

"The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip.*"—*Swift.*

*** shoulder-slipped,** *a.* Having the shoulder dislocated.

"Rosinante was half *shoulder-slipped.*"—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. i., bk. i., ch. viii.

*** shoulder-splayed,** *a.* Applied to a horse when he has given his shoulder such a violent shock as to dislocate the shoulder-joint.

shoulder-strap, *s.* A strap worn over the shoulder, either for ornament or distinction, or to support the dress.

shoulder-stripe, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Anticlea badiata.*

shoulder-striped wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Leucania comma.*

shoulder-washer, *s.*

Vehicles: The washer between a wheel and axle-tree.

*** shoulder-wrench,** *s.* A wrench of the shoulder.

shōul'-dĕr, *v.t. & i.* [SHOULDER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push or shove violently.

"The mid-stream's his; I creeping by the side,
Am *shoulder'd* off by his impetuous tide."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, ii. 1.

2. To take up on the shoulder or shoulders.

"We once more *shouldered* our packs and put our best foot foremost."—*Field,* Sept. 25, 1886.

II. *Mil.:* To carry vertically at the side of the body, and resting against the hollow of the shoulder.

"Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To push forward; to force one's way through a crowd.

shōul'-dĕred, *a.* [Eng. *shoulder; -ed.*] Having shoulders; generally in composition: as, broad-*shouldered.*

shōul'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHOULDER, *v.*]

shouldering-file, *s.* A flat safe-edged file whose narrower sides are parallel and inclined. When made of large size and right and left, they are sometimes called parallel V-files.

shout, * shoute, *v.i. & t.* [SHOUT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a loud and sudden cry, as in joy, triumph, exultation, to arrest attention of some one at a distance, &c.

"He *shouted* with all his force for some minutes."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. iii.

2. To treat a person with liquor. (*Austr. & Amer. slang.*)

"He *shouted,* or treated to liquor everybody who entered the bar."—*G. A. Sala,* in *Daily Telegraph,* March 20, 1886.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with a shout; to cry out loudly. Often with *out:* as, He *shouted out* my name.

¶ *To shout at:* To deride or revile with shouts; to mock.

shout, * shoute, * showte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A loud, vehement, and sudden outcry; a sudden burst of voices; an outcry of a multitude of men, especially in joy, triumph, exultation, or the like.

"The rest of the Grecians . . . in the beginning of their onset gave a general *shout.*"—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

shout'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shout; -er.*] One who shouts.

"A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads."
Dryden: Cleomenes.

shōu'-ṭhĕr, *s.* [SHOULDER, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

shout'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHOUT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shouting; a shout, a loud outcry, expressive of joy, grief, triumph, or the like.

shōve, * schove, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *scoflan, scúfan* (pa. t. *sceáf,* pl. *scufon,* pa. par. *scofen*); cogn. with Dut. *schuiven;* Icel. *skúfa, skyfa;* Dan. *skuffe;* Sw. *skuffa;* O. H. Ger. *sciuban;* Goth. *skiuban;* Ger. *schieben* (pa. t. *schob,* pa. par. *geschoben*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drive along by the direct application of strength without any direct impulse; to push along, so as to make a body slide or move along on the surface of another body; to push along by main force.

"From the pebbles of the margin,
Shoved it forth into the water."
Longfellow: Hiawatha.

* 2. To push aside, to jostle; to press or push against.

"He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a paying or receiving."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

* 3. To push, to press.

"We see bodies moved by other bodies, striking or *shoving* against them."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. vii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To push or drive forward on a course; to push roughly on.

"The seamen towed, and I *shoved,* till we arrived within forty yards of the shore."—*Swift: Gulliver: Lilliput,* ch. viii.

2. To push off; to move in a boat by means of a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water. (Followed by *off* or *from.*)

"He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guest aboard, and *shov'd from* shore."
Garth.

¶ (1) *To shove away:* To push away to a distance; to thrust off or away.

* (2) *To shove by:* To push away, to reject; to delay.

"Offence's gilded hand may *shove by* justice."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

(3) *To shove down:* To overthrow by pushing; to throw down.

(4) *To shove off:* To thrust or push away; to cause to move from the shore by pushing with a pole or oar.

shōve, *s.* [SHOVE, *v.*]

1. The act of shoving or pushing; a push.

"I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove,* and so on."—*Swift: Gulliver; Lilliput,* ch. viii.

2. The central, woody portion of the stem of flax; the boon.

shove-board, *s.* A sort of game played by pushing or shoving pieces of money along a board, on which were cut a number of transverse lines, the object being to play the coin so that it rested between each set of lines; also the board on which the game was played. Also called Shove-groat, Shovel-board, Shuffle-board, Shove-halfpenny, and Shovel-penny.

*** shove-groat, shove-halfpenny,** *s.* The same as SHOVE-BOARD.

"A favourite game during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was *shove-groat,* which was played in the following manner. A parallelogram was drawn upon the middle of the table, and divided into nine compartments, each of which was numbered. The players then placed in turn a silver groat, or smooth halfpenny, upon the edge of the table, and by a smart stroke of the palm sent it among the partitions, where it counted according to the number on which it rested."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.* ii. 891.

shōv'-ęl, * schov-el, * show-el, * shov-ell, *s.* [A.S. *scofl,* from *scof-,* base of pa. par. of *scúfan* = to shove (q.v.); Dut. *schoffel;* Dan. *skovl;* Low Ger. *schufel;* Ger. *schaufel.*]

1. An implement consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle, used for raising loose substances, such as loose earth, coal, sand, gravel, money, &c. Shovels are constructed in various shapes and sizes, and of various materials according to the particular purposes to be served. Thus, a fire-shovel for raising coals, cinders, or ashes, is of iron; a grain-shovel is of wood, &c.

"Then must you goe deeper and cast up the earth with a broad spade or *shovell.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. xxi.

2. A shovel-hat (q.v.).

"An old party in a *shovel.*"—*Alford: Queen's English,* p. 228.

shovel-board, * shovel-boord, *s.*

1. The same as SHOVE-BOARD (q.v.).

"The youngest and silliest chaplain who, in a remote manor house, passed his life in drinking ale and playing at *shovel-board.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

2. A game played on board ship by shoving with a cue wooden dises so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck.

shovel-fish, shovel-head, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Scaphirhynchus, and especially *S. platyrhynchus.*

"The two smaller figures represent the *Shovel-fish,* so called from the curious form of its head, which is . . . really not unlike the implement from which it derives its popular title."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.,* iii. 200.

shovel-hat, *s.* A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting in front, like a shovel, worn by dignitaries of the Church of England.

shovel-head, *s.* [SHOVEL-FISH.]

*** shovel-penny,** *s.* [SHOVE-BOARD.]

shovel-plough, shovel-plow, *s.* A plough having a simple triangular share, and employed for cultivating ground between growing crops.

shōv'-ęl, *v.t.* [SHOVEL, *s.*]

1. To take up and throw with a shovel.

"Where no priest *shovels* in dust."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. To gather in great quantities.

"Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. xi. (Note.)

¶ *To shovel up:*

1. To throw up with a shovel.

2. To cover up with earth with a spade or shovel.

shōv'-ęl-ard, *s.* [SHOVELLER, *s.*]

shōv'-ęl-fūl, shōv'-ęl-fŭll, *s.* [Eng. *shovel; -full.*] As much as a shovel will hold; enough to fill a shovel.

"Then three times laid upon his head
A *shovelful* of churchyard clay."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

shōv'-ęl-lĕr, * shōv'-ęl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shovel; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who shovels; one who works with a shovel.

"Of setting a numerous body of *shovellers* and sweepers to work whilst the snow is still dropping from the clouds."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 8, 1886.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Spatula* (*Anas*) *clypeata,* the Broad-bill (q.v.), or Spoonbill-duck, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere, a winter visitor to Britain, some remaining to breed; resident on the east coast, though becoming rare. Length about twenty inches; bill much widened on each side near tip, somewhat resembling that of the Spoonbill; head and upper part of neck in adult male rich green, lower part white, back brown, breast and abdomen chestnut brown. It nests in some dry spot near water, and lays from eight to fourteen greenish-buff eggs. (See extract.)

"The flesh is tender, juicy, and of good flavour. The excellence of the Canvas-back of America, as an article of food, is proverbial, yet Audubon also says that no sportsman who is a judge will ever go by a *Shoveller* to shoot a Canvas-back."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 379.

(2) The White Spoonbill. [SPOONBILL.]

"In a MS. survey of a certain manor [in Sussex] taken in 1570, it is stated that 'in the woods called the Westwood and the Hasletts, *Shovelers* and Herons have lately breed [sic], and some *Shovelers* breed there this year.' It is clear that this . . . cannot possibly refer to the Shoveller Duck."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 238.

shōw, shew (**ew** as **ō**), * **shew-en**, * **shewe**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sceawian* = to look, see, behold, to point out; cogn. with Dut. *schouwen* = to inspect, to view; Dan. *skue* = to behold; Goth. *skawjan* (in comp. *usskawjan*) = to awake; Ger. *schauen* = to behold, to see. From the same root as Lat. *caveo* = to be careful, to take care; Eng. *cautious*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To exhibit or present to the view; to display; to place in sight.

"*Show* thyself to the priest."—*Matthew* viii. 4.

2. To point out to, as a guide; hence, to guide or usher, to direct.

"Will you *show* me to this house?" *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 2.

3. To let be seen; to discover, to disclose; not to conceal; to exhibit.

"I have *showed* too much the rashness of a woman." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

4. To discover, to reveal, to communicate, to disclose.

"All the secrets of our camp I'll *show*." *Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 1.

5. To explain, to expound, to make clear.

"Forasmuch as knowledge and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel, let him be called."—*Daniel* v. 12.

6. To indicate, to point out, to point to.

"Why stand we longer, shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death?" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,003.

7. To prove, to manifest, to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, or the like.

"I have *showed* the unfitness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

8. To bestow, to confer, to afford, to do.

"Felix willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound."—*Acts* xxiv. 27.

9. To inform, to teach, to instruct.

"I shall *show* you plainly of the Father."—*John* xvi. 25.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To appear, to become visible.

"The fire i' the flint
Shows not till it be struck." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

2. To appear, to look; to present an appearance; to be in appearance.

"Floating darkly downward there
Her rounded arm *show'd* white and bare." *Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xx.

3. To look, to appear.

"The painter, whose pictures *show* best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasing."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 4. To become or suit one well or ill.

"My lord of York, it better *showed* with you." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

¶ * (1) *To show away, To shew away:* To assume an air of consequence; to show off.

"Never give yourself airs; never press to *shew away*, as they call it."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 45.

(2) *To show forth:* To manifest, to proclaim, to set forth.

"*Shew forth* the praises of Him."—1 *Peter* ii. 9.

(3) *To show off:*

(*a*) *Trans.:* To set off; to make an ostentatious show of.

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To make an ostentatious show or display.

(4) *To show up:*

(*a*) To show or point out the way up to: as, To *show* a gentleman *up* to a drawing-room.

(*b*) To hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt; to expose.

(*c*) To put in appearance. (*Colloq.*)

shōw, shew (**ew** as **ō**), * **schewe**, *s.* [Show, *v.*]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to the view.

"Thus much *show* of fire." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

2. Appearance, whether true or false.

"Thy odour matcheth not thy *show*." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 69.

3. Ostentatious display; parade, ostentation.

"His grandeur and majestic *show*
Of luxury." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 110.

4. Anything presented to the view; an object attracting notice; an aspect; an external sign.

"Throng our large temples with the *shows* of peace." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

* 5. Semblance, likeness.

"Our senators
Cheat the deluded people with a *show*
Of liberty." *Otway: Venice Preserved*, i. 1.

6. Speciousness, plausibility; hypocritical pretence.

"For a *show* make long prayers."—*Luke* xx. 47.

7. A sight, a spectacle, a public exhibition; specif., an exhibition shown for money: as, a flower-*show*, a cattle-*show*, &c.

8. Representative action.

"Expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

9. A mucous discharge, streaked with blood, which takes place one, two, or three days before a woman falls into labour.

10. An opportunity, a chance.

¶ *Show of hands:* The holding up of the hands as a means of indicating the opinion of a meeting upon a proposition.

show-bill, *s.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing announcement of goods for sale.

* **show-box**, *s.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity, carried round as a show.

show-bread, shew-bread, *s.*

Judaism: A word modelled on the German *schaubrode*, Luther's rendering of the Heb. לֶחֶם הַפָּנִים (*lehem hapanim*) = bread of the faces or face, perhaps meaning, designed for the presence of Jehovah. It is called also the "continual shew-bread" (2 Chron. ii. 4), or, more briefly, the "continual bread" (Num. iv. 7), or "hallowed bread" (1 Sam. xxi. 4–6). It was to be set on a table of shittim wood (q.v.), overlaid with gold (Exod. xxv. 23–29; 1 Kings vii. 48), and having a blue covering (Num. iv. 7). The shew-bread consisted of twelve cakes baked with fine flour, two tenth deals being in each cake (Lev. xxiv. 5). It was to stand in the Holy Place, and, being sprinkled with frankincense, was there to be eaten each Sabbath by Aaron and his priestly descendants (Lev. xxiv. 9). When the old shew-bread was removed, new and hot bread was to take its place (1 Sam. xxi. 6). When David was in want of food, he ate the shew-bread, though he was not a priest (1 Sam. xxi. 3–6), and Jesus approved the deed (Matt. xii. 4; Mark ii. 26; Luke vi. 4). The twelve cakes of shew-bread were apparently one for each tribe; the deeper spiritual significance of the bread has been variously interpreted.

show-card, *s.* A tradesman's card, advertising goods or novelties.

show-case, *s.* A case or box, having a glass top, side, or front, in which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

show-down, *s.* A display of strength or accomplishment, usually at the end of a contest. (*Colloq.*)

show-glass, *s.* A glass in or by means of which anything is seen; a showman's glass; a mirror.

* **show-place**, *s.*

1. A place for public exhibition.

2. North's (*Plutarch: Ant.*, liv.) translation of the Greek γυμνάσιον (*gumnasion*) = a gymnasium, adopted by Shakespeare (*Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 6).

show-room, *s.*

1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

2. A room in a warehouse or wholesale establishment, in which samples of goods are set out for inspection; also a room in an hotel set aside for the use of commercial travellers in which to exhibit samples of their goods to their customers.

* **show-stone**, *s.* A glass or crystal ball by means of which fortune-tellers professed to foretell future events.

show-yard, *s.* A yard or inclosure in which cattle, sheep, horses, &c., are exhibited for show.

shōw´-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *show*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

2. That which shows, as a mirror. (*Wycliffe.*)

shŏw´-ẽr (2), * **schour**, * **shour**, * **shoure** (orig. a monosyllable), *s.* [A.S. *scúr*; cogn. with Dut. *schoer*; Icel. *skúr*; Sw. *skur*; Goth. *skura*; O. H. Ger. *scúr*; Ger. *schauer*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fall of rain or hail (and sometimes of snow) of short or not very long duration.

2. A storm or heavy fall of anything; a fall of things in thick and fast succession. [Meteor-shower.]

"They wheeled, and flying behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy *showers* against the face
Of their pursuers." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 324.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution or supply.

"*Showers* of wealth descending from the skies." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* ii. 814.

II. *Pyrotechny.:* A term applied to gold-rain (q.v.).

shower-bath, *s.* A bath in which a shower of water is dropped upon the person, usually a stream distributed by a strainer.

shŏw´-ẽr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Shower (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To water with a shower or showers; to wet with rain.

"Lest it again dissolve and *shower* the earth." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 883.

2. To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter freely.

"The commodore's yacht was *showering* rockets and burning lights."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To rain in showers; to pour or fall down copiously.

"It rained down fortune *showering* on your head." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

shŏw´-ẽr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *showery*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being showery.

* **shŏw´-ẽr-ĭng**, *a.* [Eng. *shower* (2); *-ing*.] Showery.

shŏw´-ẽr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shower* (2); *-less*.] Free from showers; without showers.

"Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime." *Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health*, i.

shŏw´-ẽr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shower* (2); *-y*.]

1. Falling in showers.

"Scattering everywhere
The *showery* rain." *Longfellow: Rain in Summer.*

2. Abounding in showers of rain; rainy.

"By sowing the same quantity broadcast in *showery* weather."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 12.

3. A free translation of Germinal (springing or budding), the seventh month of the French republican year.

* **shōw´-fŭl-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *show*; *-full*; *-ly*.] Gaudily.

"All *showfully* garnisht."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

shōw´-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *showy*; *-ly*.] In a showy manner; with show or parade; ostentatiously, pompously.

shōw´-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *showy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being showy; show.

shōw´-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *show*; *-ing*.] A presentation to exhibition; representation by words; a setting forth.

* **shōw´-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *show*; *-ish*.] Splendid, gaudy, showy, specious, plausible.

"To distinguish real and solid worth from *showish* or plausible expense."—*Pope: To Tonson*, June 7, 1732.

shōw´-măn, *s.* [Eng. *show*, v., and *man*.] One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a show.

"Yet, *showman*, where can lie the cause?" *Wordsworth: Star Gazers.*

shōwn, *pa. par. of v.* [Show, *v.*]

* **showve**, *v.t.* [Shove, *v.*]

shōw´-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *show*; *-y*.] Making a great show or appearance; attracting attention; gaudy, ostentatious, gay, splendid.

"He loaded her with beads, and every *showy* trifle that would please her."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. viii.

* **shrăg**, *v.t.* [Shrag, *s.*] To lop. (*Huloet.*)

shrăg, *s.* [Prob. a softened form of *scrag* = a stump or branch.] A twig of a tree cut off.

* **shrăg´-gẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *shrag*, v.; *-er*.] One who lops or trims trees.

shrăm, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; to benumb. (*Prov.*)

shrănk, *pret. of v.* [Shrunk.]

shrăp, * **shrāpe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A place baited with chaff to catch birds.

"The most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, p. 339.

shrăp′-nel, *s.* [See compound.]

shrapnel-shell, *s.*

Ordn.: A hollow projectile or shell, so called after its Inventor, General Shrapnel. As originally constructed, the projectile consisted of a spherical iron shell filled with balls, sufficient powder being mingled with the balls to burst the shell when the fuse ignited the charge. It was hence called spherical case-shot, and was designed to attain a longer range than common case-shot or grape. The bursting charge was of just sufficient strength to open the shell without scattering the balls, which continued their flight. The improved shrapnel has its bursting charge in a cylinder in the middle of the elongated projectile used with rifled guns. Shrapnel are commonly filled with leaden musket-balls; melted sulphur or bituminous matter is poured in to fill up the interstices, and a chamber sufficiently large to contain the bursting charge is formed at the base of the shell.

shrĕad′-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. **shread*, and *head*.] [JERKINHEAD.]

shrĕd, *shrede, *shread, *s.* [A.S. *screáde*; cogn. with Icel. *skrjódhr* = a shred; O. Dut. *schroode*; Ger. *schrot*.]

1. A piece torn off; a strip; a fragment torn or cut off.

"In a piebald livery of coarse patches and borrowed *shreds*."—*Locke: On Human Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

2. A fragment; a piece generally.

"The tutors content themselves with teaching a few unconnected *shreds* and parcels of this corrupted course."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ Used specif. of strips of cloth employed to nail up trees.

3. A particle; an iota.

"There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. x.

*** shred-pie**, *s.* A mince-pie.

shrĕd, * shredde, *v.t.* [A.S. *screadian*; Ger. *schroten* = to gnaw, to cut, to saw.]

1. To tear or cut into small pieces, particularly into long and narrow pieces, as of cloth or leather; to tear into strips; to strip.

2. To prune, to lop, to trim.

"In lopping and *shredding* of trees, when the cut standeth open, there would be no hollow places made like cups, for feare that water should stand therein."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxiii.

3. To cut vegetables into shreds for cooking. (2 *Kings* iv. 39).

* 4. To cut. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 52.)

* 5. To scatter.

"Wild gourds . . . being *shred* amongst other wholesome herbs."—*Jones, of Maryland: Works*, ii. 289.

shrĕd′-dĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [SHRED, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of cutting into shreds; the act of pruning or trimming.

2. That which is cut off; a fragment, a shred.

"A number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 27.

II. *Carp.* (*Pl.*): Short, light pieces of timber, fixed as bearers below the roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters.

shrĕd′-dy̆, *a.* [Eng. *shred*; *-y*.] Consisting of shreds or fragments.

***shrĕd′-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *shred*; *-less*.] Having no shreds. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 47.)

shrew, * schrewe, * shrewe, * screwe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *screáwa* = a shrew-mouse, prob. orig. = the biter, and hence transferred to a scolding or churlish person. Originally used of both sexes, and implying a graver charge than is now involved in the word.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

* 2. A churlish person, male or female; a malignant, spiteful, or cantankerous person of either sex.

* 3. A wretch, an accursed person, a villain.

"[He] toke to his counselle a *shrewe*,
Whom to his father forth he sent."
Gower: C. A., vii.

4. A woman of a vile temper; a virago, a termagant, a scold.

"Such an injury would vex a very saint,
Much more a *shrew* of thy impatient humour."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

II. *Zool.*: A popular name for any individual of the Soricidæ, particularly the Common (*Sorex vulgaris*) and the Lesser Shrew (*S. pygmæus*). The former, common in Europe, is about the size of a mouse, which it somewhat resembles in the shape of the body, feet, and tail, but has the muzzle produced, with prominent nostrils, far beyond the lip; the eyes are small, and scarcely discernible through the fur; ears wide and short; the tail is four-sided, with the angles rounded off; fur usually reddish-gray above, grayish beneath, but the colour varies, and pied specimens often occur. [LESSER-SHREW.] They feed on insects and worms

SHREWS.
1. Common Shrew. 2. Lesser, or Pigmy, Shrew.

and the smaller mollusca; they are extremely pugnacious, and two males scarcely ever meet without a battle, when the weaker is killed and eaten. They breed in the spring; the female makes a nest of dry herbage in a hole in the ground, and brings forth from five to seven young, but their increase is checked by the weasel and barn-owl. In former times the bite of the Shrew was erroneously considered venomous, and the animal itself played an important part in folk-medicine. [SHREW-ASH, OARED-SHREW, WATER-SHREW.]

B. *As adj.*: Churlish, shrewish.

"Yet was he to me the moste *shrew*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,087.

shrew-ash, *s.* (See extract.)

"A *shrew-ash* is an ash whose twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a shrew-mouse over the part affected. . . . Into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted shrew-mouse was thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt with several incantations long since forgotten."—*White: Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, pt. ii., ch. xxvii.

shrew-footed uropsile, *s.*

Zool.: *Uropsilus soricipes*, the sole species of the genus, discovered in Eastern Tibet by Père David. The general characters are like those of Urotrichus (q.v.); the tail is naked and scaly, fur slate-colour, with a brownish tinge.

shrew-mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Scalops aquatica*, often called the Mole in the United States, through which it is widely distributed. The snout is slender and elongated, and the toes of the hind feet are webbed. [SCALOPS.]

shrew-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Sorex vulgaris*. [SHREW, *s.*, II.]

*** shrew-struck**, *a.* Injured or affected by a Shrew. [SHREW-ASH.]

"When a horse in the fields happened to be suddenly seized with anything like a numbness in his legs, he was immediately judged by the old persons to be either planet-struck or *shrew-struck*. The mode of cure which they prescribed, and which they considered in all cases infallible, was to drag the animal through a piece of bramble that grew at both ends."—*White: Selborne*, lett. xxviii. (Note.)

*** shrew, * shrewe**, *v.t.* [SHREW, *s.*] To beshrew, to curse.

"*Shrew* me
If I would lose it for a revenue."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

shrewd, *schrewed, *shreude, *shrewed, *a.* [Prop. the pa. par. of *shrew* = to beshrew, to curse.]

* 1. Wicked, unfair, swindling, malicious. (Conveying a graver charge than we now attach to the word.)

"Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 106.

* 2. Accursed, cursed, vile.

"Ne lenede yet nogt
Here *schrewede* dede." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 164.

* 3. Vixenish, scolding, shrewish.

"As old as Sybil, and as curst and *shrewd*
As Socrates' Xantippe."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

* 4. Vexatious, troublesome, mischievous, ill, hurtful, malicious.

"No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 5. Spiteful, dangerous.

"He made a *shrewd* thrust at your belly."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 6. Sly, cunning, artful, arch.

"That *shrewd* and knavish sprite."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

7. Astute, sagacious, discerning, sharp, acute, keen: as, He is a *shrewd* man.

8. Characterized by or arising from acuteness, sagacity, or acuteness of discernment.

"Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

shrewd′-ly̆, *shreud-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shrewd*; *-ly*.]

* 1. In a mischievous manner or degree; mischievously, injuriously.

"This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

* 2. Vexatiously, annoyingly.

"Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 133.

* 3. Greatly, exceedingly.

"He is *shrewdly* vexed at something."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 5.

4. Sharply, keenly, bitingly, painfully.

"Let us assume that the morning is a *shrewdly* cold one, and damp to boot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1886.

5. In a shrewd, astute, or sagacious manner; astutely, sagaciously; with acuteness of discernment.

"'Tis *shrewdly* guessed
That Redmond rules the damsel's breast."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 10.

shrewd′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shrewd*; *-ness*.]

* 1. Iniquity, wickedness, depravity.

"Forsothe the erthe is corrupt before God, and is fulfilled with *shrewdness*."—*Genesis* vi. 12. (1556.)

* 2. Vexatiousness, annoyance, mischievousness.

* 3. Cunning, artfulness, slyness. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.)

4. Sagaciousness, sagacity, astuteness, cleverness; sharpness of discernment: as, the *shrewdness* of a remark.

*** shrewe**, *s.* & *v.* [SHREW, *s.* & *v.*]

***shrewed, *shrewed-ness**, &c. [SHREWD, SHREWDNESS, &c.]

shrew′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *shrew*; *-ish*.] Having the qualities or manners of a shrew; vixenish. (Said of a woman.)

"My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

shrew′-ĭsh-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *shrewish*; *-ly*.] In a shrewish manner; like a shrew; peevishly, tartly, sharply.

"He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

shrew′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shrewish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shrewish.

"I have no gift at all in *shrewishness*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*** shrich, * shriegh**, *v.* [SHRIEK, *v.*]

shriēk, * scriek, * scrike, * shrike, *v.i.* & *t.* [A doublet of *screech* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as one in a sudden fright, horror, or anguish.

"And pour these accents, *shrieking* as he flies."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

B. *Trans.*: To utter with a shriek or shrill cry.

"*Shrieking* undistinguished woe."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 20.

shriēk, *s.* [SHRIEK, *v.*] A sharp, shrill cry or scream, as of one in anguish or extreme terror; a shrill noise.

"The *shrieks* of the conquer'd, the conquerors' yell."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 72.

shriek-owl, *s.* The Screech-owl (q.v.).

shriēk′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shriek*; *-er*.] One who shrieks.

"Again—the shrieking charmers—how they rend
The gentle air—the *shriekers* lack a friend."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, vii.

shriēv′-al, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *shrieve* = a sheriff; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

"His *shrieval* sword, and his richly bejewelled chain of office."—*Citizen*, Jan. 9, 1886.

shriēv′-al-ty̆, * shrĕv′-al-ty̆, *s.* [A contract. of *sheriffalty*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; the period during which a sheriff holds office.

"The *shrevalty* in ancient times was *honos sine onere*."—*Fuller: Worthies of England.*

*** shrīēve,** *s.* [SHERIFF.] A sheriff.

"Scarce a *shrieve's* wife at an assize
Was dressed so fine, so roll'd her eyes.
Somerville: The Yeoman of Kent.

*** shrīeve,** *v.t.* [SHRIVE.]

shrĭft, *s.* [A.S. *scrift* = confession, from *scrifan* = to shrive (q.v.); Icel. *skript, skrift*; Sw. *shrift*; Dan. *shrifte.*]

1. Confession to a priest.

"'Twas told me in *shrift*:
Thou know'st 'tis death an if it be revealed."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, iii. 5.

2. The priestly act of shriving; absolution.

"I will give him a present *shrift.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

*** shrift-father, * shrifte-fader,** *s.* A father-confessor.

"I shrewe these *shrift-faders* everich on."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,024.

*** shrīght** (*gh* silent), *pret. of v.* [SHRIEK, *v.*] A shriek. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* VI. iv. 2.)

shrīke, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the Laniidæ (q.v.), applied specially for the last three centuries to *Lanius excubitor*, the Great Gray Shrike, the largest European species. The length of the adult male is about ten inches; pearl gray on upper part of body; chin, breast, and abdomen white; tail feathers black, variegated, and tipped with white; a black band crosses the forehead, runs under the eyes, and expands into a patch on the ear-coverts. Of the large family of the Shrikes, containing in all over one hundred species, the United States possesses but a fragmentary representation, there being here only two species of Lanius, the leading genus. These are *L. borealis*, the Northern Butcher-bird, and *L. ludovicianus*, the Southern Logger-head. Europe is better provided, having, in addition to the species named, *L. minor*, the Lesser Gray Shrike. Like *L. septentrionalis*, it is often called in England the Nine-killer (q.v.), and is sometimes placed, with some other small Shrikes, in a separate genus. The only other European species is *L. auriculatus*, the Woodchat (q.v.). Shrikes feed on insects and small birds, and have a remarkable habit of impaling their prey on thorns in the neighborhood of their nests, which may thus be easily discovered. They kill and impale many insects that they do not eat, and even in confinement they push portions of the food given them between the wires of their cages, or transfix it on a sharp nail, if one be provided for the purpose. [BUTCHER-BIRD.]

"The mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow speared by the *shrike.*"
Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 4.

shrike-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus Barita (q.v.).

shrĭll, * schrīl, * shrīl, * shrille, * shīrle, *a. & s.* [The same word as Lowland Scotch *skirl* = a shrill cry; *skirl* = to cry shrilly; from Norw. *skryla, skrœla* = to cry shrilly; *skrœl* = a shrill cry; cf. Sw. dial. *skrīla* = to cry loudly; A.S. *scralletan* = to make a loud outcry; Low Ger. *schrell* = shrill; Prov. Ger. *schrill* = shrill; *schrillen* = to sound shrill.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sharp or acute in sound or tone; having a piercing sound or tone.

"Unimpair'd, and *shrill*, and clear."
Cowper: The Cricket.

2. Uttering or emitting a sharp, piercing sound: as, a *shrill* trumpet.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A shrill sound.

"With the sudden *shrill* I was appalled."
Spenser: Ruines of Time, 580.

*** shrill-edged,** *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound.

"The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother."
Tennyson: Maud, I. i. 16.

*** shrill-gorged,** *a.* Having a gorge or throat which emits a shrill, piercing note; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

"The *shrill-gorged* lark." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 1.

shrill-tongued, *a.*

1. Having a shrill voice.

"When *shrill-tongued* Fulvia scolds."
Shakesp: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

2. Speaking in a high tone.

"Is she *shrill-tongued* or low?"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

shrill-voiced, *a.* Having a shrill or piercing voice or sound.

"Confines the *shrill-voiced* whirlwind round and round." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. iii.

*** shrĭll,** *v.i. & t.* [SHRILL, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a shrill, piercing sound.

"At last they heard a horne that *shrilled* cleare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.

2. To sound shrilly or piercingly.

"First *shrilled* an unrepeated female shriek."
Scott: Don Roderick, xix.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to give or utter a shrill sound.

2. To utter in a shrill tone.

"Death *shrilled*, hard and quick, in spite and fear;
Ha! ha! and what mayst thou do at the doomed?"
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

*** shrĭll'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *shrill*; *-ing.*] Sounding shrilly, shrill.

"Nor eager steed, with *shrilling* neigh,
Accused the lagging groom's delay."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 17.

shrĭll'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shrill*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shrill.

"These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or *shrillness.*"—*Smith: On Old Age.*

shrĭll'-ly, * shrill-ie, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *shrill*; *-y.*]

A. *As adv.:* In a shrill manner; with a shrill or piercing sound.

"Round the rough castle *shrilly* sung
The whirling blast."
Warton: Grave of King Arthur.

B. *As adj.:* Somewhat shrill.

"And children that, unwitting why,
Lent the gay shout their *shrilly* cry."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 20.

shrĭmp, *v.t. & i.* [The same as SCRIMP (q.v.). Probably there was an A.S. verb *scrimpan* (pa. t. *scramp*, pa. par. *scrampen*), whence also *crimp, cramp*, and *crumple.*]

A. *Trans.:* To contract, to make small or paltry.

"But what dismally *shrimped* things would they appear, turned into English." — *Echard: Contempt of the Clergy,* p. 44.

B. *Intrans.:* To catch or fish for shrimps.

shrĭmp, *s.* [SHRIMP, *v.*]

1. *Literally & Zoology:*

(1) A popular name for any individual of the genus Crangon (q.v.), allied to Lobster, Crayfish, and Prawn. The form is elongated, tapering, and arched. The rostrum is very short, claws small, the fixed finger being merely a small tooth, the movable finger unciform. The whole structure is delicate and sub-translucent, and of such hues that the species may readily escape observation, whether resting on a sandy bottom or moving through the water. When alarmed they bury themselves in the sand by a peculiar motion of the telson. The Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), about two inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, plentiful on the European coasts, is esteemed as an article of food; other species, from warmer latitudes, are equally prized. They are usually taken by means of a shrimp-net. (See extract.)

"The common *shrimp* is an exception to the general rule that the cuticle of the Crustaceans is either red in the living animal or becomes so on boiling. The cuticle of *C. vulgaris* in the living state is light-brown or almost white, and the animal is somewhat translucent. . . . After boiling, the cuticle assumes its well-known brown colour."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 847.

(2) *Pandalus annulicornis*, taken on the east and south coast of England, occurring also in Scotland, Ireland, Shetland, and Iceland. When alive its colour is reddish-gray, with red spots. When boiled it becomes a deep red. It is smaller than the Prawn (*Palæmon serratus*), with which, however, it is sometimes confounded.

2. *Fig.:* A dwarfish creature; a little wrinkled person; a pigmy, a mannikin.

"It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror in his enemies."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 3.

¶ *Cup shrimps:* A local name in the south of England for the young of *Palæmon serratus*, from their being measured in small cups instead of being sold by tale, as they are when full grown.

shrimp-net, *s.* A small-meshed bag-net, mounted on a hoop and pole for catching shrimps.

shrĭmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shrimp*, v.; *-er.*] One who fishes for or catches shrimps.

shrīne, * schrīn, * schryne, * srīne, *s.* [A.S. *scrin* = the ark (of the covenant), from Lat. *scrinium* = a chest, case, or box.] [SCRINE.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A case, box, or reliquary in which the bones or other remains of saints were deposited. They were often richly ornamented with gold, precious stones, and elaborate carvings, and were generally placed near the altar of the church. The earliest form of the shrine was that of a diminutive model of a church, with a high-pitched roof. The illustration shows the shrine of St. Etheldreda, formerly in Ely Cathedral, whither her body was removed early in the twelfth century.

SHRINE.

2. A tomb of shrine-like form; the mausoleum of a saint in a church.

"And let the corse embaume, and forth she fette
This dead corse, and in the *shrine* it shette."
Chaucer: Legende of Cleopatras.

II. *Fig.:* A place or object sacred or hallowed from its associations or history; an altar.

"Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine.*"—*Watts.*

† **shrine-work,** *s.* The elaborate carving with which shrines and canopies were adorned.

"The exquisite tracery of their screens and *shrine-work.*"—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 106.

*** shrīne, * shryne,** *v.t.* [SHRINE, *s.*] To place in a shrine; to enshrine.

"Causyd it to be lad into the monastery of seynt Denys, and there *shrynyd* hym."—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* ch. xxxii.

shrĭnk, * shrinke (pa. t. *shrank*, * *shronke*, * *shrunck, shrunk*, pa. par. * *shronk, shrunk*, * *shruncken*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *scrincan* (pa. t. *scranc*, pa. par. *scruncen*) = to contract, to shrivel; cogn. with O. Dan. *schrinken*; cf. Sw. *skrynka* = a wrinkle; *skrunkla* = to wrinkle, to rumple.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn by an inherent quality into less breadth, length, or compass.

"It is given very well in case of contractions and *shrinking* of sinews."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxii., ch. xxiii.

2. To shrivel; to become shrivelled or wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

"And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxiv.

3. To withdraw, recoil, or retire, as from danger; to give way.

"Whereas the Englishmen should haue kept their ground and defended them, they began to *shrinke.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 834).

4. To recoil, as in horror, distrust, disgust, or fear.

"None had been deeper in guilt, and none *shrank* with more abject terror from death, than Forter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

5. To express or indicate fear, horror, or pain, by a contraction or shrugging of the body.

"And when I bend, retire and *shrink*,
Says, 'Well—'tis more than one would think.'"
Cowper: Poet, Oyster, & Sensitive Plant.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to shrink or contract.

"Return, Alpheus, the dread voice is past,
That *shrunk* thy streams." *Milton: Lycidas,* 133.

* 2. To withdraw. (*Milton.*)

¶ *To shrink on:* To fix firmly on by causing to shrink, as a tire on a wheel or a hoop round a cannon is shrunk on by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into its place, and then allowing it to cool.

*** shrĭnk,** *s.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

1. The act or state of shrinking; a spontaneous contraction into less compass.

2. A withdrawing, recoiling, or drawing back, as in fear or horror; recoil.

"Receiv'd with such a chear,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

shrĭnk'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *shrink*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The contraction of a material in cooling after being heated; or in consequence of desiccation, as in the case of wood and clay. It is an important element to be taken into consideration in many mechanical processes.

* 2. The act of shrinking or recoiling, as from danger, &c.

"By abstaining altogether from action, the public no doubt make a further *shrinkage* probable."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

3. Diminution in value: as, *shrinkage* of real estate.

shrĭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shrink*, v.; *-er.*] One who shrinks or withdraws from danger, &c.

"We are no cowardly *shrinkers*,
But true Englishmen bred."
Old Sea Song; Neptune's Raging Fury.

shrĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

shrinking-head, *s.*

Founding: A body of molten metal in the gate of a mould, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking. Also called a Sinking head.

shrĭnk'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *shrinking*; *-ly.*] In a shrinking manner; by shrinking

shrīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the thrush.

* **shrĭv'-ăl-tĭ,** *s.* [SHRIEVALTY.]

shrīve (pa. t. *shrove*, pa. par. *shriven*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scrīfan* (pa. t. *scrāf*, pa. par. *scrifen*), borrowed from Lat. *scribo* = to write, to draw up a law, hence to impose a legal obligation or penalty, to prescribe a penance; cf. Icel. *skrīfa* = to scratch, to write; Dan. *skrive.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hear or receive the confession of, as a priest.

"Save what the father must not say
Who *shrived* him on his dying day."
Byron: The Giaour.

2. To confess and absolve; to grant absolution to after confession.

"And they *shrove* the dying Haco,
And they prayed his bed beside."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 63.

* 3. To make confession; to confess. (Used reflexively.)

"Kneel thee down by me,
And *shrive thee* so clean of thy deadly sin."
Scott: Gray Brother.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To administer confession and absolution.

"Where holy fathers wont to *shrive*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Aug.

* 2. To confess, to make confession.

"And who art thou, thou Gray Brother,
That I should *shrive* to thee?"
Scott: Gray Brother.

shrĭv'-ĕl, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it a frequentative form from Old Northumbrian *screpa* = to pine away; cf. Norweg. *skrypa* = to waste, *skryp*, *skryv* = transitory, frail; Sw. dial. *skrypp* = to shorten, contract; *skryp* = weak, feeble; Icel. *skrjúpr* = brittle, frail.]

A. *Intrans.:* To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to become wrinkled or corrugated. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

"Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink."—*Evelyn.*

B. *Trans.:* To cause to contract into wrinkles or corrugations.

"He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend
Blows mildew from beneath his *shrivell'd* lips."
Cowper: Task, ii. 186.

* **shrĭv'-ĕld-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *shrivelled*; *-y.*] Shrivelled up.

"A poor, ricketty, *shriveldy* sort of a child."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

shrĭv'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHRIVE.]

shrīv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shriv(e)*; *-er.*] One who shrives; a confessor.

"The ghostly father now hath done his shrift
When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shift."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

shrīv'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SHRIVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Shrift, confession.

"Priests were praying, preaching, *shriving*, holding up the host."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **shriving-pew,** *s.* A confessional.

* **shriving-time,** *s.* Time in which to make confession and receive absolution.

"He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not *shriving-time* allow'd."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

shrŏff, *s.* [Hind. *sarráf* = a banker.] A banker or money-changer. (*East Indies.*)

shrŏff'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [SHROFF.] The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased. (*Simmonds.*)

* **shronk,** * **skronke,** *pret. of v.* & *pa. par.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

* **shrood,** *v.t.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shroud, * **schroud,** * **shrud,** *s.* [A.S. *scrūd* = a garment, clothing; cogn. with Icel. *skrúdh* = the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church; Norw., Dan., & Sw. *skrud* = dress. Allied to *shred* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A piece, shred, or fragment of stuff.

"Glue my nakedness
Some *shroud* to shelter it."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vi. 274.

2. Dress, clothes, a garment, a dress.

3. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

"Nature's pleasant robe of green,
Humanity's appointed *shroud*, enwraps
Their monuments and their memory.
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* 4. Anything which serves to cover or surround; a surrounding.

"I stood
Among them, but not of them; in a *shroud*
Of thoughts which were not their thoughts."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 113.

* 5. A covered place, serving as a retreat or shelter, as a den or cave; a vault under a church.

"*Cryptoporticus.* A vault or *shroude*, as under a church or other place."—*Withals.*

* 6. Shelter, protection.

"Put yourself under his *shroud*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

* 7. The branching top or foliage of a tree.

"An equivocal reference to *shrouds* in the sense of the branches of a tree."—*Warton: On Milton's Smaller Poems.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.* (*Pl.*): [SHROUDING, C.].

2. *Nautical* (*Pl.*):

(1) Large ropes extending from the lower-mast heads to the sides of the ship, where they are fastened to the dead-eyes, which are secured to the channels. They serve to steady the mast athwartship, assist the stays and backstays in supporting it in a fore-and-aft direction, and afford means of ascending it. Shrouds are named from their position, or from the spar to which they are attached, as fore, main, mizzen, topmast, top-gallant, &c. The bowsprit-shrouds extend from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel. [FUTTOCK-SHROUDS.]

"Mr. Hicks . . . ordered him to be taken to the gang-way, and tied up to the *shrouds*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii. ch. iv.

(2) The chains by which the funnel is braced, in steamers.

shroud-bridle, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of crowfoot fastened to the shrouds, to hold sheets, braces, &c.

shroud-laid, *a.*

Rope-making: A term applied to a rope made of four strands twisted around a core.

shroud-plate, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* [SHROUD, *s.*, II. 1.].

2. *Nautical:*

(1) An iron plate fixed to a ship's side for the attachment of the shrouds.

(2) A ring surrounding a mast and to which the futtock-shrouds are secured.

shroud-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A fine quality of hawser-made rope, used for shrouds.

shroud-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of rope made fast, above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured, by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it.

shroud-truck, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden thimble secured to the shrouds and acting as a fair-leader for the running-rigging.

shroud, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHROUD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To shelter or conceal with a shroud or covering; to cover, to hide from sight; to veil; to envelope so as to conceal.

"Amid the flock's domestic herd
His harmless head he hopes to *shroud*."
Scott: The Chase, xxiii.

2. To put a shroud or winding-sheet on; to dress for the grave.

"If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

3. To lop the branches of. (*Prov.*)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To take shelter of harbour.

* **shroude,** *v.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shroud'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shrouded-gear, *s.*

Mach.: Cog-gear in which the cogs are protected by a flange coming out even with the face of the wheel, so that the interdental spaces are in effect mortises in the face of the wheel.

shroud'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Hydraul.-eng.: The annular peripheral plates of a water-wheel, forming the ends of the buckets; usually termed the sides of the buckets, as occupying positions at the sides of the wheel.

* **shroud'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; *-less.*] Without a shroud.

"Lies *shroudless*, unentombed."
Dodsley: Melpomene.

* **shroud'-ĭ,** * **shroud-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; *-y.*] Affording shelter.

"If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits."
Milton: MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge.

shrōve, *pret. of v.* [SHRIVE.]

* **shrōve,** *v.i.* [SHROVE-TIDE.] To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide; hence, to make merry.

"What else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving!*"—*Hale: Sermon on Luke* xvi. 25 (ed. 1688), p. 4.

Shrove-tide, *s.* Confession time; specifically, the time when people were shriven preparatory to Lent; the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash-Wednesday.

"For Easter gloves, or for a *Shrove-tide* hen,
Which bought to give, he takes to sell again."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 5.

Shrove Tuesday, *s.* Confession Tuesday; the day before Ash-Wednesday, the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, on which day all Catholics were accustomed to confess to their priest, after which they spent the day in merriment and sports, and dined on pancakes or fritters. The practice of eating pancakes on this day still survives, whence the name of Pancake-Tuesday or Pancake-day given to it. In Scotland Shrove-Tuesday is called Fastern's E'en or Fasten's E'en. [FASTENSEVEN.]

shrōv'-ĭng, *s.* [SHROVE, *v.*] Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove-tide.

* **shrōw,** *s.* [SHREW, *s.*] A shrew.

"In such a night
Did pretty Jessica (like a little *shrow*)
Slander her love, and he forgave it her."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

shrŭb (1), * **schrub,** * **shrob,** *s.* [A.S. *scrub*; cogn. with Norw. *skrubba*; Dan. dial. *skrub*; and Eng. *scrub* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant having perennial branches proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. It is generally taller than a herb, and less tall than a tree. From four to twelve feet are common dimensions for a shrub.

"The flowering *shrubs* that decorate our door
Will prosper, though untended and alone."
Wordsworth: Farewell.

shrŭb (2), *s.* [Arab. *shirb*, *shurb* = a drink, a beverage, from *shariba* = he drank. *Shrub* and *syrup* are doublets.] [SHERBET.] A drink or liqueur, composed of acid, generally that of lemons and sugar, with spirit, chiefly rum, to preserve it.

* **shrŭb,** *v.t.* [SHRUB (1), *s.*] To prune down, so as to preserve a shrubby form.

"Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud."—*Anderson: Expos. of Benedictus* (1573), fol. 64.

shrŭb'-bĕr-ĭ, *s.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), *s.*; *-ery.*]

1. Shrubs generally or collectively.

2. A plantation of shrubs, formed as an ornament to gardens or pleasure-grounds.

"All the shore is adorned by a gay succession of country houses, *shrubberies*, and flower beds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **shrŭb'-bĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shrubby*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shrubby.

shrŭb'-by, *a.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Full of or abounding with shrubs.

"Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point."
Milton: Comus, 306.

2. Resembling a shrub; specifically applied to perennial plants having several woody stems.

"The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees."—*Dampier: Voyages,* ch. vi.

3. Consisting of shrubs or brushwood.

"The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

shrubby-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ptelea (q.v.), and spec. *Ptelea trifoliata.*

* **shrŭb'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of shrubs.

"And was scarce conscious what I wist,
As *shrubless* crags within the mist."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

shrŭff, *s.* [A variant of *scurf* or *scruf.*] Refuse, rubbish; the refuse or dross of metals; light dry wood used as fuel. (*Prov.*)

shrŭg, * **shrug-gyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Dan. *skrugge, skrukke* = to stoop; Sw. dial. *skrukka, skruga* = to sit in a crouching position.]

A. *Trans.:* To draw up; to contract; always used with reference to the shoulders, and to denote a motion or action implying dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, or the like.

"He *shrugged* up his shoulders, and seemed to be terrified."—*Anson: Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To raise, draw up, or contract the shoulders, as to denote dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, or the like.

"He grins, smacks, *shrugs,* and such an itch endures,
As prentices and school-boys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go."
Donne: Satires, iii.

shrŭg, *s.* [SHRUG, *v.*] The act of shrugging the shoulders; a drawing up or raising of the shoulders, as to denote dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, or the like.

"His shoulders witnessing by many a *shrug,*
How much his feelings suffer'd."
Cowper: Hope, 415.

shrŭnk, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHRINK.]

shrunk-on, *a.* [SHRINK, *v.,* ¶.]

shrŭnk'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHRINK.] Shrunk; shrivelled up; withered, contracted.

"To build for giants, and for his vain earth,
His *shrunken* ashes, raise this dome."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 152.

shŭck, *s.* [Prob. connected with *shock,* a.]

1. A shell or covering; a husk or pod, especially the shell or covering of a nut, or the husk of corn.

2. The case or covering of the larvæ of certain insects.

"Larvæ when rising to the surface and before emerging from the *shuck.*"—*Field,* Jan. 23, 1886.

3. A shock, a stook.

shŭck, *v.t.* [SHUCK, *s.*] To shell; to remove the shucks or husks of.

"*Shucking* peas in the barn."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 13, 1886.

shŭd'-dĕr, * **shod-er,** * **shud-er,** * **schod-er,** *v.i.* [A frequentative verb, from the same root as *scud* (q.v.); cf. O. H. Ger. *schittern* = to shake, to tremble, to quake.] To tremble or shake, as in fear, horror, aversion, or cold; to shiver, to quake.

"*Shuddering* with fear." *Dyer: The Fleece,* ii.

shŭd'-dĕr, *s.* [SHUDDER, *v.*] A trembling or shaking, as in fear, horror, aversion, or cold; a shivering.

"Terribly swear
Into strong *shudders.*"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

shŭd'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHUDDER, *v.*]

shŭd'-dĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shuddering; -ly.*] In a shuddering manner; with shudders.

"We listen *shudderingly* for the creeping tiger."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Sept. 1877, p. 656.

shūde, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. connected with *shed,* v.] The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. (*Simmonds.*)

shŭf'-fle, *v.t. & i.* [A doublet of *scuffle,* and a frequent. from *shove* (q.v.); Low Ger. *schuffeln, schüfeln.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To push or shove from one to the other; to shove one way and the other.

"*Shuffling* her threads about the livelong day."
Cowper: Truth, 320.

2. To mix by pushing or passing from one place to another; to throw into disorder: specif., to change the relative positions of, as of cards in a pack.

"A mere undistinguish'd chaos, where sense and reason, brute and man, are *shuffled* together without any order."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. i., ch. ii.

3. To remove or introduce with some artificial or fraudulent confusion.

"Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack by moving.

"To deal and *shuffle,* to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences."
Cowper: Task, i. 474.

* 2. To shift, to move about.

"[The wind] soon came about again to the east, and blew a gentle gale; yet it often *shuffled* about to the S.E."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686).

3. To change position, to shift ground, to evade questions, to prevaricate; to practise shifts to elude detection.

* 4. To struggle, to shift, to make shift.

"Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. To move with a slovenly and dragging gait.

"*Shuffle* away with slippered feet to their offices."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 1, 1886.

6. To shove, push, or move the feet noisily to and fro on the floor; to scrape the floor with the feet.

¶ 1. *To shuffle off:*

(1) *Trans.:* To get rid of; to rid one's self of; to shake off.

"When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

(2) *Intrans.:* To move off in a slovenly, dragging manner; to evade, to equivocate.

"If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persist to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised."—*Locke: On Education.*

* 2. *To shuffle up:* To throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder.

"They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury."—*Bacon.*

shŭf'-fle, *s.* [SHUFFLE, *v.*]

1. A pushing, shoving, or jostling; the act of shuffling, mixing, or throwing into confusion by change of places; specif., the act of changing the relative position of cards in a pack by shuffling them.

"All ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together, by the misguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. An evasion, a trick, an artifice.

"Socinus's pretended reasons against the notion of remembrance were mere *shuffle* and pretence."—*Waterland: Works,* vii. 64.

3. In dancing, a rapid scraping movement with the feet.

* **shuffle-board,** *s.* The same: s SHOVEL-BOARD (q.v.).

* **shuffle-cap,** *s.* A play in which money is shaken in a cap or hat.

"He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shuffle-cap,* and all-fours."—*Arbuthnot.*

shuffle-scale, *s.*

Tailoring: A measure used by tailors. It is graduated at both ends, each end being independently adjustable.

shuffle-wing, *s.* A local name for the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

shŭf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shuffl(e); -er.*]

1. One who shuffles; one who mixes up the cards previous to dealing.

2. One who walks or moves with a slovenly, dragging gait.

3. One who prevaricates or equivocates; a prevaricator.

"The greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable."—*Waterland: Works,* iii. 150.

shŭf'-flĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHUFFLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving with a slovenly, dragging gait.

"'Tis like the forced gait of a *shuffling* nag."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 1.

2. Prevaricating, evasive.

C. *As subst.:* The act of mixing or changing the relative position of things, as of cards; evasion; escape by artifice or trick.

"But 'tis not so above:
There is no *shuffling.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 3.

shuffling-plates, *s. pl.*

Locksmith.: A series of isolated slabs or boards, made to advance in a given plane, then to drop down, return on a lower level beneath another set of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the movement.

shŭf'-flĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shuffling; -ly.*] In a shuffling manner; with shuffling; evasively, prevaricatingly.

"I may go *shufflingly,* for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar,* i.

* **shŭg,** *v.i.* [SHOG.]

1. To shrug; to writhe the body, as persons with the itch; to scratch. (*Prov.*)

* 2. To crawl, to sneak.

* **shulde,** * **shul-den,** *v.i.* [SHOULD.]

shule, shool, *s.* [SHOVEL, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **shullen,** * **shuln,** * **shul,** *v.i.* [SHALL.]

shû'-mach, *s.* [SUMACH.]

shŭn, * **shonien,** * **shunien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *scúnian, onscúnian,* orig. = to flee away, to hurry off; cogn. with Icel. *skunda, skynda;* Dan. *skynde;* Sw. *skynda sig* = to hasten, to hurry, to speed.]

1. To avoid; to keep clear of or away from; to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, to shrink from, to eschew, to elude.

"Placed in such a light as to be *shunned* by every boy in the school."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

* 2. To decline, to neglect.

"I have not *shunned* to declare the whole counsel of God."—*Acts* xx. 27.

* **shŭn'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shun; -less.*] Not to be avoided or escaped; inevitable.

"Alone he entered
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* ii. 2.

shŭnt, * **schont,** * **schount,** * **schownt,** * **schunt,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *skunda* = to speed.] [SHUN.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To start aside; to step or go aside.

"I *shunted* from a peyke."
Little John Nobody. (*Halliwell.*)

* 2. To escape; to get away.

"If at ye shap you to *shount.*" *Alexander,* 2,143.

3. To go away; to depart, to shift.

"Elder Shipp managed to *shunt* away from the question of Mormon morality altogether."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 14, 1886.

* 4. To put off; to delay.

5. To turn or be turned from one line of rails to another; to be switched from one railway track to another; figuratively, to be diverted from one's original purpose.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shun, to avoid. (*Prov.*)

2. To give a start to; to shove. (*Prov.*)

3. To move or turn aside: as,

(1) To turn a railway train from the main line into a siding; to switch off.

"In goods trains the guard, moreover, has to *shunt* and marshal the wagons."—*St. James's Gazette,* Sept. 23, 1885.

(2) To shift to another circuit, as an electric current.

4. To get rid of; to push or set aside; to free from, as something disagreeable.

"He did not do me any harm, and a friendly policeman came up and gently *shunted* him."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 15, 1886.

shŭnt, *s.* [SHUNT, *v.*]

1. The act of turning aside; specif., the turning off or shunting of a railway train from the main line into a siding, so as to leave the main line clear.

2. *Ordn.:* The transferrence of the studs on a projectile from the deeper to the shallower sides of the grooves of a gun in passing along the bore, so that it may leave the bore axially, as is effected in Armstrong's and some other systems of rifling.

3. *Teleg.:* A wire used to divert a portion of the current.

shunt-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A rifled gun having two sets of grooves, one down which the studs on the

projectile are passed in loading, and another, not so deep, along which the studs pass in discharging, thus fitting tightly in the shallower rifling of the double groove, the ball being shunted from one set to the other at the bottom of the bore by the explosion of the charge.

shŭnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shunt*, v.; *-er.*] One who shunts; specif. a servant employed on a railway to shunt or switch off a train or carriage from one line to another.

shüre, *pret. of v.* [SHEAR, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

shŭrf, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. (*Scotch.*)

* **shŭrk,** *v.i.* [SHARK, *v.*]

shŭt, * shitte, * shutte (pa. t. * *shette*, * *shit*, *shut*, pa. par. * *schit*, * *shette*, * *shit*, *shut*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scyttan* = to shut, prop. = to fasten with a bolt or sliding-bar (*shuttle*), which took its name from being *shot* across; O. Dut. *schut* = an arrow, a dart; Dut. *schutten* = to shut in, to lock up; *schut* = a fence, a screen, a partition; Ger. *schützen* = to protect, to shut off water; *schutz* = a guard, a flood-gate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To close, so as to bar egress or ingress; to bar.

"Jesus cam while the yatis weren *schit*, and stood in the myddil and seide pees to you."—*Wycliffe: John* xx.

2. To close by bringing the parts close together: as, To *shut* a book.

3. To forbid or bar entrance into; to prevent access to; to bar, to prohibit.

"Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open?" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 691.

4. To inclose, to surround, to confine, to hem in.

"*Shut* me nightly in a charnel-house."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

5. To cover over or up. (Often followed by *up*.)

"And *shutting up* their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. v.

6. To preclude, to exclude.

"On various seas not only lost,
But *shut* from every shore, and barred from every coast." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* 7. To contract, to harden. (*Deut.* xv. 7.)

B. *Intrans.:* To close itself; to be closed: as, A door *shuts* of itself; flowers *shut* at night.

¶ 1. *To shut in:*

(1) To inclose, to confine. (*Genesis* vii. 16.)

(2) To cover or intercept from view: as, The headland *shuts in* the view.

2. *To shut off:*

(1) To exclude, to intercept: as, To *shut off* from supplies.

(2) To prevent or stop the passage of, as steam to an engine, by closing the throttle-valve.

3. *To shut out:* To preclude from entering; to deny or refuse admission to; to exclude.

4. *To shut up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To close; to make fast; to secure the entrance into.

"*Shut up* your doors." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

(*b*) To inclose, to confine: as, To *shut up* a prisoner.

*(*c*) To bring to an end; to terminate. (*Dryden.*)

*(*d*) To bar.

"Our halberds did so *shut up* his passage."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 3.

(*e*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.

(*f*) To cause to become silent by argument, retort, authority, or force; to cause to cease; to put an end to the action of. (*Colloq.*)

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease speaking; to become silent. (*Colloq.*)

5. *To shut up shop:* To come to an end; to cease to exist.

"It would not be many months before, to use a homely expression, our mercantile marine would *shut up shop*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1884.

shŭt, *pa. par., a., & s.* [SHUT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Closed, barred, fastened.

2. Rid, free. (Followed by *of*.)

3. Not resonant or sonorous; dull. (Said of sound.)

II. *Orthoepy:* Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *grit*.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shutting; close.

"Since the *shut* of evening none had seen him.
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

* 2. A small door or cover; a shutter.

"In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one-third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism."—*Newton.*

II. *Metal-work.:* The line of junction of two pieces of metal united by welding.

¶ *Cold shut:* [COLD-SHUT].

shŭte, *s.* [CHUTE, SHOOT, *s.*]

shŭt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shut*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which shuts or closes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* A framing hung upon hinges to the sash-frame of a window, and serving to close out the light or spectators. There are inside and outside shutters. The former are usually in several pieces, called flaps, which are hinged together and fold into a casing called a boxing. [FRONT-SHUTTER.] Some shutters are arranged to be opened and closed by a sliding movement, either horizontally or vertically; and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removed from the window.

"The wealthy,
In lofty litters borne, can read and write,
Or sleep at ease; the *shutters* make it night."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. v.

2. *Found.:* [GATE-SHUTTER; SHUTTLE].

shutter-fastening, shutter-hook, *s.* A hook for fastening a shutter, open or shut.

shutter-hook, *s.* [SHUTTER-FASTENING.]

shutter-lift, *s.* A catch on a shop-shutter, by which to lift it.

shŭt'-ĕr, *v.t.* [SHUTTER, *s.*] To close up or protect with shutters.

"Here is Garraway's bolted and *shuttered* hard and fast."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

shŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHUT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Metal-work.: The act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another.

shutting-post, *s.* The post or joint against which a gate or door is closed.

shŭt'-tle, * schit-el, * shit-tle, * schet-yl, * schyt-tyl, * shyt-tell, *s.* [A.S. *scyttels*, from *scut-*, base of pl. of pa. t. of *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.); cogn. with Dan. *skytle*, *skyttel* = a shuttle; Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *sköttel*.] [SHOOT, SHUT.]

1. *Weaving:* An instrument used by weavers for shooting or passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other, between the threads of the warp. It is a boat-shaped piece of wood which carries a bobbin or cop, containing the yarn of the weft or woof. The shuttle sometimes has wheels to facilitate its motion. It is thrown by hand or by the fly. In the latter case, the ends of the shuttle-race form boxes into which the shuttle is received, and out of which it is driven by a smart blow from a pin called a driver or picker. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and they are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding the handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, in 1735. The shuttle for haircloth weaving has no pirn, but a spring-catch to hold the ends of the hair forming the weft, and carry them through the shed when the shuttle is thrown.

"Ye weavers all your *shuttles* throw,
And bid broad-cloths and serges grow."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, i.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* The sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread, to make a lock-stitch.

3. *Hydraul.-eng.:* The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on to a wheel. That side of a wheel which receives the water is known as the shuttle-side.

4. *Found.:* [GATE-SHUTTER].

shuttle-binder, *s.* [BINDER, B. 5.]

shuttle-box, *s.*

1. [BOX (3), *s.*, II. 6. (2).]

2. One of a set of compartments containing shuttles with differently-coloured threads, and brought in relation with the picker according to the pattern.

* **shuttle-brained,** *a.* Volatile, unsteady, fickle.

shuttle-check, *s.*

Weaving: A contrivance to prevent a shuttle from bouncing out of the box by recoil. [SHUTTLE-BINDER.]

shuttle-race, *s.* [LAY-RACE.]

shuttle-shaped dart, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrotis puta*.

shuttle-train, *s.*

Railway: A train that goes backwards and forwards over the same distance, the position of the engine only being changed.

* **shŭt'-tle,** *v.i.* [SHUTTLE, *s.*; cf. SCUTTLE.] To move quickly backwards and forwards, like a weaver's shuttle.

"Their corps go marching and *shuttling* in the interior of the country."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. i.

shŭt'-tle-cŏck, * shŭt'-tęl-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *shuttle*, s., and *cock*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cork stuck with feathers, which is struck with a battledore; also the game itself.

"With dice, with cards, with ballards farre unfit,
With *shuttelcocks*, misseeming manlie wit."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

2. *Bot.:* *Periptera punicea*, a malvaceous plant, a native of Spain. The flowers have the shape of a shuttlecock.

* **shŭt'-tle-cŏck,** *v.t.* [SHUTTLECOCK, *s.*] To bandy or throw backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If the phrase is to be *shuttlecocked* between us."—*Thackeray: Virginians* (pocket ed.), ii. 264.

* **shŭt'-tle-cork,** *s.* [SHUTTLECOCK, *s.*]

shwăn'-păn, sçhwăn'-păn, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese calculating machine, similar to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner. [ABACUS.]

shȳ, * schey, * shie, * skey, * skyg, *a.* [A.S. *sceóh* = timid; Dan. *sky* = shy, skittish; Sw. *skygg*; M. H. Ger. *schreih*, *schieh*; Ger. *scheu*.]

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance; timid, readily frightened.

"They are very *shy*, therefore it is hard to shoot them."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

2. Sensitively timid; reserved, modest, bashful, coy, retiring; not familiar or free of behaviour.

"Like some *shy* maid in convent bred."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 16.

3. Cautious, wary, careful, chary. (Followed by *of*.)

"I am very *shy of* employing corrosive liquors in the preparations of medicines."—*Boyle.*

4. Suspicious, distrustful, jealous. (Generally followed by *of*.)

5. Having less money staked than the rules of the game require. (*Betting slang.*)

shȳ, *v.i. & t.* [SHY, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To start or turn aside suddenly from any object which startles or causes fear. (Said of a horse.)

"*Shy*, sir?—he wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a waggin-load of monkeys, with their tails bunt off."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. v.

2. To throw stones.

B. *Trans.:* To throw, as a stone, at a person or thing.

"With a grievous 'clod' in his hand to *shy* at it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

shȳ, *s.* [SHY, *v.*]

1. The act of starting aside; a sudden start aside made by a horse.

2. The act of throwing a stone, or the like.

3. A throw, a fling. [FLING, *s.*, 2.]

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

shȳ′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shy,* a.; *-ly.*] In a shy manner; timidly, coyly, bashfully.

*** shȳne,** *v. & s.* [SHINE.]

shȳ′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shy,* a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shy; reserve, coyness, bashfulness.

shȳ′-stēr, *s.* A tricky, unprincipled, or incompetent lawyer, or other person. (*Slang.*)

sĭ, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale (scale of C); in others to the seventh note of any diatonic scale.

sī-ą-gō-nĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siagoni(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ or of Staphylinidæ. Predatory beetles found chiefly in sandy districts around the Mediterranean.

sī-ą-gō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *siagones* = the maxillary muscles.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Siagoninæ (q.v.). They have porrected horns on the head and thorax. The males are in two sets, differing greatly in the size of their bodies and in the development of their horns. The females are the more numerous sex. (*Darwin: Descent of Man,* ch. viii., x.)

† sī′-ą-gûsch, *s.* [Pers. = black ear.]

Zool.: Felis caracal, the Caracal (q.v.)

sī-ăl′-ą-gŏgue, *s.* [SIALOGOGUE.]

sĭ-ā′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [From (*Motacilla*) *sialis,* the Linnæan name of the Blue-bird (q.v.). (Now *Sialia sialis.*)] [SIALIS.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidæ, sub-family Accentorinæ, with eight species, ranging from the United States to Guatemala. Bill short, broad at base; nostrils in groove, opening elongated; wings very long and pointed; hind toe moderate. (*Tristram,* in *Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.,* ii. 260.)

sī-ăl′-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sial(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Planipennia. Antennæ bristle-shaped or filiform, ocelli generally present, head nearly in front of the thorax, having the mouth in line with it instead of beneath. Fore and hind wings similar except that the front margin of the anterior pair is more dilated. Larvæ nearly all aquatic, pupæ not inclosed in a cocoon.

sī′-ą-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. σιαλίς (*sialis*) = a kind of bird.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sialidæ (q.v.). *Sialis lutaria,* common in spring and early summer upon walls and palings near water, is used by anglers as bait.

sī-ăl′-ō-gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. σίαλον (*sialon*) = saliva, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.] A medicine which promotes salivary discharge, as pyrethrum, various preparations of mercury, &c.

¶ Garrod divided these medicines into Topical or Direct Sialogogues (as Mustard, &c.), and remote (as Mercurial Salts).

sī′-ą-măng, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Hylobates syndactylus, a Gibbon from Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. It is larger than the rest of the genus (True Gibbons), has abnormally long pectoral limbs, and the middle and index digits of the pelvic limbs are united for nearly the whole length. A laryngeal air-sac is present. It can walk fairly well in the erect position, by balancing itself with its arms, or by placing them over the head, and is quiet and affectionate in captivity.

sī-ą-mēsę′, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Siam, its inhabitants, or language.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Sing. or Pl.*): An inhabitant or native, or the inhabitants of Siam.

2. The language of the people of Siam. It is monosyllabic and uninflected.

Siamese coupling, *s.* A hose coupling which serves to divide one stream into two, or unite two streams into one.

Siamese-muggar, *s.*

Zool.: Crocodilus siamensis.

Sī-ą-mēsę′, *v.t.* To double or divide the volume (of a stream) by means of a Siamese coupling; a term derived from the "Siamese Twins," and used by firemen. (*U. S.*)

*** sĭb, * sibe, * sybbe,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *sib, syb* = peace, quiet, agreement.] [GOSSIP.]

*** A.** *As subst.:* A relation.

"Our puritans, very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits]."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar,* p. 139.

B. *As adj.:* Related, akin, in affinity, related by consanguinity. (*Scotch.*)

"They been but litel *sibbe* to you, and the kin of youre enemies ben nigh *sibbe* to hem."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

¶ Marlowe uses the word as an endearing term of address.

"Tush, *Sib,* if this be all,
Valois and I will soon be friends again."
Edward II., iii. 1.

sĭb′-ą-rȳ, *s.* [SEVEREE.]

Sĭb′-bald, *s.* [Dr. Robert Sibbald, who wrote on the fauna of Scotland towards the close of the seventeenth century.] (See compound.)

Sibbald's rorqual, *s.*

Zool.: Balænoptera sibbaldii, one of the largest forms, abundant in the Arctic regions; black above; slate-gray below, varied with white spots.

sĭb-băl′-dī-ą, *s.* [SIBBALD.]

Bot.: Formerly a genus of Potentilleæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Potentilla. Calyx in ten alternately large and small segments; petals, five to seven, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; achenes four to ten. One British species, *Potentilla* (formerly *Sibbaldia*) *procumbens.* It is a small glaucous, hairy plant, with trifoliolate leaves and small yellow flowers, occurring abundantly on the Scottish mountains.

*** sĭbbe,** *a. & s.* [SIB.]

sĭb′-bęns, * sĭv′-vęns, *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"*Sibbens.*—This term, derived from a Scotch word, signifying 'kindred,' is suggestive of a disease prevalent in families, and presumed to be a form of chronic syphilis."—*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,431.

Sī-bĕr′-ī-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large extent of Russian territory in the north of Asia.

Siberian-crab, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrus prunifolia, introduced into English gardens from Siberia, A.D. 1758.

Siberian-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of the Esquimaux dog, but of larger size and more docile temper. They do not stand so high as the pointer, but their thick hair, three or four inches long in the winter, gives them an appearance of greater stoutness. Under this hair is a coating of soft, fine wool, which begins to grow in the winter, and drops off in the spring. Muzzle sharp, generally black; ears erect.

Siberian pea-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The papilionaceous genus Caragana.

Siberian sub-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A division of the Palæarctic region, extending from Kamtchatka and Behring's Straits, and from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the Himalayas of Sikkim in 29° N. lat.

sī-bĕr′-īte, *s.* [After Siberi(a), where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as RUBELLITE (q.v.).

sĭb′-ĭl-ąnce, *s.* [Eng. *sibilan(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being sibilant; a sibilant or hissing sound.

*** sĭb′-ĭl-ąn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sibilan(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being sibilant, or of being pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound, as *s* or *z.*

sĭb′-ĭl-ąnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sibilans,* pr. par. of *sibilo* = to hiss.]

A. *As adj.:* Hissing; making a hissing sound; uttered or pronounced with a hissing sound.

"It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letter."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

B. *As subst.:* A letter which is pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound of the voice, as *s* or *z.*

† sĭb′-ĭl-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *sibilatum,* sup. of *sibilo* = to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, as that of *s* or *z*; to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

*** sĭb-ĭl-ā′-tion,** *s.* [SIBILATE.] The act of hissing, or of pronouncing with a hissing sound; a hissing sound; a hiss.

"*S* has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued *sibilation.*"—*Johnson: Eng. Dict.,* let. S.

*** sĭb′-ĭl-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sibilat(e); -ory.*] Hissing, sibilous.

*** sĭb′-ĭl-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sibilus,* from *sibilo* = to hiss.] Hissing, sibilant.

sĭb′-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a hissing, a whistling.]

Pathol.: A dry sound like a sibilant murmur heard by auscultation in bronchitis; it indicates that the air-tubes are partially narrowed.

*** sĭb′-rēde,** *s.* [A.S.] Relationship, relations. (*Gower: C. A.,* viii.)

sĭb-thorp′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sibthorp(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rhinanthideæ (q.v.).

sĭb-thorp′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Humphry Sibthorp, prof. of botany at Oxford in the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: Moneywort; the typical genus of Sibthorpeæ (q.v.). Calyx in four to eight deep spreading segments; corolla subrotate, four to eight cleft; stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla or one fewer; stigma capitate; capsule membranous, compressed, two-celled, two-valved, loculicidal. Known species four or five, widely distributed. One, *Sibthorpia europæa,* is British, but very rare. It has a creeping stem, and pink flowers, with two small yellowish lobes.

Sĭb′-ȳl, * Sȳb′-ĭl, * Sȳb′-ĭll, *s.* [Lat. *Sibylla,* from Gr. Σίβυλλα (*Sibulla*) = a Sibyl.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* One of a number of certain women supposed to be inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the ancient world. According to Varro, the Sibyls were ten in number: Persica, Delphica, Cumæa (of Cumæ, in Italy), Erythræa, Samia, Cumana (of Cymæ, in Æolis, called Amalthæa, Herophile, and Demophile), Hellespontica, Phrygia, who prophesied at Ancyra, Libyssa, and Tiburs, called Albunea, worshipped at Tibur. Besides these there were a Hebrew, a Chaldean, a Babylonian, an Egyptian, a Sardinian Sibyl, and some others. It is considered, however, most probable that the first eight of these were in reality identical. The most celebrated of the whole number was the Cymæan (Amalthæa), who is said to have offered the Sibylline Books, originally nine in number, and which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire, to Tarquin the Proud. Tarquin refusing to give the price she asked, she went away and burnt three of them. Returning with the remainder, she again offered these to the king at the same price, and on his second refusal departed again, and returned with three, which she still offered at the same price as the original nine. The king, struck with her conduct, at last acceded to her offer, and entrusted the care of the books to certain priests (the quindecemviri). They were preserved in a stone chest beneath the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and were consulted in times of public danger or calamity. They were destroyed by the fire that consumed the Capitol in the Marsic war. After this calamity, ambassadors were sent to collect fragments of Sibylline prophecies in various countries; from these Augustus formed two new books, which were deposited in the temple of the Palatine Apollo. Sibylline verses are often quoted by Christian writers, as containing prophecies of Christianity; but these are forgeries of the second century. (*Ramsay.*)

2. A prophetess, a sorceress, a fortune-teller, a witch. (*Byron: Dream.*)

sĭb′-ȳl-īne, *a.* [Lat. *sibyllinus.*] Of or pertaining to the Sibyls; written, composed, or uttered by a Sibyl; prophetical, like the utterances of the Sibyls.

"The other extream may be, in concluding the whole business of the *sibylline* oracles (as any ways relating to Christianity) to have been a mere cheat and figment."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 282.

sibylline-books, sibylline-oracles, *s. pl.* [SIBYL.]

sĭb'-ȳl-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Sibyl; -ist.*] A devotee of or believer in the Sibyls; a believer in the Sybilline oracles.

"Upon Celsus mentioning a sect of Christians called *Sibyllists*, Origen tells us, that these were such as using the sibylline testimonies, were called so in way of disgrace, by other Christians, who would not allow the sibyl to have been a prophetess."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 284.

sĭc, *adv.* [Lat. = so.] Thus, so. (A word often used within brackets in quoting, in order to call attention to the fact that the word or words are quoted exactly and literally. It is generally used to indicate that there is or seems to be a mistake in the original, or to express a difference of opinion, or contempt.)

sĭc, *a.* [SUCH.] (*Scotch.*)

* **sĭc'-a-mōre,** *s.* [SYCAMORE.]

sĭc'-ca, *s.* [Hind.] An Indian jeweller's weight of about 180 grains troy.

* **sicca-rupee,** *s.* [RUPEE.]

sĭc'-can, *a.* [Eng. *such; -an.*] Such; such kind of. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, na! if ye are nae friend to kirk and the king, and are detained as *siccan* a person."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

sĭc'-car, sĭk'-kar, *a.* [SICKER.]

* **sĭc'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *siccatus*, pa. par. of *sicco* = to dry; *siccus* = dry.] To dry.

* **sĭc-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *siccatio.*] The act or process of drying.

sĭc'-ca-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *siccativus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Drying; causing to dry; tending to dry.

"The extreme bitterness and *siccative* faculty."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 134.

B. *As subst.:* [DRYER, II. 8].

* **sĭc-çĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *siccificus*, from *siccus* = dry, and *facio* = to make.] Causing dryness.

* **sĭc'-çĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *siccitas*, from *siccus* = dry; Fr. *siccité.*] Destitution of moisture; dryness, aridity.

"That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity*, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* **sīçe,** *s.* [Fr. *six* = six.] The number six at dice.

"What reason can he have to presume that he shall throw an ace rather than a *sice!*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., p. 128.

sī'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sic(yos)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cucurbitaceæ. Placentæ not projecting into the cavity. Seed solitary from the top of the cell. (*Lindley.*)

sĭçh, *a.* [SUCH.]

¶ Still used in vulgar talk.

* **sĭch,** *s.* [A.S. = a watercourse.] A little current of water which is dry in summer; a gutter. (*Cowel.*)

Sĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

Sicilian-saffron, *s.*

Bot.: Crocus odorus.

Sicilian-vespers, *s. pl.* A name commonly given to the great massacre of the French in Sicily, which began on a signal given by the first stroke of the vesper-bell on Easter Monday in 1282.

sĭ-çĭl-ĭ-a'-na, sĭ-çĭl-ĭ-a'-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A graceful dance of the Sicilian peasantry, set to a melody in $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$ time, of a simple pastoral character.

sĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-an-ite, *s.* [Eng. *Sicilian*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested for the celestite (q.v.) from Sicily, because of the exceptional beauty of the crystal-groups found in the sulphur mines there.

sĭck, * **sek,** * **seke,** * **sicke,** * **sik,** * **sike,** *a.* [A.S. *seóc*; cogn. with Dut. *ziek*; Icel. *siuka*; Dan. *syg*; Sw. *sjuk*; Goth. *siuks*; Ger. *siech.*]

* **1.** Affected with disease of any kind; ill; in bad health. (Still used in this sense in America.)

"Tie up the knocker, say I'm *sick*, I'm dead." *Pope: Satires.* (Prol.)

2. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.

"If you are *sick* at sea." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

3. Tending to cause or accompanied with sickness: as, a *sick* headache.

4. Disgusted; having a strong feeling against or dislike to. (Followed by *of.*)

"I am *sick of* this false world." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

5. Feeling ill or disturbed.

"I am *sick* at heart." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

* **6.** Applied to any irregular, distempered, or corrupt state.

"Poor kingdom, *sick* with civil blows." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 6.

7. Occupied by or set apart for sick persons: as, a *sick* room.

8. A trade term applied to wine when it loses its brightness and becomes turbid; caused, according to Pasteur, by low vegetable cells or organisms, the growth and development of which are promoted by slight elevations of temperature, or exposure to air.

¶ *The sick:* Persons affected with disease collectively.

sick-bay, *s.*

Naut.: A portion of the main deck, usually in the bow, partitioned off for invalids.

sick-bed, *s.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

sick-berth, *s.* An apartment for the sick in a man-of-war.

* **sick-brained,** *a.* Disordered in the brain; distempered in mind.

* **sick-fallen,** *a.* Struck down with sickness or illness.

"A *sick-fallen* beast." *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 3.

sick-headache, *s.* [MEGRIM, II. 2.]

sick-list, *s.* A list containing the names of persons laid up by sickness.

¶ *On the sick list:* Indisposed.

Sick Man, *s.*

Hist.: A term applied to Turkey on January 15, 1854, by the Czar Nicholas, in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg. The Czar intimated his opinion that Turkey was sick and dying. He therefore proposed that, to avoid a European war when the demise took place, Russia and Great Britain should come at once to a private arrangement as to the disposal of the Sick Man's effects. As France was ignored in the arrangement, there was some doubt as to the good faith of the Czar. The British Government rejected the proposal, intimated its belief in the recovery of the Sick Man, and soon after fought by his side in the Crimean war.

* **sĭck,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SICK, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make sick; to sicken.

B. *Intrans.:* To become sick or ill; to sicken.

"Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

sĭck'-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *sick; -en.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall ill, to become ill; to fall into sickness or disease.

"My Lord of Southampton and his eldest son *sickened* at the siege."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 15.

2. To become qualmish or sick at heart; to feel sick; to be filled with disgust, aversion, or abhorrence.

"Pensive she stood on Ilion's towery height,
Beheld the war, and *sicken'd* at the sight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 469.

3. To become distempered; to decay; to languish, to become feeble.

"When love begins to *sicken* and decay." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make sick; to disease.

2. To make squeamish or qualmish.

3. To disgust.

* **4.** To impair, to weaken.

"Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

sĭck'-en-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [SICKEN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Making sick; causing disgust, disgusting. (*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xvii.)

sĭck'-en-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sickening; -ly.*] In a sickening manner.

"Seized her by the arm, with a grip not painful, but *sickeningly* firm."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept. 1877, p. 628.

sĭc'-kẽr, * **sik-er,** * **sik-ere,** *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. *securus* = secure (q.v.); cf. O. Fris. *siker*, *sikur*; Dut. *zeker*; O. H. Ger. *sickur*; Ger. *sicher*; Sw. *säker*; Dan. *sikker*; Wel. *sicr.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sure, certain, steady, firm. (*Scotch.*)

"Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,
To keep me *sicker*."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Surely, certainly.

"*Sicker* thou's but a lazy loord." *Spenser.*

* **sĭc'-kẽr,** * **sik-er,** *v.t.* [SICKER, *a.*] To make sure or certain; to assure.

"Now be we duchesses both I and ye,
And *sikerde* to the regals of Athenes,
And both hereafter likely to be queenes."
Chaucer: Legend of Ariadne.

* **sĭc'-kẽr-lȳ,** † **sik-er-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sicker*; *-ly.*] Surely, certainly, firmly.

"And by that light she saw hem bothe two,
But *sickerly* she n'iste who was who."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,226.

* **sĭc'-kẽr-nĕss,** * **sik-er-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sicker*; *-ness.*] Certainty, security; sureness, secureness. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,153.)

sĭck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sick*; *-ish.*]

1. Rather sick; somewhat sick or diseased; feeling sick or squeamish.

"The medicine had scarce any other sensible operation upon her, and did not make her *sickish*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 145.

2. Somewhat exciting nausea or disgust; nauseating: as, a *sickish* taste.

sĭck'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sickish*; *-ly.*] In a sickish manner.

sĭck'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sickish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sickish.

sĭc'-kle, * **sik-il,** * **sik-ul,** * **syck-ell,** *s.* [A.S. *sicol*, from Lat. *secula* = a sickle, from *seco* = to cut; cogn. with Dut. *sikkel*; Icel. *sigdhr*, *sigdh*; Dan. *segel*; O. H. Ger. *sihhila*; Ger. *sickel.*]

1. *Husbandry:* A reaping-hook; a hooked blade, flattened in the plane of its curve and sharpened on its inner edge, used for cutting growing grain. One side of the blade is notched, so as always to sharpen with a serrated edge.

"The plough he guided, and the scythe he sway'd;
And the ripe corn before his *sickle* fell."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. *Astron.:* A group of stars in the constellation Leo, resembling a sickle in form. The radiant point of the Leonids is within its area.

sickle-bills, *s. pl.*

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the genera Drepanornis and Epimachus.

2. Eutoxeres, a genus of Humming-birds, with three species, from Central America, remarkable for their strong and greatly arched bills. When approaching a flower, like other Humming-birds, in a direct line, they no sooner reach the calyx than they alter the position of their body in a downward direction, so that they appear to be suspended from the flower by the tip of the bill. The sexes are alike in plumage, which is rather plain.

sickle-head, *s.*

Husbandry: The pitman-head in a reaping-machine, which grasps the end of the cutter-bar.

sickle-pod, *s.*

Bot.: Arabis canadensis.

sickle-shaped, *a.* Having the shape or form of a sickle.

* **sĭc'-kled** (le as el), *a.* [Eng. *sickl(e)*; *-ed.*] Furnished with a sickle.

"Tempts the *sickled* swain into the field." *Thomson: Autumn*, 1,322.

* **sic′-kle-man**, * **sic′-klĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *sickle*; *man*, *-er*.] One who cuts grain with a sickle; a reaper.

"Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

* **sick′-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *sick*; *-less*.] Free from sickness.

sic′-kle-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sickle*, and *wort*; A.S. *sicelwyrt*. Named from the shape of the corolla when seen in profile. (*Prior*.)]

Bot.: (1) *Prunella vulgaris*; (2) *Ajuga reptans*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

* **sick′-li-ly̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *sickly*; *-ly*.] In a sickly or unhealthy manner; unhealthily.

"His will swayed *sicklily* from side to side."
Browning: Sordello, bk. ii.

sick′-li-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sickly*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sickly; the state of being in ill health or indisposed; indisposition.

"My personal maladies and *sickliness* cannot rightly infer the inefficacy of the medicines I impart or recommended."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 816.

2. The state of being characterized by or attended with much sickness; prevalence of sickness or disease; unhealthiness.

"Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

3. A sickly look or appearance.

4. The disposition or tendency to generate disease: as, the *sickliness* of a climate.

sick′-ly̆, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *sick*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Somewhat sick, ill, or affected with disease; not healthy; habitually indisposed; delicate.

"The king of Spain was a *sickly* child."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Connected with sickness; attended with or characterized by sickness; unhealthy; marked by or attended with a wide prevalence of disease: as, a *sickly* season.

3. Producing or tending to produce disease; unhealthy.

"Has some *sickly* eastern waste
Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast?"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 255.

4. Faint, weak, languid; appearing unhealthy or distempered.

5. Causing or tending to cause qualmishness or disgust; sickening.

"Feels a sensible distaste for *sickly* sentimentality on the one hand, or outrageous sensationalism on the other."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. In a sickly manner; unhealthily.

"We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Reluctantly; with reluctance or aversion.

"Cold and *sickly* he vented them."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 4.

* **sick′-ly̆**, *v.t.* [SICKLY, *a.*] To make sickly or diseased; to give a sickly appearance to.

"And thus the native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

sick′-nĕss, * **seke-ness**, * **syk-nesse**, *s.* [A.S. *seócnes*, from *seóc* = sick.]

1. The quality or state of being sick or diseased; the state of suffering from some disease; disease; ill-health; indisposition, illness.

"I do lament the *sickness* of the king,
As loth to lose him."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. A disease, a malady, an illness.

"To heale al maner of *sicknesses*, and al maner diseases."—*Matt.* x. (1551).

3. A disordered state of the stomach, attended by nausea, retching, or vomiting.

* 4. Any diseased or disordered state.

"Argues a great *sickness* in his judgment."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

* **sic′-la-tôun**, * **syc-la-ton**, * **sig-la-ton**, *s.* [CICLATOUN.]

* **sic-le**, *s.* [SHEKEL.]

sic′-lïke, *a.* & *adv.* [Scotch *sic* = such, and *like*.]

A. *As adj.*: Such like; such, similar.

"That you, sir, and other *siclike* unhappy persons."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

B. *As adv.*: In the same manner.

si-çy̆′-a-sēş, *s.* [Gr. σικύασις (*sikuasis*) = a cupping.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiesocidæ, with incisor-like teeth in both jaws, from the coast of Chili and the West Indies.

sī-çy̆d′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σικύδιον (*sikudion*), dimin. from σικύα (*sikua*) = (1) the long Indian gourd, (2) a cupping glass.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiidæ (q.v.); ventral fins united, and forming a short disk, more or less adherent to the abdomen. Small freshwater fishes, from rivers of the islands in the Indo-Pacific. About twelve species are known.

sĭ′-çy̆-ŏs, **sy̆′-çĭ-ŏs**, *s.* [Gr. σίκυος or σικυός (*sikuos*) = the wild cucumber.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Siceæ (q.v.). The roots and seeds of *Sicyos angulatus*, a North American climbing plant, are bitter and diuretic.

sī′-da, *s.* [Gr. σίδη (*sidē*) = (1) a pomegranate tree, (2) a water plant, perhaps a water lily.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sideæ (q.v.). Calyx cup-shaped, five-cleft, valvate; petals five; stamens and styles many, the former in a columnar tube, the latter more or less united at the base; capsule few- or many-celled, each cell with one roundish, flattened, suspended seed. It contains about 200 herbs and shrubs, from the warmer parts of the world. *Sida rhombifolia*, *S. rhomboidea*, *S. cordifolia*, *S. carpinifolia*, *S. abutila*, *S. tiliæfolia*, &c., have delicate fibres, which may be used as a substitute for hemp and flax. The last species is cultivated for this purpose in China. The roots of *S. cordifolia* and *S. acuta*, mixed with rice, are given in India in dysentery; that of *S. carpinifolia* is prescribed in intermittent fevers, stomach complaints, &c.; those of *S. lanceolata* and *S. spinosa* are also medicinal. The leaves of *S. acuta*, *S. retusa*, and *S. mauritania* are made into poultices, and the chewed leaves of *S. carpinifolia* are applied in Brazil to wasp-stings.

sĭd′-dōw, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Soft, pulpy. (*Prov.*)

sīde, * **siid**, * **syde**, * **syyd**, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *side* = a side; *sid* = long, extended; cogn. with Dut. *zijde*; Icel. *sídha*; Dan. *side*; Sw. *sida*; O. H. Ger. *sita*; Ger. *seite*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The broad and long part or surface of any body, as distinguished from the ends, which are of less extent, and may be points; one of the parts of a body that run collaterally, or that, being opposite to each other, are extended in length.

2. The exterior line of anything considered with regard to length; margin, edge, border, verge.

"I would you had been by the ship's *side*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

3. The part of an animal between the hip and the shoulder; one of the opposite parts fortified by the ribs; one of the two parts of the body lying on each side of a plane, passing from front to back along the spine.

"His brawny *sides* with hairy bristles armed."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 625.

4. The part of a person on the right hand or the left; hence, used to denote nearness, proximity, or neighbourhood.

"She, on his left *side*, craving aid."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

5. The part between the top and bottom; a slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill.

6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or its situation as regards the points of the compass; direction, quarter, region.

"Towards the south *side* turned thei ther flete."
Robert de Brunne, p. 59.

7. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to the rest; one of two principal parts or surfaces opposed to each other.

"The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side* and on the other."—*Exodus* xxxii. 15.

8. A part or position viewed as opposite to or as contrasted with another.

"Armado on th' one *side*, and his page o' t'other."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

9. A party, faction, interest, or opinion opposed to another.

"The Lord is on my *side*."—*Psalm* cxviii. 6.

10. The interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine opposed to another doctrine; a view contradictory of another.

"Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of grace."—*Sprat.*

11. A line of descent traced through one parent as distinguished from that traced through another.

"Brother by the mother's *side*."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A spinning motion or bias given to a ball, by striking it on the side, causing it to deflect more or less in the direction of that side, on touching a cushion.

"It is possible, theoretically, to communicate *side* to an object ball. But the amount of *side* so communicated is inappreciable, and in practice it may be disregarded."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1886.

2. *Cloth:* The surface on the right or dressed side of cloth.

3. *Football, &c.*: [OFF, ¶].

4. *Geom.*: Any line which forms one of the boundaries of a right-lined figure, as the *side* of a triangle, &c.; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid: as, the *side* of a parallelopiped or of a prism.

5. *Mining* (*Pl.*): The hard rock enclosing the vein on both sides.

6. *Naut.*: The part of a vessel from stem to stern and from the gunwale to the main-wale. Below the latter is the bottom.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Long, large, hanging low, as a dress. (Obsolete except in Scotland.)

"A *side* sweeping gown."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, v. 1.

2. Being, or situated at, or on the side; lateral.

"Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts."—*Exodus* xii. 7.

3. Being from or toward the side; oblique, indirect.

"By a neat *side* stroke, sent the ball between the posts."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* 4. Oblique, indirect, not legitimate. (Of immaterial things.)

"They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

¶ (1) *By the side of:* Near to, adjoining, close at hand.

(2) *Exterior side:* [EXTERIOR].

(3) *Interior side:*

Fort.: A line drawn from the centre of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.

(4) *Side by side:* Close together and abreast.

(5) *To choose sides:* To select parties for competition in a game or exercise.

(6) *To put on side:* To assume an air of undue importance; to be conceited. (A metaphor probably taken from billiards.) [SIDE, *s.*, II. 1.]

"He is one among the few successful music-hall people who do not *put on side*."—*Referee*, Jan. 16, 1887.

(7) *To take a side:* To attach one's self to a particular side, party, or opinion in opposition to another.

side-arms, *s. pl.*

Mil.: Arms or weapons carried by the side, as a sword or bayonet.

side-axe, *s.* An axe with a handle bent somewhat askew, to prevent striking the hand in hewing.

side-bar, *s.*

1. *Scots Law:* The name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house of the Court of Session, at which the lords-ordinary were in use to call their hand-rolls.

2. *Saddlery* (*Pl.*): Two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

3. *Carriage:* One of the longitudinal side-pieces of a vehicle supporting the body.

Side-bar rule:

Law: A rule obtained at chambers, without counsel's signature to a motion paper, on a note of instructions from a solicitor.

side-box, *s.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre.

"To ensure a *side-box* station at half-price."
Cowper: Task, ii. 624.

side-chain, *s.* One of the chains uniting the sides of the tender and engine, as a safety arrangement in the event of the drag-bar giving way.

* **side-cousin**, *s.* An illegitimate (or perhaps a distant) relation.

"Little Jenny, though she's but a *side-cousin*."—*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, iii. 3.

side-cut, *s.*

1. An indirect blow or attack; a side-blow.

2. A canal or road branching out from the main one.

side-cutting, *s.*

Civil Engineering:

1. Earth cut away on the side of a canal or railroad when there is not sufficient excavation on the line to form the embankments.

2. The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the centre of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the upper side to form one-half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

side-dish, *s.* A dish placed at the side of a dining-table, instead of at the top or bottom.

side-drum, *s.* [DRUM (1), *s.*, II. 1 (2).]

side-fillister, *s.*

Joinery: A plane for making a rabbet. The width and depth are regulated by a movable stop. Much used in planing stuff for window-sashes.

side-flap, *s.*

Saddlery: A piece of leather which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting.

side-fly, *s.*

Entom.: Gasterophilus equi (?).

"From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *side-fly* proceeds."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

side-glance, *s.* A glance to one side; a sidelong glance.

side-head, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* An auxiliary side-rest on a planing-machine.

2. *Print.:* A paragraph, in which the heading, or title, is set at the beginning of the matter, instead of in a separate line.

side-hook, *s.*

Carp.: A piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated upon by the saw or plane.

side-keelson, *s.* [KEELSON.]

side-lever, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A heavy lever, working alongside the steam-cylinder and answering in function to the working-beam. The side-levers communicate motion from the cross-tail to the side-rods, and they to the paddle-shaft.

side-light, *s.*

1. Light admitted into a building, &c., from the side; also, a window in the walls of a building in contradistinction to a sky-light; also a plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light. It is thrown open for ventilation, and closed when necessary to exclude water.

2. [LIGHT, *s.*, II. 4. (2).]

side-look, *s.* An oblique look; a side-glance.

* **side-piercing,** *a.* Piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

"O thou *side-piercing* sight!" *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 6.

side-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A steam or exhaust pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

side-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane traverses in a race.

side-plate, *s.*

Saddlery: A wide leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching.

side-pond, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A reservoir at the side of a canal-lock to economize the water in locking.

side-post, *s.*

Carp.: One of a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, each disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of supporting the principal rafters, braces, crown or camber beams, as well as for hanging the tie-beam below. In extended roofs two or three pairs of side-posts are used.

side-rail, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A short rail at a switch, to bear against the wheel-flange and keep the wheel on the track.

side-reflector, *s.*

Optics: A highly polished concave speculum placed at the side of an object, to direct an illuminating pencil of rays upon it.

side-rods, *s. pl.*

Steam-eng.: Rods connecting the cross-head above the piston-rod with the side-levers of that form of marine steam-engine.

side-round, *s.*

Joinery: A joiner's plane for making half-round mouldings. They work in pairs, right and left.

side-saddle, *s.*

Saddlery: A lady's saddle in which the feet are both presented on one side. The right knee is placed between the two horns, which are respectively called the large and the small horn.

Side-saddle flower:

Bot.: The genus Sarracenia (q.v.). The Californian side-saddle flower is *Darlingtonia californica.*

side-scription, *s.*

Scots Law: The mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

side-show, *s.* A smaller show incidental to or connected with a larger one; hence, anything of a subordinate character.

side-slip, *s.* An illegitimate child; a bastard. [BY-BLOW, 2.]

side-snipe, *s.*

Joinery: A moulding-plane made like a snipe's mouth, and cutting on the side.

side-space, *s.*

Rail.: The distance outside each line of rails.

side-stick, *s.*

Print.: A tapering stick or bar at the side of a forme in a chase. The matter is locked up by driving quoins between the stick and the chase.

side-stitch, *s.* A sudden sharp pain or stitch in the side. (*Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.)

side-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: A strap passing forward from the breeching-rings, to unite with the tug at the back-band.

side-table, *s.* A table placed against the wall, or away from the principal table.

side-tackle, *s.*

Gun.: A purchase hooking into an eye-bolt on a naval gun-carriage and an eye-bolt in the ship's side, and serving to train the gun to point forward or abaft the beam, and to run it out of the port. Each carriage has a side-tackle on each side.

side-timbers, side-wavers, *s. pl.*

Build.: Purlins (q.v.).

side-track, *s.* A railroad siding. (*U. S.*)

side-track, *v.t. & i.*

A. *Trans.:* To drive (a car) off upon a siding; hence, figuratively, to turn aside from the main issue.

B. *Intrans.:* To go upon a siding; or, figuratively, to deviate from the main subject.

side-tree, *s.*

Shipwright.: One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made-mast.

side-view, *s.* An oblique view; a view from one side.

side-walk, *s.* A foot-pavement.

side-winch, *s.* A winch which may be secured to the side of a wall or a beam for hoisting light weights.

side-wind, *s.* A wind blowing from one side; hence, fig., any indirect influence or means; an indirect or underhand course.

side, *v.i. & t.* [SIDE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lean on one side. (Used also reflexively.)

"All rising to great place is by a winding-stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Great Place.*

2. To attach one's self to any particular party, faction, or interest, when opposed to another; to take sides with a particular party; to engage in a faction. (Generally followed by *with.*)

¶ Used also reflexively.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To stand or be at the side of; to be next to.

"His blind eie that *sided* Paridell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 27.

2. To take the part or side of; to side with; to support.

"If Clara *side* him, and will call him friend."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, ii. 2.

3. To match, to suit, to pair; to be equal with.

"In my country, friend,
Where I have *sided* my superiors."
Ford: Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. To go or come to the side of; to approach.

"He *sided* there a lusty lovely lasse."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 77.

† **sī'-dē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sid(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceæ, generally merged in Malveæ.

sīde'-böard, *s.* [Eng. *side,* and *board.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A piece of dining-room furniture, consisting of a kind of table or box with drawers and compartments, placed at the side of a room, or in a recess, to hold dining utensils, &c.

"*Sideboards* gorgeous with silver bowls and chargers."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A vertical board at the side of a work-bench, and provided with holes or pins for supporting one end of a piece of work, the other being held by the bench-screw or clamp.

2. *Vehicles:* An additional board on the side of a waggon, to increase its carrying capacity.

sīd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *sid(e); -ed.*] Having a side or sides; used in composition, as, one-*sided,* two-*sided,* &c.

"It is formed like an irregular *sided* cone."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

sīde'-lĭng, side-lins, * sid-linges, * syd-lyngs, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *side;* adverb. suff. *-ling.*] [SIDELONG.]

A. *As adv.:* Sidelong; on the side.

B. *As adj.:* Inclined, sloping, oblique.

"Marishes with such *sideling* banks."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland.*

C. *As subst.:* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. (*Prov.*)

* **sīde'-lĭng-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *sideling; -wise.*] Sidelong; from the side; obliquely.

"Running at Colgerme *sidelingwise.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Couranus.*

sīde'-lŏng, *adv. & a.* [SIDELING.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Laterally, obliquely; in the direction of or towards the side.

2. On the side, with the side horizontal.

"Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them, *sidelong* as they sat reclined."
Milton: P. L., iv. 333.

B. *As adj.:* Lateral, oblique; coming or directed from the side.

"The dreaming man . . . .
With *sidelong* eye looks out upon the scene."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **sīd'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sid(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who sides with or supports a particular party, faction, sect, &c.; a supporter.

"The Papists and their *siders.*"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist.* (Pref.)

* **sī'-dĕr** (2), *s.* [CIDER.]

* **sī-dĕr'-al,** * **sī'-dĕr-al,** *a.* [Lat. *sideralis,* from *sidus,* genit. *sideris* = a star.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the stars; sidereal.

2. Affecting unfavourably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful.

"With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts."
Philips: Cider.

* **sī'-dĕr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *sideratus*, pa. par. of *sideror* = to be blasted by a constellation; *sidus*, genit. *sideris* = a star.] Blasted, planet-struck.

"So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified become black."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

* **sī-dĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sideratio*, from *sideratus*, pa. par. of *sideror*.] [SIDERATED.] A blasting or blast in plants; the state of being planet-struck; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy.

"The contagious vapour of the very eggs produced a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they were laid."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

sī-dĕr'-ą-zōte, *s.* [Eng. *sider(ite)*, and *azote* (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as a very thin coating on lava, and incrusting small rounded fragments ejected from certain mud volcanoes in Algeria. Lustre, metallic; colour, brass-yellow. Compos.: iron, 90·86; nitrogen, 9·14 = 100, corresponding to the formula, Fe_5N_2, like that of the artificial preparation.

sī-dĕr'-ĕ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *sidereus*, from *sidus*, genit *sideris* = a star.]

1. Of or pertaining to the stars; starry, astral.

2. Measured or determined by the apparent motions of the stars: as, a *sidereal* day.

sidereal-aggregation, *s.*

Astron.: The hypothesis that stars are condensed by the gradual cooling down of the phosphorescent vapour of nebulæ.

sidereal-clock, *s.* A clock regulated to measure sidereal time, reckoned by sidereal days of 23 h. 56 m. 4 s. mean solar time, which are measured by the interval between two successive passages of any fixed star over the same meridian, and divided into twenty-four sidereal hours.

sidereal-day, *s.* [DAY (1), *s.*, ¶.]

sidereal-magnetism, *s.*

Animal magnetism: A beneficial effect alleged to be produced by the stars in certain circumstances on persons who are afflicted with disease.

† **sidereal-system,** *s.*

Astron.: An expression modelled on the appellation Solar-system. It is the system to which all suns with their planets belong. It embraces the Solar-system.

sidereal-time, *s.* [SIDEREAL-CLOCK.]

sidereal-year, *s.*

Astron.: The time occupied by a complete revolution of the earth around the sun. It is measured by the recurrence of some fixed star, and is 365 days, 6 hours, 10 m. nearly.

* **sī-dĕr'-ĕ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sidereus*.] Sidereal.

"The mystical conjunction of hawk and lions implies either the genial or the *sidereous* sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

sī-dĕr'-ĕt-īne, *s.* [Eng. *sider(ite)*, and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Min.: The same as PITTICITE (q.v.).

* **sī-dĕr-ĭą'-mŭs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.]

Mesmerism: The effect alleged to be produced by the loadstone or by a metallic rod on the human body, the real agent being the imagination of the patient. [METALLIC-TRACTOR.]

sī-dĕr'-īte, sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. σιδηρίτης (*sidēritēs*) = of iron; σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.]

Mineralogy:

1. A species belonging to the rhombohedral group of carbonates. Forms mostly rhombohedral, frequently with curved faces, cleavage rhombohedral and perfect. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·7 to 3·9; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, shades of gray, brown, and brownish-red, rarely white; fracture, uneven. Compos. for pure varieties: carbonic acid, 37·9; protoxide of iron, 62·1 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula, FeO,CO_2, but part of the iron is frequently replaced by manganese, magnesium, or calcium, giving rise to numerous varieties, which Dana divides as follows:—

A. Ordinary: (1) crystallized; (2) concretionary (sphærosiderite); (3) granular to compact massive; (4) oolitic; (5) earthy.

B. By replacing part of the iron: (1) nearly pure; (2) containing five to twelve per cent. of protoxide of manganese, with a little magnesia and lime; (3) containing seventeen to eighteen per cent. of protoxide of manganese, having the formula, $2\frac{1}{2}FeOCO_2 + MnOCO_2$; (4) containing twenty-five per cent. of protoxide of manganese, the oligonite, with formula, $1\frac{1}{2}FeOCO_2 + MnOCO_2$; (5) containing little manganese and much magnesia, with the formula, $4FeOCO_2 + MgOCO_2$; (6) a similar composition, with sp. gr. 3·616 to 3·660, the sideroplesite; (7) containing twenty per cent. of carbonate of lime, with formula, $8FeOCO_2 + 2MnOCO_2 + 3CaOCO_2$; and (8) including all other kinds. A widely distributed mineral, but only occasionally found in sufficient abundance to work as an iron ore, except as the principal constituent of clay-ironstones.

2. The name given to those meteorites which consist wholly of iron.

3. The same as SAPPHIRE-QUARTZ (q.v.).

4. The same as LAZULITE (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σιδηρῖτις (*sidēritis*) = various plants, from σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.]

Bot.: Ironwort; a genus of Marrubidæ, consisting of herbs or shrubs from the south of Europe, the Canary Islands, &c. They are not known to have medicinal properties. *Sideritis romana* was believed by Sir J. E. Smith to be the sideritis of Dioscorides.

sī-dĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.] Of, belonging to, or resembling iron in lustre, hardness, or weight, &c.

sī-dĕr-ō-bŏr'-īne, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Ger. *bor* = boron, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LAGONITE (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ō-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CLINOCLASE (q.v.).

sī-dĕr'-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *chrome*.]

Min.: The same as CHROMITE (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ō-klĕp'-tĕ, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. κλέπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal.]

Min.: Limonite having the form of chrysolite, from which it has been derived by chemical alteration.

sī-dĕr-ō-cō'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Gr. κόνις (*conis*) = a powder, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *siderokonit*.]

Min.: A variety of marble of a yellowish-brown colour, owing to the inclusion of pulverulent hydrated sesquioxide of iron.

sī-dĕr-ō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: Iron-tree; a genus of Psychotridæ. The popular and scientific names refer to the hardness of the wood.

sī-dĕr'-ō-dōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Lat. *doto* = to endow, to give.]

Min.: A siderite (q.v.), containing carbonate of lime, found at Radstadt, Salzburg, having a sp. gr. of 3·41.

sī-dĕr-ō-fĕr'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *ferrite*.]

Min.: A name given by Bahr to some grains of native iron found in a fossil wood.

sī-dĕr'-ō-grăph, sĭd'-ĕr-ō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An engraving on steel.

sī-dĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc, sī-dĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, sĭd-ĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc, sĭd-ĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *siderograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to siderography; performed by engraved plates of steel.

sī-dĕr-ŏg'-rą-phĭst, sĭd-ĕr-ŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *siderograph(y)*; *-ist*.] One who engraves steel plates, or who performs work by means of such plates.

sī-dĕr-ŏg'-rą-phy, sĭd-ĕr-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Eng. *siderograph*; *-y*.] The art or practice of engraving on steel; applied especially to a transfer process, in which the design is first engraved on steel blocks, which are afterwards hardened, and the engraving transferred to steel rollers under heavy pressure, the rollers being afterwards hardened and used as dies to impress the engraving upon the printing plates.

sī-dĕr'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A name proposed for those meteorites which consist partly of iron and partly of stony matter.

* **sī-dĕr'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red-hot iron. By observing their figures, bendings, sparklings, and burning, prognostics were obtained.

sī-dĕr-ō-mĕl'-āne, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. μέλας (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A name given by Von Waltershausen to the black glassy grains found in the so-called palagonite. Probably an obsidian (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ō-nā'-trīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Eng. *natr(on)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A crystalline massive mineral, found in the mine San Simon, Tarapaca, Peru. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·153; colour and streak, shades of yellow. An analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 43·26; sesquioxide of iron, 21·00; soda, 15·59; water, 15·35; impurities, 4·26 = 100·06, which corresponds to the formula, $Na_2SO_4 + [Fe_2]S_2O_9 + 6$ aq.

sī-dĕr-ō-phyll'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

Min.: A variety of mica (q.v.), containing over 25 per cent. of protoxide of iron. Found near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

sī-dĕr-ō-plēş'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. πλησίος (*plēsios*) = near.]

Min.: A siderite (q.v.) containing much magnesia, and having sp. gr. 3·616 to 3·66. Formula $2FeOCO_2 + MgOCO_2$.

sī-dĕr-ō-şchĭ'-şō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = split, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sideroschisolith*.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, occurring in minute crystals, having a perfect basal cleavage. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 3 to 3·4; lustre, splendent; colour, velvet-black to dark-gray; opaque. An analysis yielded: silica, 16·3; alumina, 4·1; proto- and sesquioxides of iron, 75·5: water, 7·3 = 103·2, yielding the formula, $4FeO.SiO_2 + 1\frac{1}{2}HO$. Found in Brazil, with pyrrhotite, &c.

sī-dĕr'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe.] An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism by a delicate combination of magnetic needles. Invented by Lebaillif.

sī-dĕr'-ōse, *s.* [SIDERITE.]

sī-dĕr-ō-sĭl'-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *silicite*.]

Min.: A hypothetical compound, supposed to be a hydrous silicate of sesquioxide of iron and alumina. Named by von Waltershausen.

sī-dĕr'-ō-stăt, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. στατός (*statos*) = placed, stationed, standing, from ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.] An apparatus for observing the light of the stars. Its action and construction are similar to those of the heliostat (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ō-tăn'-tăl, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Ger. *tantal* = tantalum.]

Min.: A variety of tantalite (q.v.), rich in iron.

* **sī-dĕr'-ō-tȳpe,** *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] An old method of producing sun-pictures by means of ammonio-citrate of iron.

sī-dĕr-ŏx'-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. ξενός (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

Min.: The same as HESSENBERGITE (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ŏx'-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood. Named from their very hard wood, which sinks in water.]

Bot.: Iron-wood, a genus of Sapotaceæ,

containing from thirty to forty species from the tropics. They are evergreen trees, with axillary and lateral fascicles of flowers. The fruit of *Sideroxylon tomentosum*, an Indian tree, is made into pickles and curries. *S. dulcificum* is the Miraculous Berry of West Africa, the sweet fruit of which is taken to correct the acidity of any other article of food or drink.

sideş'-man, *s.* [Eng. *sides*, and *man.*]

1. A church officer chosen to assist the churchwarden; a questman.

"A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. A party-man; a partisan.

"How little leisure would they find to be the most pragmatical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.*

* **sīde'-tāk-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *side*, and *taking.*] The taking of sides in, or attaching one's self to a party or sect.

* **sīde'-ward**, * **syde-warde**, *adv.* [Eng. *side*; *-ward.*] Towards the side; sideways.

"Therefore crossing her arms, and looking a *sideward*, upon the ground, do what you will, said she, with us."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

sīde'-wāyş, sīde'-wīşe, *adv.* [Eng. *side*; *-ways*, *-wise.*]

1. Towards one side; inclining.

"His beard, a good palm's length at least . . .
Shot *sideways*, like a swallow's wings."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

2. On one side; laterally, obliquely.

"Casual inequalities of the refraction *sideways*."—*Newton: Opticks.*

* **sĭd'-fast**, *s.* [SITFAST.]

sīd'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SIDE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Taking part with any particular side or party.

"The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong-*siding* champion, conscience."
Milton: Comus, 212.

C. *As substantive*:

* I. *Ord. Lang.*: The attaching of one's self to any particular side or party.

"Stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better sopited and silenced than maintained and drawn into *sidings* and partakings."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: The boarding of the sides of a frame building.

2. *Rail.-eng.*: A short line of additional track laid alongside of a railway, and connected therewith by switches. It is for a train to lie by while another is passing on the main line.

3. *Shipbuild.*: That part of the operation of forming or trimming ship's timbers, &c., which consists in giving them their correct breadths.

siding-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing timbers, or re-sawing boards into thin stuff for weather-boarding.

sī'-dle, *v.i.* [Eng. *side*; frequent. suff. *-le.*]

1. To go or move side foremost; to move sideways, or push one's way through a crowd by moving side foremost.

"I was accosted by a villainous-looking ruffian, who *sidled* quite close up to me, walking by my side."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1885.

2. To saunter idly about. (*Prov.*)

* **sīd'-ling**, *adv.* [SIDELING.]

Sī-dō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Sidon, an old Phœnician town on the coast of Syria.

"Not in that proud *Sidonian* tincture dyed."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii.

* **sie**, *pret. of v.* [SEE, *v.*]

sie-bōl'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Philipp Franz v. Siebold, who in 1823 accompanied the Dutch Embassy to Japan. He was the author of *Nippon*, *Fauna Japonica*, *Flora Japonica*, &c.]

Zool.: A genus of Menopomidæ (q.v.), with two species, from Japan and North-west China. They are large salamanders of repulsive appearance, four toes in front, five behind; no branchial clefts; tongue not distinct, numerous teeth on palate.

sieg'-bûrg-īte, *s.* [After Siegburg, Rhine, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fossil resin, containing 85 per cent. of carbon.

siēge, * **sege**, *s.* [Fr. *siége* = a seat, a sitting, ultimately from Lat. *sedeo* = to sit.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. A seat, a throne.

"Then he shall sitte on the *sege* of his majeste, and all folks shall be gaderede before hym."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxv. 32.

* 2. Place, position, or situation occupied; seat.

"Ah, traitor eyes, come out of your shameless *siege* for ever."—*Palace of Pleasure.*

* 3. Rank, class, position.

"From men of royal *siege*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

* 4. Stool, excrement; fæcal matter.

"The *siege* of this moon-calf."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

5. The sitting down of an army before or around a fortified place for the purpose of compelling it to surrender; the investment of a place by an army, and attack of it by trenches and other works, intended to cover the advance of the besiegers. A siege differs from a blockade, as being an attempt to reduce a place to surrender by force or assault, whereas in a blockade the besiegers endeavour to effect their object by blocking up all means of exit and ingress, so as to intercept all supplies, and thus compel the garrison to surrender through famine.

"The town of Calais had been defended with remarkable vigilance, constancy, and bravery by the townsmen during a *siege* of unusual length."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*; *Edward III.*, ch. xv.

¶ Two of the most celebrated sieges in ancient times were the mythic siege of Troy and the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, A.D. 70. Three of the most notable sieges of recent date were the siege of Sebastopol by the British, the French, the Sardinians, and the Turks, A.D. 1854–5; the siege of Delhi by the British, A.D. 1857; and the siege of Paris by the Germans, A.D. 1870–1.

6. Any continued assault or endeavour to gain possession.

"Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

7. A workman's table or bench.

II. *Glass*: The floor of a glass-furnace.

siege-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A cannon sufficiently light to be conveniently transported, and throwing projectiles adapted for breeching fortifications in sieges. It is mounted on a siege-carriage, and forms part of the train of an army. Siege-gun carriages differ from those of ordinary field-pieces in being stronger and heavier. The limber has no ammunition-chest, the ammunition and implements being transported in waggons accompanying the train.

siege-train, *s.*

Ordn.: The artillery, with its carriages and equipments, which is carried with an army for the purpose of attacking fortified places.

* **siēge**, *v.t.* [SIEGE, *s.*] To besiege, to beset.

"They *sieged* him a whole summer night."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 4.

sieg'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [After Siegen, Prussia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Linnæite (q.v.), in which a part of the cobalt is replaced by nickel.

sī'-ĕn-īte, &c. [SYENITE, &c.]

Sĭ-ĕn'-na, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog.*: A city of Central Italy, thirty-one miles south-east of Florence.

2. *Art*: A pigment made of *terra di Sienna* (Sienna earth), a compound of iron oxide and earthy matter. Sienna is of two kinds, raw and burnt, the latter being simply the earth exposed to red heat, so as to make it take up more oxygen.

Sienna-earth, *s.* [SIENNA, *s.*]

sĭ-ĕr'-ra, *a.* [Sp., from Lat. *serra* = a saw.] A chain of hills or mass of mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

"And to the South, from Fontaine-qui-bout and the Spanish *sierras*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

Sierra Leone, *s.*

Geog.: A British colony on the West Coast of Africa, notorious for its unhealthiness.

Sierra Leone fever:

Pathol.: Remittent fever (q.v.).

Sierra Leone peach: [PEACH, ¶].

sĭ-ĕs'-ta, *s.* [Sp.] The act or practice, followed by the Spaniards and other inhabitants of hot countries, of resting for a short time in the hot part of the day, or after dinner.

siēs'-tĕr, *s.* [Native word.] A silver coin, current in Bavaria, and worth about 8½d.

siēthes, * **sieves**, **sīthes**, *s.* [CHIVE (2).]

Botany:

1. *Allium fissile.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *A. Schœnoprasum.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [CHIVE (2) 2.]

sī'-eũr, *s.* [Fr., contracted from *seigneur.*] A title of respect used by the French; sir.

sieve, * **seve**, * **sive**, *s.* [A.S. *sife*; cogn. with Dut. *zeef*; M. H. Ger. *sip*; Ger. *sieb*; probably so called from having been originally made of sedge or rushes; cf. Icel. *sef* = sedge; Sw. *säf*; Dan. *siv* = a rush.]

1. An instrument for effecting the separation of the finer particles of substances from the grosser. The sifter, strainer, riddle, and colander are all forms of sieves, and have special applications rather than different functions. Sieves are made of various forms and materials, according to the nature of the article to be sifted, but in its ordinary form a sieve consists of a hoop or frame of wood or metal, from two to six inches in depth, having a meshed bottom of wire, basket-work, horsehair, gauze, silk, perforated parchment, cloth, canvas, muslin, lawn, &c., according to the use intended.

"Mr. Bank's house admitted the water in every part like a *sieve*, and it ran through the lower rooms in a stream that would have turned a mill."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. x.

2. A kind of coarse basket.

3. A basket used as a measure of fruit. It varies in capacity in different places.

4. *Calico-printing*: A cloth extending over the vat which contains the colour.

¶ (1) *Drum-sieve*: A kind of sieve largely used for sifting very fine powders by druggists, drysalters, and confectioners, and so named from its shape. It consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom section being covered with leather or parchment, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder, which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material under operation is at the same time saved from waste.

(2) *Sieve & Shears*: A popular name for Coscinomancy (q.v.).

"Th' oracle of *sieve and shears*,
That turns as certain as the spheres."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

† **sieve-disc**, *s.*

Bot.: The partition-wall of a cell when perforated like a sieve. (*Thomé.*)

† **sieve-tube**, *s.*

Bot.: A tube resulting from the coalescence of cells with sieve-discs standing over each other; called also a bast vessel. (*Thomé.*)

siē-vĕr'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Willdenow after M. Sievers, a Russian botanical collector.]

Bot.: A genus of Potentillidæ, closely akin to, and often merged in Geum. The root of *Sieversia montana*, an Austrian plant, is a febrifuge.

* **siev'-ĕy-ĕr** * **sĭv'-ĕy-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *sieve*; *-er.*] A maker of sieves.

"William Siveyer was born at Shinkley in this bishopric, where his father was a *siveyer* or sive-maker."—*Fuller: Worthies; Durham.*

* **sif'-fle-mĕnt**, *s.* [Fr., from *siffler* = to whistle.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling sound, or a sound resembling a whistle.

"Uttering nought else but *sifflements*."
Brewer: Lingua, i. 1.

sĭft, *v.t.* [A.S. *siftan*, *syftan*, from *sife* = a sieve (q.v.); Dut. *ziften* = to sift; *zift* = a sieve.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To separate by means of a sieve, as the finer parts of a substance from the grosser; to pass through a sieve; to operate upon with a sieve.

"And fresh mould *sifted* and strewed over with riddles, an inch thicke and no more."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii. ch. x.

2. To part, as by a sieve; to separate.

"When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Fig.:* To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.

"Those who have not *sifted* this question to the bottom."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

sĭft'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sift; -er.*]

1. One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

2. An implement with meshes, fine or coarse, according to circumstances, for separating materials according to size, used for sifting ashes from cinders; flour from lumps, &c.; sand from gravel, dust or smaller seeds from grain, and for various other purposes.

sĭg, *s.* [Cf. A.S. *sihan, seón;* Ger. *seigen, seihen* = to filter.] Urine; stale urine. (*Prov.*)

sī-găl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. = the god of Silence among the Egyptians, from Gr. σιγάω (*sigaō*) = to keep silence.]

Zool.: A genus of Aphrodltidæ, with cirri on all the feet. *Sigalion boa*, the Boa-shaped Sigalion is a worm about eight inches long, and a quarter of an inch broad, with numerous feet and horny jaws. It lives near low-water mark in the British and Mediterranean Seas.

sĭg-ą-rē'-tŭs, *s.* [Latinised by Adanson from *sigaret*, prob. the native name of some species.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Naticidæ; shell striated, ear-shaped; spire minute; aperture very wide, oblique, not pearly; operculum minute, horny, sub-spiral. Recent species thirty-one, from the West Indies, India, China, and Peru; fossil ten, from the Eocene onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

sĭ-gâul'-tĭ-ąn (**tĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Sigault, a French physician.

sigaultian-section, *s.*

Obstetrics: The operation, first performed by Sigault, of dividing the *symphysis pubis*, for the purpose of facilitating labour; symphyseotomy. (*Dunglison.*)

sĭg'-gĕr, *v.i.* [Ger. *sieger* = a filter.] [SIG, *s.*]

Mining: To trickle through a cranny or crevice; to ooze into a mine.

sīgh (*gh* silent), * **sike,** * **sygh,** * **syke,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *sican* = to sigh, prob. of imitative origin; cf. A.S. *swógan* = to sound, to howl as wind; Sw. *sucka;* Dan. *sukke* = to sigh, to groan; Eng. *sough.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a deep, single respiration, as the result or involuntary expression of grief, sorrow, or the like; hence, to grieve, to mourn.

"He whose virtue *sighed* to lose a day."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 147.

2. To utter or give out a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh.

"Whenever a March wind *sighs*."
Tennyson: Maud, I., xxii. 40.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To emit or exhale in sighs.

"Never man *sighed* truer breath."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

2. To mourn, to grieve, to lament.

"I *sighed* the lack of many a thing."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 30.

¶ *To sigh for:* To long for or desire ardently.

sīgh (*gh* silent), * **sike,** *s.* [SIGH, *v.*] A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, or some depressing emotion, as grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like.

"An internal emotion, which acting on the diaphragm, and that upon the lungs, produces a *sigh*."—*Goldsmith: Hist. Earth*, vol. ii., ch. v.

* **sigh,** *pret. of v.* [SEE, *v.*]

sīgh'-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sigh*, **v.**; **-er.**] One who sighs.

"There are a set of *sighers* in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honour of that tender passion."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 30.

* **sīgh'-fŭll** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sigh*, s.; *-full.*] Sorrowful, mournful; uttering or accompanied by sighs. (*Sylvester: Trophies*, 1,285.)

sīgh'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [SIGH, *v.*]

sīgh'-ĭng-lĭ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sighing; -ly.*] In a sighing manner; with sighs or sighing.

"Sometimes *sighingly*, and sometimes comfortably."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

sīght (*gh* silent), * **siht,** *s.* [A.S. *siht, gesiht, gesidh*, &c., from *segen, gesegen*, pa. par. of *seón* = to see; cogn. with Dut. *gezigt*; Dan. *sigte;* Sw. *sigt;* O. H. Ger. *siht;* Ger. *sicht.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the organs of vision; view. (*Acts* i. 9.)

2. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision or of perceiving objects by the eyes; vision.

"O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 67.

3. Range of unobstructed vision; space or limit to which the power of seeing extends; open view; visibility.

"Hostile Troy was ever full in *sight*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 222.

* 4. The eye or eyes; the organs or instruments of vision.

"Why cloud they not their *sights!*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

5. Inspection, examination, notice, knowledge.

"It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own."—*Wake.*

6. Judgment, view, estimation, consideration.

"If I be so disgracious in your *sight*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

7. That which is seen or beheld; a spectacle, a show; especially something wonderful, remarkable, or worth seeing.

"I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned."—*Exodus* iii. 3.

8. A small aperture through which objects can be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained; an aperture for the eyes in a helmet, &c.

"Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

9. A piece of metal attached or applied to a firearm, by which the arm is pointed at the object. Small arms have breech and front sights, the former usually notched, and the latter pointed.

"The back *sight* in a great measure hides the body of the deer."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

10. A great number; a great many; a multitude. (*Colloq.*)

* 11. Insight. [SEEN.]

"I gave my time for nothing, on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 385.

II. *Physiol.:* The eye is a camera consisting of a series of lenses and media arranged in a dark chamber, the iris serving as a diaphragm, and the object of the apparatus is to form on the retina a distinct image of external objects. [EYE.] Light falling on the retina excites sensory impulses, and these, passing up the optic nerve to certain parts of the brain, produce sensations. We receive two sensations from each object; these, however, blend into one, for the two eyes virtually constitute a stereoscope, and enable us to form visual judgments concerning the form, size, and distance of objects. The chief defects of sight are: long sight, short sight, double vision, and colour-blindness. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

¶ (1) *At sight, after sight:*

Comm.: In the case of bills drawn payable at sight, or on demand, no days of grace are allowed. When bills are made payable after sight, the customary days of grace are allowed.

(2) *Field of sight:* The same as *Field of Vision.* [FIELD, *s.*, A. II. 3.]

(3) *To read at sight:*

Music: To read a piece at first sight without previous knowledge.

(4) *To take a sight:* To denote incredulity or contempt for authority by putting the thumb to the nose and extending the fingers. (*Vulgar.*)

(5) *To take sight:* To take aim, as with a firearm, cannon, &c.

(6) *Out of sight:* Completely, absolutely; also, beyond comparison, super-excellent. (*Colloq.*)

sight-bill, sight-draft, *s.*

Comm.: A bill or draft payable at sight or on presentation.

* **sight-hole,** *s.* A hole to see through.

* **sight out-running,** *a.* Swifter than sight. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

sight-seeing, *s.* The act of seeing sights; eagerness for novel or curious sights.

sight-seer, *s.* One who is fond of or goes to see novel sights or curiosities.

* **sight,** * **sighte,** *pret. of v.* [SIGH, *v.*]

sīght (*gh* silent), *v.t. & i.* [SIGHT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To get sight of; to spy, to see; to come in sight of; to perceive.

"At five in the afternoon the crew of the lightship *sighted* the wreck, about seven miles distant."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

2. To look at or examine through a sight; to see accurately: as, To *sight* a star.

3. To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight: as, To *sight* a gun.

B. *Intrans.:* To look along or through the sight or sights of an instrument; to take aim by means of a sight or sights, as with a rifle; to aim. [SIGHTING-SHOT.]

¶ *To sight a bill:*

Comm.: To present a bill for acceptance to the person on whom it is drawn, so as to bring it under his sight. This should be done as soon after receipt as possible.

sīght'-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sight; -ed.*]

1. Having sight or vision of a particular kind. (Used in composition, as short-*sighted*, long-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*, &c.)

"That he might see this lovely *sighted* maid."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vi.

2. Having a sight or sights: as, a rifle *sighted* to 1,000 yards.

sīght'-ęn-ĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight; -en; -ing.*]

Calico-print.: A fugitive colour added to a paste to enable the printer to judge of the perfectness of the work.

* **sīght'-fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sight; -full.*] Visible, perspicuous.

* **sīght'-fŭl-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightful; -ness.*] Clearness of sight.

"Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

sīght'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [SIGHT, *v.*]

sighting-shot, *s.* A shot fired for the purpose of ascertaining if the weapon is properly sighted; a trial shot.

sīght'-lĕss (*gh* silent), * **sight-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *sight; -less.*]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

"Raising his *sightless* balls to heaven."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 32.

* 2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unsightly.

"Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 3. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

"Upon the *sightless* couriers of the air."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

sīght'-lĕss-lĭ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sightless; -ly.*] In a sightless manner; blindly.

sīght'-lĕss-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sightless; blindness.

sīght'-lĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sightly; an appearance pleasing to the eye; comeliness.

"Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 290.

sīght'-lĭ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sight; -ly.*] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view; of pleasing appearance; also, affording a pleasing view or outlook; as a *sightly* location.

* **sīght'-shŏt** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight*, and *shot.*] The distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. (*Cowley: Essays; Obscurity.*)

sīghts'-mąn (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight*, and *man.*]

Music: One who reads music readily at first sight.

* **sĭg'-ĭl,** *s.* [Lat. *sigillum* = a seal, dimin. of *signum* = a sign, a mark.] A seal, a signature; an occult sign, mark, or character.

"And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 463.

sĭg-ĭl-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sigillum* = a seal. Named from the markings like a seal on the stem.]

Palæobot.: The type-genus of Sigillarieæ (q.v.), or any individual of the genus. The

trunk is arborescent, cylindrical, unjointed, and unbranched, except towards the apex, where in some species it parts dichotomously. The height is from thirty to sixty or seventy feet; the diameter of the stem from one to five. Its interior being largely cellular, speedily decayed, for most of the prostrate stems are flattened, the outer parts being now generally coal without vegetable structure, and the inner portion is replaced by the inorganic rock. The stem is deeply fluted with oblong, discoid, or nearly rounded leaf scars, with three vascular marks in their centre. The arrangement is not distinctly spiral. The long, narrow, rigid, two- or three-nerved leaves, at first called from their sedge-like appearance Cyperites, are their leaves. Stigmaria (q.v.) has been proved to constitute the roots, the two having been seen actually united. Principal Dawson believes that Sigillaria had medullary rays, Mr. Carruthers is of a contrary opinion. The former palæobotanist believes Trigonocarpum to have been their fruit, the latter regards the fruit as having been a cone or strobilus. Brongniart ultimately classified them with arborescent ferns; Corda thought them akin to Euphorbiaceæ; Principal Dawson places them among Gymnosperms near the Cycads, or intermediate between these and the higher Acrogens; Sir Joseph Hooker deems them Cryptogams; Mr. Carruthers, concurring in this view, ranks them among the Lycopods. A species is recorded from the Upper Silurian, they occur in the Devonian, reach their maximum in the Carboniferous, with thirty-one British species, and a single doubtful one in the Permian. In the coal measures near Newcastle, about thirty stumps of their stems were found upright just where they grew, within an area of fifty yards square.

SIGILLARIA.

sĭg-ĭl-lär´-ĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillari(a)*; Eng. *-an.*] Sigillarioid. (*Geol. Mag.*, 1870, p. 293.)

sĭg-ĭl-lär-ĭ-ē´-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Palæobot.: An order of fossil plants founded by Unger. Palæozoic trees with the seal-like markings described under Sigillaria. Genera Sigillaria, Syringodendron, and Diploxylon.

sĭg-ĭl-lär´-ĭ-oid, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillar-i(a)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling Sigillaria (q.v.). (*Geol. Mag.*, 1870, p. 293.)

B. *As substantive:*

Palæobot.: Any palæozoic plant, as Rhytidolepis, Favularia, &c., having affinity with Sigillaria (q.v.).

* **sĭg´-ĭl-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif*, from Lat. *sigillum* = a seal.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

sĭg-ĭl-lī´-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sigillum* = a seal.]

Zool.: A genus of Botryllidæ (q.v.), with one species, from tropical seas. Covering solid, gelatinous, conical, elongated, erect on a stalk, individuals one above another; openings six-rayed.

† **sĭg-ĭl-lŏg´-ra-phȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *sigillographie*; Lat. *sigillum* = a seal, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The study or history of seals.

"The study of Byzantine *sigillography* now assumes the position due to it."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 11, 1886, p. 342.

sĭg´-la, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The signs, characters, abbreviations, or letters used for words in ancient manuscripts, printing, coins, medals, and the like.

sĭg´-ma, *s.* [Gr.] The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equivalent to the English S.

sĭg´-māte, *v.t.* [Eng. *sigm(a)*; *-ate.*] To increase by adding the letter sigma (q.v.).

"The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it."—*T. K. Arnold: First Greek Book*, p. 5.

sĭg´-mō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. σίγμα (*sigma*) = the letter σ, ς (*s*); suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: The type-genus of the group Sigmodontes (q.v.). It contains but one species, *Sigmodon hispidus*, the Cotton-rat or Rice-rat, ranging through the southern United States and Mexico to Vera Cruz and Guatemala.

sĭg´-mō-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [SIGMODONTES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Sigmodon or the group Sigmodontes (q.v.).

"Probably descendants of *Sigmodont* Muridæ."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 6.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Sigmodon or the group Sigmodontes (q.v.).

MOLARS OF A SIGMODONT.

MOLARS OF ORDINARY MURINÆ.

sĭg-mō-dŏn´-tēs̜, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *sigmodon* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Murinæ (q.v.), having the cusps of the molars arranged biserially in pairs along the teeth. When ground down by use, the cusps show S-like patterns in the folds of the enamel. Ten genera, four from Madagascar and six from America. The teeth in the cut are much enlarged.

sĭg´-moid, sĭg-moid´-al, *a.* [Gr. σίγμα (*sigma*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Curved like the letter S. Used in anatomy of the *sigmoid* notch of the lower jaw, the *sigmoid* cavity of the ulna, &c.; and in botany of the form of certain embryos.

sigmoid-flexure, *s.*

Anat.: A flexure of the colon situated in the left iliac fossa consisting of a double binding of the intestine upon itself in the form of the letter S.

sīgn (*g* silent), * **signe,** *s.* [Fr. *signe*, from Lat. *signum* = a mark, a token; Sp. *signo*, *seña*; Port. *signo*, *senha*; Ital. *segno.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That by which anything is shown, made known, or represented; that which furnishes evidence of the existence or approach of anything; a mark, a token, an indication.

"The first faint *signs* of a change of public feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. A motion, action, or gesture by which a thought is expressed, a wish made known, or a command given; hence, one of the natural or conventional gestures by which intelligence is communicated or conversation carried on as by deaf-mutes. (*Luke* i. 62.)

3. Something intended or serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a memorial, a monument, a token.

"The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*."—*Numbers* xxvi. 10.

4. Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea; hence, sometimes, a picture.

"The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves."—*Brerewood.*

5. A remarkable event, regarded as indicating the will of a deity; an omen, a prodigy.

6. Any remarkable event, transaction, or phenomenon, regarded as indicating the will of the deity, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a wonder.

"If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will not believe the latter *sign*."—*Exodus* iv. 8.

* 7. A word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought. (*Bacon.*)

* 8. A mark of distinction, a cognizance.

"The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heav'n."
Milton: P. L., vi. 776.

9. That which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual. A term used in the formularies of the English Church in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents.

"An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us."—*Church Catechism.*

10. A lettered board, carved or painted figure, or the like, set conspicuously over or near a door, shop, &c., to indicate the occupation of the tenant of the premises, or to give notice of the articles sold or made within; a sign-board. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Originally, any constellation; now limited to a constellation of the Zodiac or to the marks representing them. [ZODIAC.]

"There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. *Arith. & Math.:* A symbol employed to denote an operation to be performed, to show the nature of a result of some previous operation, or to indicate the sense in which an indicated quantity is to be considered. Thus the sign + (plus) prefixed to a quantity indicates that that quantity is to be added, while the sign − (minus) indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. Other signs are × (into), indicating multiplication; ÷ (divided by), indicating division; $\sqrt{}$ for the square root; $\sqrt[3]{}$ for the cube root; $\sqrt[n]{}$ for the *n*th root, &c. The signs indicating relation are > (greater than), < (less than), = (equal to), &c.

3. *Bot.:* Certain marks, designed to economize space (*, †, ?, !, &c.; ♂, ♀, &c.), in botanical descriptions. They were introduced by Linnæus, Willdenow, De Candolle, Loudon, &c., but the meanings of the signs are not the same in different authors.

4. *Med.:* Any indication which may present itself as to the health or morbid state of an individual, and, in the latter case, point out the nature and stage of the disease.

5. *Music:* Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.

sign-board, *s.* A board on which a man sets out his occupation, or gives notice of articles for sale. [SIGN, *s.*, I. 10.]

sign-manual, *s.* The subscription of one's name to a document; a signature; specif., a royal signature, which must be adhibited to all writs which have to pass the privy seal or great seal.

"Within twenty-four hours after he had assumed the regal title, he put forth several proclamations headed with his *sign-manual*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

sign-painter, *s.* One who paints signboards for tradesmen.

sign-post, *s.* A post on which a sign hangs.

"The *sign-post* of the White Hart Inn served for a gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

sīgn (*g* silent), * **signe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *signer*, from Lat. *signo*, from *signum* = a mark, a sign (q.v.); Sp. *signar*; Ital. *segnare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign or symbol.

"We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified."—*Book of Common Prayer; Order of Baptism.*

* 2. To express by a sign; to make known in a typical or symbolical manner, as distinguished from speech; to signify.

"The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign*."—*Taylor.*

3. To affix one's signature to a writing or deed; to mark and ratify by writing one's name; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.

"Send the deed after me
And I will *sign* it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 4. To convey formally; to assign.

* 5. To dress or array in insignia.

"Here thy hunters stand
Signed in thy spoil."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

* 6. To make known; to make distinguishable; to mark.

"You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming,
With meekness and humility, but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sign or signal.

"*Signing* to their heralds with his hand."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 494.

2. To write one's signature on a paper, deed, &c.

"One set of men *signed* on after having only seven hours' absence from work."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

3. To be a sign or omen.

"It *signs* well, does it not?"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 3.

sĭgn′-ā-ble (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sign*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being sigued; requiring to be signed.

sĭg′-nal, * **sĭg′-nall,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *signal* = a signal, from Low Lat. *signale*, accus. of Lat. *signalis* = pertaining to a sign; *signum* = a sigu; Sp. *senal;* Port. *sinal;* Ital. *segnale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A sign, a token, an omen.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. A means of communication by audible or visible signs between two distant points according to a preconcerted system. The means of signalling are numerous, as by motions of the haud or arm, the display of lights of various colours, the firing of guns, the sound of a bugle, rockets, semaphores, heliostats, flags, &c.

"For God's sake, lords, give *signal* to the fight."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Distinguished or standing out from the rest; eminent, notable, remarkable, conspicuous: as, a *signal* failure.

signal-book, *s.* A book containing a code of signals.

signal-box, *s.*

1. A small house or building in which railway signals are worked.

2. A street-box having a signalling apparatus connected by wires with a ceutral apparatus for ringing alarms of fire.

signal-corps, *s.* A military body in charge of the field-telegraphs and general signal-service.

signal-cry, *s.* A cry intended to act as a signal.

"Monkeys . . . when wild utter *signal-cries* of danger."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 87.

signal-fire, *s.* A fire intended to act as a signal.

signal-gun, *s.* A gun fired as a signal.

"Mark that the *signal-gun* be duly fired,
To tell us when the hour of stay's expired."
Byron: Corsair, i. 7.

signal-lamp, *s.* A lamp with coloured panes or bull's-eyes, for signalling trains.

signal-light, *s.* A light displayed as a signal.

"His looks are lifted to the skies,
As if the *signal-lights* of Fate
Were shining in those awful eyes!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

signal-man, *s.* [SIGNALMAN.]

signal-post, *s.* A post on which flags, lamps, &c., are displayed as signals.

signal-service, *s.* The business of communicating by signals; the method used, or the corps engaged therein. The duties of the late United States Signal Service Bureau were transferred in 1891 to the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau.

sĭg′-nal, *v.i.* & *t.*

A. *Intrans.:* To make signals.

B. *Trans.:* To make signals to, or announce by signals.

* **sĭg′-nal-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *signal; -ist.*] One who makes signals.

* **sĭg-năl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *signal; -ity.*] The quality or state of being signal or remarkable.

"And therefore herein significations are natural and concluding upon the infant, but not to be extended unto *signalities*, or any other person."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

sĭg′-nal-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *signal; -ize.*]

1. To make signal or remarkable; to render distinguished or conspicuous from what is common; to distinguish.

"To mark thy love and *signalize* my doom."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

2. To make signals to; to indicate by a signal; to signal.

¶ To *signalize* or make one's self the sign of anything, is a much stronger term than simply to *distinguish;* it is in the power of many to do the latter, but few only have the power of effecting the former: the English have always *signalized* themselves for their unconquerable valour in battle; there is no nation that has not *distinguished* itself at some period or other in war. (*Crabb.*)

sĭg′-nal-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *signal*, v.; *-er.*] One who signals; one who makes signals.

sĭg′-nal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *signal; -ly.*] In a signal manner or degree; eminently, remarkably, conspicuously, notably.

"The adherence to our purpose proves so *signally* serviceable."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

sĭg′-nal-man, *s.* [Eng. *signal*, and *man.*] A man whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, &c., by signals; specif., a man who works the signals on a railway.

sĭg′-nā-tŏr-ȳ, sĭg′-nā-tar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *signatorius* = that serves for sealing.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a seal; used in sealing.

2. Signing or subscribing to a document; specif., applied to the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

B. *As subst.:* One who signs; specif., the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

"Hoping to receive the support of the *signatories* of the Treaty of Berlin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

sĭg′-nā-tūre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *signatura*, fem. sing. of fut. part. of *signo* = to sign (q.v.); Sp. *signatura;* Ital. *signatura, segnatura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A mark, sign, or stamp impressed.

"The *signature* and stamp of power divine."
Cowper: Retirement, 54.

2. The name of a person written with his owu hand, and intended to signify his approval or ratification of the writing which precedes.

3. An external mark or figure by which physiognomists pretend to discover the temper or character of persons.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music* (*Pl.*): The signs of chromatic alteration, sharps or flats, placed at the commencement of a compositiou, immediately after the clef, and affecting all notes of the same names as the degrees upon which they stand, unless their influence is in any case counteracted by a contrary sign. (*Grove.*)

* 2. *Old Med.:* A mark or sign on any substance, especially on a plant, supposed to indicate its use as a remedy. [¶.]

"The doctrine, that plants bear certain marks and *signatures*, indicative of their qualities or properties."—*Browne: Works* (ed. Bohn), i. 199 (Note 8).

3. *Print.:* A distinguishing letter or number at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, to indicate its order to the folder and binder. Signatures are sometimes inserted at the bottoms of other pages, as the third, fifth, and seveuth in octavo, the third in quarto, and so on of the other styles. The signature of the first sheet of matter is B, A being reserved for the title-page, index, contents, &c.; the next would be C, and so on. The old Roman alphabet was originally used to designate signatures, but Arabic numerals are now more commonly employed. The word *signature* is also used to denote the full number of pages included under one signature.

4. *Scots Law:* A writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet, to the baron of exchequer as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented, which having, in the case of an original charter, the sign-manual of the sovereign, and, in other cases, the cachet appointed by the Act of Union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view.

¶ *Doctrine of Signatures:*

* *Old Med.:* (See extract).

"Such notions as these were elaborated into the old medical theory known as the *Doctrine of Signatures*, which supposed that plants and minerals indicated by their external characters the diseases for which nature had intended them as remedies. Thus the Euphrasia, or Eyebright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes, on the strength of a black pupil-like spot in its corolla, the yellow turmeric was thought good for jaundice, and the blood-stone is probably used to this day for stopping blood. By virtue of a similar association of ideas, the ginseng, which is still largely used in China, was also employed by the Indians of North America, and in both countries its virtues were deduced from the shape of the root, which is supposed to resemble the human body."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), pp. 122, 123.

* **sĭg′-nā-tūre,** *v.t.* [SIGNATURE, *s.*] To mark out, to distinguish.

"Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions."—*Cheyne: Essay on Regimen*, p. 30.

* **sĭg′-nā-tūr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *signatur(e); -ist.*] One who holds to the doctrine that signatures impressed upon various objects indicate their characters or qualities.

"*Signaturists* have somewhat advanced it, who seldom omitting what ancients delivered; drawing into inferences received distinctions of sex, not willing to examine its human resemblance."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **signe,** *s.* & *v.* [SIGN.]

sīgn′-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sign*, v.; *-er.*] One who signs.

sĭg′-nĕt, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *signe* = a sign (q.v.).] A seal, especially the seal used for the seal-manual of a sovereign, as in England, one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants. In Scotland the signet is a seal by which royal warrants for the purpose of justice seem to have been at one time authenticated. Hence the title of "clerks to the signet" or "writers to the signet," a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly all abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session.

"The Parliament laid claim to a Veto on the nomination of the Judges, and assumed the power of stopping the *signet*, in other words, of suspending the whole administration of justice, till this claim should be allowed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ *Clerk of the signet:* An officer in England continually in attendance upon the principal Secretary of State, who has the custody of the privy signet.

signet-ring, *s.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.

"His *signet-ring* she bore,
Which oft in sport adorned her hand before."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 18.

* **sĭg′-nĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *signet; -ed.*] Stamped, sealed, or marked with a signet.

* **sĭg′-nĭ-fĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *signum* = a sign, and *fero* = to bear.] The Zodiac.

* **sig-ni-fi-ance,** * **sig-ni-fi-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *signifiance.*] [SIGNIFY.] Signification.

* **sĭg-nĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *significo* = to signify (q.v.).] Significant.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cance, sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-can-cy, *s.* [Fr. *significance*, from Lat. *significantia*, from *significans* = signifying, significant (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *significanza.*]

1. The quality or state of being significant; meaning, import; that which is intended to be expressed.

"If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. The real import of anything, as opposed to that which appears; the internal and true sense, as distinguished from the external and partial.

3. Expressiveness, impressiveness, force; the power or quality of impressing the mind.

"As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significancy* and force."—*Atterbury.*

* 4. Importance, moment, consequence.

"The third commandment would have been of very small *significancy* under the Gospel."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *significans*, pr. par. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.); Fr. *signifiant.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Serving to signify something; having a meaning expressing or denoting something; having a signification.

"Man . . . survey'd
All creatures, with precision understood
Their purport, uses, properties, assigned
To each his name *significant*."
Cowper: Yardley Oak.

2. Expressive or suggestive of something more than appears on the surface.

"He was designated at the public offices and in the antechambers of the palace by the *significant* nickname of the Cardinal. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Betokening something; representing or standing as a sign of something: thus, figures standing for numbers, as 1, 2, 3, &c., are called *significant* figures.

"It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient."—*Raleigh.*

4. Expressive or suggestive in an eminent degree; forcible; full of meaning or significance.

"Other some not so well seene in the English tongue, as perhaps in other languages, if they happen to heare an olde word, albeit very naturall and *significant*, cry out straightway, that we speake no English, but gibberish."—*Spenser: Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

* 5. Important, momentous.

* **B.** *As subst.*: Something intimating one's meaning; a sign, a token, a symbol.

"In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cănt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *significant; -ly.*]

1. In a significant manner or degree; so as to convey meaning or signification.

"Ye do *significantly* express it, ye do solemnly publish and declare it."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

2. Meaningly, expressively; so as to signify or convey more than appears on the surface.

sĭg nĭf′-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Lat. *significatus*, pa. par. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.).]

Logic: One of several things signified by a common term.

sĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *significationem*, accus. of *significatio*, from *significatus*, pa. par. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.); Sp. *significacion;* Ital. *significazione.*]

1. The act of signifying; the act of making known by signs or other intelligible means.

"For all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another."—*South.*

2. That which is signified or expressed by signs or words; meaning, import, sense; that which a person by a sign intends to convey, or that which a sign is commonly understood to convey. By custom certain signs or gestures have acquired a determined signification, and so also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.

* 3. That which signifies; a sign.

* **sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *significatif.*]

1. Betokening or representing by an external sign.

"The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative.*"—*Brerewood.*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning; significatory, significant.

"Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words."—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *significative; -ly.*] In a significative manner; so as to betoken by an external sign; significantly.

"This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible."—*Usher: Ans. to Malone*, p. 190.

* **sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *significative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being significative.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by signs, words, &c.

"They are principall *significators* of manners."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 190.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *significatorius.*]

A. *As adj.*: Having signification or meaning; significative.

B. *As subst.*: That which signifies, betokens, or represents.

"Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign."—*Taylor.*

* **sĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-vĭt,** *s.* [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.).]

Eccles. Law: A writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the Church. (*Wharton.*)

sĭg′-nĭ-fȳ, * **sig-ni-fie,** * **syg-ny-fye,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *signifier;* from Lat. *significo* = to show by signs: *signum* = a sign, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *significar;* Ital *significare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make known by signs or words; to express, convey, or communicate to another by words, signs, gestures, or the like.

"Nobody ever saw one animal, by its gestures and natural cries, *signify* to another, this is mine, that yours; I am willing to give this for that."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. To give notice of; to announce, to declare, to impart.

"This he found, and *signified* the same by signal."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

3. To mean, to import, to denote; to have the meaning or sense of.

"A tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
"*Signifying* nothing."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

* 4. To represent; to suggest as being intended.

"Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some rough-cast about him to *signify* wall."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii.

5. To weigh, to matter.

"What *signifies* the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it?"—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be of consequence or importance, to matter: as, It does not *signify* whether you go or not.

* 2. To express meaning with force.

"For if the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle there is juyce."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

signior, signor (as **sēn′-yor**), *s.* [Ital. *signore;* Sp. *señor.*] A title of respect corresponding to the English sir, or Mr.; French, *Monsieur.*

"This worthy *signior*, I thank him, makes no stranger of me."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

* **signiorize** (as **sēn′-yŏr-īze**), *v.i. & t.* [SENIORIZE.]

* **signiorship,** * **signorship** (as **sēn′-yŏr-shĭp**), *s.* [Eng. *signior, signor; -ship.*] The quality or state of a signior.

* **signiory,** * **signory** (as **sēn′-yŏr-ȳ**), *s.* [SEIGNORY.]

1. A principality, a province.

"At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. An estate, a manor; the landed property of a lord. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

3. Government, power, dominion, seigniory.

4. The governing body; the aristocracy.

"My services which I have done the *signiory*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

5. Seniority.

"If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

signor, *s.* [SIGNIOR.]

signora (as **sēn-yŏr′-a**), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to Madame or Mrs.

signorina (as **sēn-yŏr-ē′-na**), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to Miss; Fr. *mademoiselle.*

sĭg′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a sign (q.v.).]

Law: A cross prefixed as a sign of assent and approbation to a charter or deed.

¶ *Ecce signum* (Lat. = behold the sign): Here is ocular demonstration for you. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

* **sigrim,** * **segrum,** * **seggrom,** * **seggrum,** *s.* [Cf. *sengreen* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (1) *Senecio Jacobœa*, (2) *Sempervivum tectorum.*

sike, *a.* [SUCH.]

* **sike,** *a. & s.* [SICK.]

sīke (1), *s.* [Icel. *sík.*] A small stream of water, a rill; a marshy bottom with a small stream in it. (*Prov.*)

* **sike** *s. & v.* [SIGH, *s.*]

* **sīk′-ĕr,** &c. [SICKER, &c.]

Sĭkh, Sēikh, *s.* [Sans. *sishya;* Mahratta, &c. *shishya* = a disciple.]

Religious History, &c.: A Hindoo reforming sect and nationality, the former of which commenced with Nánuk Shah, (A.D. 1469–1539). He was an enthusiast who, retaining the whole body of poetical and mythological fiction of Hindooism, still preached the unity of the Godhead, the essential identity of all castes, universal toleration, and the emancipation of the spirit from the tenets of Maya (illusion), by acts of benevolence and self-denial. Persecuted by the Muhammadans, the Sikh enthusiasm became fanaticism; and about the close of the seventeenth century, their leader, the Guru Govind, the tenth teacher from Nánuk, devoted his followers to steel and the worship of the sword, which he encouraged them to use in defence of the faith. He also ordered his adherents to allow their hair and beards to grow, to wear blue garments, and eat all flesh but that of the cow. Caste was abolished among his followers, and the *Das Padishah ka granth* was compiled by him, that, with the *Adi Granth*, containing the sayings of Nánuk and his immediate successors, it might supersede the Vedas and the Puranas. The struggle against the Muhammadan government was sanguinary, but it ended by the Sikhs achieving their independence. Runjeet Singh (1780–1839), the Lion of the Punjaub, their chief seat, obtained for them the benefit of European discipline, and laid the foundation of a Sikh empire, which, coming into collision with the Anglo-Indian government, went down in the pitched battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, in 1845–6. Rebellion occurring in 1848, further losses were inflicted, in 1849, at Chillianwallah and Goozerat. When the mutinies broke out in 1857, the Sikhs, who had been well governed during the few years they had been under British rule, fought with exceeding loyalty on the side of their conquerors, to prevent the restoration of a Muhammadan empire like that from which, two centuries before, they had suffered such persecution.

sīl′-age (**age as ĭǧ**), *s.* [An abbrev. of *ensilage* (q.v.).] Ensilage; fodder prepared by the system of ensilage.

"The superior value of good *silage* over hay for milk production."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sīl′-age (**age as ĭǧ**), *v.t.* [SILAGE, *s.*] To prepare or preserve in a silo (q.v.).

"Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be *silaged*."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sĭl-a′-ō-nīte, *s.* [After Silao, Mexico, where found; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral, described as a selenide of bismuth. Now shown to be a mixture.

sī-lā′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = *Silaus pratensis.*] [See def.]

Bot.: Pepper Saxifrage, a genus of Seselinidæ (Lindley), of Schultzieæ (Sir J. Hooker). Partial involucre, many-leaved, calyx obsolete; petals obcordate, subemarginate, with an inflated point appendaged or sessile. Fruit oval; carpels with five sharp, somewhat winged ribs, and many vittæ between. Known species, two; one, *Silaus pratensis*, the Meadow Pepper Saxifrage, is British.

sĭl-bōe′-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after Silboele, Finland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of actinolite (q.v.).

sīle (1), *s.* [SILL (2).]

sīle (2), *s.* [Sw. *sila* = to strain; *sil* = a strainer; Low Ger. *sielen* = to draw off water; cf. Icel. *sía;* Dan. *sie* = to filter; A.S. *sihan* = to filter; O. H. Ger. *sihan;* Ger. *seihen.*]

1. A sieve, a strainer. (*Prov.*)

2. Filth, sediment, silt.

sīle, *v.t. & i.* [SILE (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

B. *Intrans.:* To flow down, to drop, to fall.

¶ Provincial in both uses.

* **sī-lē-nā′-ĕ-ē,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of plants now generally reduced to a sub-order or tribe Sileneæ (q.v.).

sī-lē′-năd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The Caryophyllaceæ, called also Cloveworts. (*Lindley.*)

sĭ-lē′-nal, *a.* [SILENALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Silenales (q.v.): as, the *Silenal* Alliance.

sī-lē-nā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Silenal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous; carpels combined into a compound fruit, having a free central placenta and an external embryo, curved around a

little mealy albumen. Orders: Caryophyllaceæ, Illecebraceæ, Portulacaceæ, and Polygonaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

sī'-lęnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *silentia,* from *silens,* genit. *silentis* = silent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *silencio;* Ital. *silenzio.*]

1. The quality or state of being silent; the state which prevails when everything is silent; entire absence of noise; stillness, quiet.

"I should possess
The poet's treasure, *silence,* and indulge
The dreams of fancy." *Cowper: Task,* i. 235.

2. Stillness, calmness; a state of rest, quiet, or cessation from agitation, fury, or tumult: as, The winds were hushed to *silence.*

3. The state of holding one's peace; forbearance of speech in man or of noise in other animals; taciturnity, muteness: as, To keep *silence,* to listen in *silence.*

4. The refraining from speaking of or making known something; secrecy: as, To purchase a person's *silence.*

5. Oblivion, obscurity; absence of mention.

¶ *Silence* is either occasional or habitual; it may arise from circumstances or character; *taciturnity* is mostly habitual, and springs from disposition.

sī'-lęnçe, *v.t.* [SILENCE, *s.*]

1. To make silent; to compel to hold one's peace, or to refrain from speaking.

"The interested individuals, who have been served by their cunning, have been *silenced.*"—*Knox: Winter Evenings,* even. 34.

2. To oppose or refute with arguments which are unanswerable.

"The king was *silenced,* but not appeased."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

3. To stop from sounding; to quiet; to make to cease.

"*Silence* that dreadful bell."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 3.

4. To stop the noise of firing from; to cause to cease firing, as by a vigorous cannonade.

"To ascertain the comparative efficiency of quick-firing and machine guns in *silencing* a shore battery."—*Standard,* Oct. 13, 1885.

5. To restrain in reference to liberty of speech; especially, to restrain or interdict from preaching by revoking a licence to preach.

"The *silenc'd* preacher yields to potent strain,
And feels that grace his prayer besought in vain."
Pope: Imitation of Horace, Ep. i.

6. To still, to quiet, to appease, to restrain: as, To *silence* opposition, to *silence* complaints.

sī'-lęnçe, *interj.* [SILENCE, *v.*] Used elliptically for, Let there be silence, or, Keep silence.

"*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

sī-lē'-nē, *s.* [From Lat. *silenus* (q.v.) (*Loudon*), from Gr. σίαλον (*sialon*) = spittle, from the viscid moisture on the stalks of many species, by which small flies are entrapped; hence the English name, Catchfly. (*Paxton, Sir J. Hooker,* &c.).]

Bot.: Catchfly; the typical genus of Sileneæ. Calyx gamosepalous, tubular, often ventricose, five-toothed, ten-nerved; petals five, clawed, mostly crowned at the mouth, and with the limb generally notched or bifid; stamens ten; styles usually three; capsule three-celled below, six toothed above, many seeded. Species 200, from the north temperate zone. Of these the United States possess ten native and several that have been introduced. These are usually inconspicuous plants, but *Silene regia,* the Splendid Catchfly, is of large size and beautiful in cultivation, it bearing flowers of a bright scarlet color. Its range is from Ohio to Louisiana. Europe possesses a considerable number of species, variously known as Campion and Catchfly, the latter name due to their viscid secretions. Many species are cultivated as ornamental plants. Darwin mentions Silene as a genus in which it is nearly impossible to produce hybrids, even between the most closely allied species. *S. Otites* is bitter and astringent; it has been given in dropsy. A decoction of the root of *S. virginica* has been used in the United States as an anthelmintic.

sī-lē'-nē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Caryophyllaceæ. Sepals united into a tube, opposite the stamens, when the latter equal them in number.

sī'-lęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *silens,* genit. *silentis,* pr. par. of *sileo* = to be still; cogn. with Goth. (*ana*)*silan* = to become silent.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not speaking; mute, dumb.

"O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not *silent.*"—*Psalm* xxii. 2.

2. Habitually taciturn; naturally disposed to silence; speaking little; not loquacious.

"Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

3. Not making mention or proclamation; making no noise or rumour.

"This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent.*" *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 933.

4. Perfectly quiet; still; free from noise or sound: as, a *silent* wood.

5. Making no noise; noiseless: as, a *silent* match.

6. Not pronounced or expressed; not sounded in pronunciation: as, The *e* in fable is *silent.*

* 7. Having no effect; not operating; inefficient.

"Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent,* virtueless, and dead."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A time of silence; silence, quiet.

"Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

silent-partner, *s.* The same as SLEEPING or DORMANT-PARTNER. [DORMANT.]

silent-system, *s.* A system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners even when assembled together.

* **sī-lĕn'-ti-ar-ȳ (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *silentiarius;* Fr. *silenciaire.*]

1. One appointed to keep silence and order in a court of justice.

2. A privy-councillor; one sworn to secrecy in affairs of state.

"The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary.*"—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

* **sī-lĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *silentiosus.*] Habitually silent; taciturn.

sī'-lęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *silent; -ly.*]

1. In a silent manner; without words or speech.

"Some hand unseen these *silently* display'd."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

2. Without noise; quietly.

"With tiptoe step vice *silently* succeeds."
Cowper: Expostulation, 84.

3. Without mention; in silence.

"What the compilers recommended chiefly to our faith, he *silently* passes over."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 387.

sī'-lęnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *silent: -ness.*] The quality or state of being silent; silence, stillness, quiet.

"And if my eyes reveal'd it, they, alas!
Were punish'd by the *silentness* of thine."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, v.

† **sī-lē'-nŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Σειληνός (*Seilēnos*), the constant attendant and tutor of Bacchus, and the father of the Satyrs. He was represented as drunken, bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose.]

Zool.: An old genus of Monkeys, with one species, *Silenus vetus,* the Silenus Ape or Wanderoo (q.v.), now merged in Macacus.

silenus-ape, *s.* [SILENUS.]

sī'-lĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of willow, *Salix Caprea* or *S. vitellina.* Not of the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sileridæ (q.v.). *Siler trilobum* occurs in Cambridgeshire, but is rare.

sī-lĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siler;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Apiaceæ.

sĭl'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: Foliage carved on the tops of pillars.

sī-lē'-sī-ą (si as shĭ), *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of thin coarse linen cloth, so called from having been originally manufactured in Silesia, a province of Prussia.

Sī-lē'-sī-ąn (si as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [SILESIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Silesia: as, *Silesian* linen.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Silesia.

sī'-lĕx, *s.* [Lat. = flint.]

Min., &c.: A word formerly used to designate any flinty substance, also as an equivalent of silica (q.v.).

sĭlf'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Vester-Silfberget, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in honey-yellow crystals or in large cleavable masses. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 3·446; lustre, vitreous; transparent. Compos.: silica, 48·83; protoxide of iron, 30·49; protoxide of manganese, 8·34; magnesia, 8·39; lime, 1·74; loss on ignition, 0·44 = 98·23, which nearly corresponds to the proposed formula, $4FeSiO_3 + 3(MgCa)SiO_3 + MuSiO_3$.

sĭl'-greēn, *s.* [SENGREEN.]

sĭl-hōu-ĕtte', *s.* [A name given, about 1757, in derision of the French Minister of Finance, Étienne Silhouette, he having vexed the people of Paris by many salutary and some rather trifling reforms; the wits, therefore, dubbed any very cheap article a silhouette.] A profile or outline representation of an object filled in with black. The inner parts are sometimes touched up with lines of lighter colour, and shadows are indicated by a brightening of gum or other lustrous medium. The first notice of the modern practice of the art was in regard to portraits made by Elizabeth Pyberg, who cut the profiles of William and Mary out of black paper, 1699.

"Converting the old lady's strong squibbing profile into a grim *silhouette* of some warrior of ancient Greece or Rome."—*Harper's Magazine,* June, 1882, p. 117.

sĭl'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Lat.] [SILICIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

sĭl-ĭ-căl-căr'-ĕ-oŭs, sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-căl-căr'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *silica,* and *calcareous.*]

Min. & Petrol.: Applied to calcareous substances containing free silica.

sĭl'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Eng. *silic(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of silicic acid.

sĭl'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *silicat(e); -ed.*] Combined with silica; coated with silica.

silicated-hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: SiH_4. Silicium hydride. A colourless gas produced by treating magnesium containing silicium with hydrochloric acid. In its impure state it takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air, burning with a white flame, and depositing clouds of silica. On passing pure silicated hydrogen through a tube heated to redness it is decomposed, silica being deposited.

sĭl-ĭ-cāt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *silicat(e); -ization.*]

Min. & Petrol.: Becoming more or less changed to silica or a silicate.

sĭ-lĭç'-ĕ-ą (or ç as sh), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *siliceus* = of flint, flinty.]

Zool.: The Silicispongia (q.v.).

sĭ-lĭ'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), sĭ-lĭ'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *siliceus.*]

Min. & Petrol.: Applied to any mineral substance or rock containing or consisting wholly or in part of impure silica.

siliceous-sinter, *s.*

Min.: A spongy or cellular form of silica, mostly hydrated, and therefore referable to opal (q.v.), brought to the surface and deposited by thermal waters, occasionally the deposit is more or less compact with a vitreous lustre, and in this case is not to be distinguished from true opal.

siliceous-sponges, *s. pl.* [SILICISPONGIA.

sĭ-lĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sili(cium): -ic.*] Derived from or containing silica.

silicic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $SiHO_4$. A weak polybasic acid obtained by acting on a solution of sodic and potassic silicate with hydrochloric acid. On concentrating the solution, the silicic acid separates out as a gelatinous precipitate. It is very unstable, having a great tendency to give off water and form the anhydride.

silicic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: SiO_2. Silica. Silicic oxide. Occurs in nature as sand, flint, rock crystal, quartz, &c., and readily prepared by heating silicic

acid to 100°. In the amorphous state it is a fine white powder, sp. gr. 1·9–2·3, but in the crystalline condition it exists in the form of hexagonal prisms, terminated by a hexagonal pyramid, as in rock-crystal, sp. gr. 2·69. In both forms it is insoluble in water and acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid.

silicic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $SiCl_4$. Obtained by heating a mixture of finely divided carbon and silicic anhydride in a current of dry chlorine. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, fuming in contact with air; sp. gr. 1·52, and boiling at 59°. Water decomposes it instantaneously, with formation of silicic and hydrochloric acids.

silicic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Silicates of alcohol radicles, produced by the action of alcohols on silicic chloride.

silicic-fluoride, *s.*

Chem.: SiF_4. A colourless gas with pungent odour, prepared by heating a mixture of quartz, sand, fluorspar, and concentrated sulphuric acid, and collecting in a dry vessel over mercury. It fumes in contact with air, and under a pressure of thirty atmospheres condenses to a colourless liquid.

silicic-hydrotrichloride, *s.* [SILICON-CHLOROFORM.]

silicic-oxide, *s.* [SILICIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-căl-căr′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [SILICALCAREOUS.]

sĭl-ĭ-çĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *silic(a)*; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Petrol.: Applied to rocks containing minutely disseminated free silica.

sĭ-lĭç-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *silicif(y)*; *-ication.*]

Petrol.: Applied to rocks in which silica replaces one or more of their constituents.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SILICIFY.]

silicified-wood, *s.*

Min.: Quartz pseudomorphous after wood in which the original structure is usually well retained.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silicis* = a flint, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into silica; to mineralize or petrify by silica.

B. *Intrans.:* To become silica; to be impregnated with silica.

sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-mür′-ite, *s.* [Eng. *silic(a)*; Lat. *mur(ex)*, genit. *mur(icis)* = a rock, or point of rock, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name formerly applied to a compound of silica and magnesia.

sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-ō′-phīte, *s.* [Eng. *silica*, and *ophite.*]

Min.: A name given by Schrauf to a substance supposed to have an intermediate composition between olivine and opal, and resulting from the alteration of the former.

sĭ-lĭ′-cious, *a.* [SILICEOUS.]

sĭl-ĭ-cĭ-spŏn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silicis* = flint, and *spongia* = a sponge (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Sponges. Skeleton characterized by siliceous spicules which may or may not be united into a fibrous skeleton. They are the most highly developed of the class, and its most numerous division. They exist in all seas. The only family of freshwater sponges falls under this order. Families, or sub-orders: Monaxonidæ, Tetractinellidæ, and Hexactinellidæ.

sĭl′-ĭ-çite, *s.* [Eng. *silic(a)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Labradorite (q.v.), from Co. Antrim.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silici(s)* = flint; *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ed.*]

Min.: Impregnated with silica to a greater or less degree.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silicis* = flint. Modelled on calcium, potassium, &c.]

Chem.: Silicon. A tetratomic element, symbol, Si; at. wt. 28·2; sp. gr. (crystallized) 2·49, first isolated by Berzelius in 1810; occurs in combination with oxygen as quartz or silica, and enters largely into the composition of many of the rocks of which the earth is composed. With the exception of oxygen it is the most abundant and widely distributed of the elements. It may be obtained nearly pure by heating the double fluoride of silicium and potassium in a glass vessel with its own weight of potassium or sodium, and treating the fused mass when cold with water, silicium remaining behind as a dark-brown amorphous powder. It may also be obtained in the crystalline form by heating in a crucible a mixture of aluminium, glass, and cryolite. Amorphous silicium is devoid of lustre, inflames when heated in the air, and is insoluble in water and all acids, except hydrofluoric, in which it dissolves readily. Crystallized silicium forms dark lustrous octahedra, hard enough to scratch glass, and is almost infusible.

silicium-hydride, *s.* [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

sĭ-lĭç-ĭ-ür-ĕt′-ĕd, sĭ-lĭç-ĭ-ür-ĕt′-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *silicate*, and *uretted.*] Silicated (q.v.).

siliciuretted-hydrogen, *s.* [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

sĭl′-ĭ-cle, sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. *silicula*, dimin. from *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A shorter form of a siliqua, in no case more than four times as long as broad, and often much shorter.

sĭl-ĭ-cō-bŏr-ō-căl′-çite, *s.* [Pref. *silico-*, and Eng. *borocalcite.*]

Min.: A compact to earthy mineral occurring in small nodules in anhydrite or gypsum near Windsor, Nova Scotia. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·55; lustre, subvitreous; colour, white; subtranslucent. Compos.: boric acid, 43·0; silica, 15·8; lime, 29·4; water, 11·8 = 100. According to How, the formula should be $2CaOSiO_2 + 2(CaO2BO_3 + HO) + 3HOBO_3$.

sĭl-ĭ-cō-flū-ŏr′-ic, *a.* [Eng. *silico(n)*, and *fluoric.*] A synonym of Hydrofluosilicic (q.v.).

silicofluoric-acid, *s.* [HYDROFLUOSILICIC-ACID.]

sĭl-ĭ-cō-flū′-ŏr-īde, *s.* [Eng. *silico(n)*, and *fluoride.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): $2MF{\cdot}SiF_4$. Salts produced by dissolving the metallic oxides, hydrates, or carbonates in silicofluoric acid, till the liquid is saturated. The silicofluorides of sodium, lithium, barium, and calcium are sparingly soluble in water; all the other silicofluorides are very soluble.

sĭl′-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [SILICIUM.]

silicon-chloroform, *s.*

Chem.: $SiHCl_3$. Silicic hydrotrichloride. A volatile inflammable liquid formed when silicium is heated to dull redness in a current of hydrochloric acid gas. It burns with a green-edge flame, boils at 36°, sp. gr. 1·6, and is decomposed by chlorine at ordinary temperatures.

sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-la, *s.* [SILICLE.]

sĭl′-ĭ-cule, *s.* [SILICLE.]

*** sĭ-lĭc-ŭ-lō′-sa,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. neut. pl. of *siliculosus*, from *silicula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Plants having for their fruit a silicle (q.v.). In Linnæus's Artificial System an order of Tetradynamia. Genera, Draba, Lunaria, &c.

sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-lōse, sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *silicul(e)*; *-ose*, *-ous.*]

1. Having silicles or pertaining to silicles.

* 2. Full of or consisting of husks; husky. (*Bailey.*)

*** sĭ-lĭg′-ĭn-oŭs, * sĭ-lĭg′-ĭn-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *siligineus*, from *siligo*, genit. *siliginis* = fine white wheat.] Made of white wheat. (*Bailey.*)

sĭl′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SILE, *v.*]

siling-dish, *s.* A colander, a strainer.

sĭl′-ĭ-qua (pl. **sĭl′-ĭ-quæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a pod or husk.]

1. *Bot.:* A dry, elongated pericarp, consisting of two valves, held together by a common suture or replum, from which they ultimately dehisce. Many seeds attached to two placentæ adhering to the replum, and opposite to the lobes of the stigma. Lindley places it under his Compound Fruits.

2. A weight of four grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.

sĭl-ĭ-quär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Turritellidæ (*Woodward*), of Vermetidæ (*Tate*), with eight recent species, from the Mediterranean (where the typical species, *Siliquaria anguina*, is found embedded in silicious sponges), and North Australia. Fossil species ten, from the Eocene onward.

sĭ-lĭque′ (que as k), *s.* [SILIQUA.]

sĭl-ĭ-quĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: One of the carpels or divisions of certain fruits like that of Papaver with the two placentæ.

sĭ-lĭ′-qui-form, *a.* [Lat. *siliqua* = a pod, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a siliqua.

† sĭl-ĭ-quō′-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *siliquosus*, from Lat. *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Plants having for their fruit a siliqua (q.v.). In Linnæus's Artificial System an order of Tetradynamia. Genera: Raphanus, Cheiranthus, &c.

*** sĭl-ĭ-quō′-sæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *siliquosus.*] [SILIQUOSA.]

Bot.: The fifty-seventh order in Linnæus's Natural System. The same as CRUCIFERÆ (q.v.).

sĭl′-ĭ-quōse, sĭl′-ĭ-quoŭs, *a.* [SILIQUA.] Bearing siliquæ; having that species of pericarp called a siliqua.

"All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent."—*Arbuthnot.*

silk, * selke, * silke, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *seolc*, from Lat. *sericum* = silk, prop. neut. sing. of *Sericus* = of or pertaining to the Seres or Chinese; cogn. with Icel. *silki*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *silke.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A fine, glossy, and tenacious fibre spun by *Bombyx mori* and allied species. [SILKWORM.] The Chinese seem to have led the way in rearing the silkworm, a native of their country, and using the silk for textile purposes. The first Greek writer who mentions it is Aristotle (B.C. 384–322). Some think that Virgil alludes to silk in *Georg.* ii. 121, but it may be cotton that is referred to. Pliny describes the formation of silk by the Bombyx (*Hist. Nat.*, xi. 17). In the reign of Tiberius a law was passed at Rome that no man should disgrace himself by wearing a silken garment (*Tacit.: An.*, ii. 33). The Emperor Heliogabalus broke through the regulation and came forth all in silk. His example was followed, and the use of silk spread among all classes. Hitherto the fibre had been imported from China, but in A.D. 551 two Persian monks, resident in China, were encouraged by Justinian to carry off the eggs of the moth to Constantinople. They were successful, and the new industry took root in Europe. It was introduced into Sicily in 1146, whence it passed to the mainland of Italy, to Spain in 1253, and to Lyons, now its great seat in France, in 1521, and to England by refugees from Antwerp in 1585.

The insects are fed by silk producers on mulberry leaves, their appropriate nutriment, though they will also consume lettuces. The cocoons are boiled for a considerable time in an alkaline solution, to which some glycerine may be added. They are then placed in a basin, where a semi-rotating brush is so adjusted as to remove the outer waste shell, and pick out the continuous threads. Then the cocoons are placed in the hot water basin of a reeling machine, cleansed, and a fixed number of threads are wound into a single of uniform thickness. Two or more singles are then thrown together and spun or twisted into a yarn. Two or more threads twisted together are called a tram. When silk is employed in this state in weaving it is called the shoot, or weft. Thrown silk is formed of two, three, or more singles twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. This process is termed organzining, and the product organzine. [SILK-THROWER.] The silk reaches the spinner twisted into the form of knots, and in batches called books or hard yarn. (For the manufacture of silk in India see Tusser.)

A thread of silk will support a weight

standing to that borne by a flax thread of the same diameter in the ratio of 136 to 47, and to one of hemp in the ratio of 102 to 49.

"I need not explain that *silk* is originally spun from the bowels of a caterpillar, and that it composes a golden tomb from whence a worm emerges in the form of a butterfly."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. x.

2. Cloth made of silk.

"He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

¶ In this sense the word admits of a plural.

3. A dress made of silk.

"Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks*, betray thy poor heart."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

4. A name given to the filiform style of the female flower of maize, from its resemblance to real silk in fineness and softness.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk* dress, *silk* stockings.

2. Resembling silk; silky: as, *silk* hair. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.)

¶ (1) *To take silk:* To attain the rank of a queen's counsel.

(2) *Virginia silk:* [VIRGINIAN-SILK].

silk-cotton, *s.* A short, silky, elastic fibre obtained from the bombax and some other trees. It is employed by the Hindoos for producing a coarse, loose kind of cloth, and has been used instead of silk for covering hat-bodies.

Silk-cotton-tree:

Bot.: (1) The genus Bombax (q.v.); (2) the genus Eriodendron.

silk-dresser, *s.* One whose occupation is to dress or stiffen and smooth silk.

silk-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Calliandra trinervia.

silk-fowl, *s.* The same as SILKY, B.

silk-gelatine, *s.* [SERICIN.]

silk-gown, *s.* The technical name of the canonical gown or robe of a queen's counsel, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk, and not of stuff; hence, applied to a queen's counsel himself.

† **silk-grass,** *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the genus Yucca, from the fibres which it yields.

silk-hen, *s.* The female of the silk-fowl (q.v.).

silk-mercer, *s.* A dealer in silk.

silk-mill, *s.* A building where silk is reeled, spun, and woven.

silk-moth, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Bombyx mori.*

2. (*Pl.*): The family Bombycidæ.

silk-shag, *s.* A coarse, rough, woven silk, with a shaggy nap.

silk-stocking, *a.* Aristocratic, exclusive, composed of aristocrats; as a *silk-stocking* club, or regiment. (Often used in contempt or ridicule.)

silk-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus Bombycilla (q.v.).

silk-thrower, silk-throwster, *s.* One who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.

silk-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Acacia Julibrissin, a native of the Levant.

silk-weaver, *s.* One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

"True English hate your monsieurs' paltry arts;
For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts."
Dryden: Epilogue to Aurungzebe.

silk-weed, *s.*

1. *Asclepias Cornuti*, or *syriaca.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Confervaceæ.

silk-winding, *s.* The operation of winding off the cocoons of the silk-worm.

"Her day that lightens the next twelvemonth's toil
At wearisome *silk-winding* coil on coil."
Browning: Pippa Passes.

silk-worm, * **silke-worme,** *s.*

Entom., Comm., &c.: A popular name for the caterpillar of any moth, the chrysalis of which is enclosed in a cocoon of silk. Applied to the caterpillars of the genus Bombyx, all the species of which produce silk, and specially to *Bombyx mori*, a native of the northern provinces of China. It is of a yellowish-gray colour, and when full-grown is about three inches long, with a horn-like process on the last segment. The cocoon is yellow or white, and about the size of a pigeon's egg. The perfect male insect is about an inch long, with a wing-expanse of two inches, the female is rather larger: wings yellowish-white, with indistinct, dusky, transverse lines. Eleven genera of the family Saturnidæ (Actias, Antheræa, Attacus, Caligula, Circula, Lœpa, Neoris, Rinaca, Rhodia, Salassa, and Saturnia), natives of China, Japan, or India, also bear silk.

"[I] *silk-worm* like, so long within have wrought,
That I am lost in my own web of thought."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, i. 2.

Silk-worm disease, silk-worm rot: [PANHISTOPHYTON, PEBRINE].

Silk-worm gut: A fine cord for angling, made of the gut of the silk-worm. Fine worms about to begin spinning are killed by immersion in vinegar. After steeping for about twelve hours, the worms are removed and pulled apart, each exposing two transparent yellowish-green cords. These are stretched to the required extent, and fastened in the elongated condition on a board to dry.

sĭlk'-ĕn, *a.* [A.S. *seolcen*, from *seolc* = silk.]

1. Made of silk.

"Off with these *silken* robes and cap of velvet."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, i. 3.

2. Like silk; silky; soft to the touch; hence, tender, delicate, smooth, effeminate.

"And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

* 3. Delicate, smooth.

"Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoiled, and swift, and of a *silken* sound."
Cowper: Task, iv. 212.

* 4. Dressed in silk; effeminate, soft.

"Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

* **sĭlk'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [SILKEN, *a.*] To make like silk; to render soft or smooth.

"To house them dry on fern or straw,
Silkening their fleeces." *Dyer: Fleece*, ii.

sĭlk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *silky*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being silky; softness or smoothness to the touch.

* 2. Smoothness of taste.

* **sĭlk'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *silk*, and *man.*] A dealer in silk; a silk-mercer.

"He is invited to dinner at . . . Master Smooth's, the *silkman*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **sĭlk'-nĕss,** * **silk-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *silk*; *-ness.*] Silkiness.

"This brize hath prickt my patience: sir, your *silknesse* Clearely mistakes Mecænas, and his house."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iii. 1.

sĭlk'-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *silk*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Made or composed of silk; silken.

2. Resembling silk; soft and smooth to the touch, like silk; delicate, glossy.

"To spread upon the field the dews of heaven,
And feed the *silky* fleece." *Dyer: Fleece*, ii.

3. Delicate, soft, smooth.

"The several graces and elegancies of musick, the soft and *silky* touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes."—*Smith: On Old Age* (1666), p. 144.

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Of hairs*): Long, very fine, and pressed closely to the surface, so as to present a sublucid silky appearance.

2. (*Of leaves, &c.*): Covered with such hairs, as the leaves of *Alchemilla alpina.*

B. *As substantive:*

Ornith.: A fancy variety of the domestic fowl, originally from China, Malacca, or Singapore.

"*Silkies* may be classed as purely fancy poultry, having little but their unique appearance to recommend them. Instead of feathers they are covered with abundance of white, silky hair, the wing and tail-quills also being hung with long silky fringe. The skin and legs are blue, the face and comb a deep purple colour, ear-lobes being slightly tinged with white. The best specimens have five toes, and are feathered on the legs. The plumage should be pure white."—*Lewis Wright: Illus. Book of Poultry*, p. 452.

silky-tamarin, *s.*

Zool.: Midas rosalia, one of the prettiest of the genus. [MIDAS.] The fur is long, yellow, and silky, and arranged like a mane round the neck and face.

silky-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Senta maritima.*

silky-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Acidalia holosericata.*

sĭll (1), **çĭll,** * **selle,** * **sille,** * **sylle,** *s.* [A.S. *syl* = a base, a support; cogn. with Icel. *syll, svill* = a sill, a door-sill; Sw. *syll*; Sw. dial. *svill*; Dan. *syld* = the base of a framework building; O. H. Ger. *swelli* = a sill, a threshold; Ger. *schwelle*; Goth. *sulju* = a foundation, the sole of a shoe.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A block forming a basis or foundation; a stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests; the lowest timber in a wooden structure, especially the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a framed case, as of a door or window.

2. The shaft or thill of a carriage. (*Prov.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure.

2. *Mining:* The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine.

¶ (1) *Ground-sills:* [CILL, ¶].

(2) *Sills of the port:* [PORT-SILL].

sĭll (2), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *sél* = a fish allied to the herring.] The young of the herring. (*Prov.*)

sĭl'-la-bŭb, * **sĭl'-lĭ-bŭb,** * **sўl'-la-bŭb,** * **sĭlĭbouk,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps for *swill-bouk* or *swell-bouk*, where *bouk* = Icel. *búkr* = the belly.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with cream or milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

"Quaffs *sillabubs* in cans."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

sĭl-lā'-gō, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachanina (q.v.), with eight species. Two dorsals, the first with nine to twelve spines; ventrals thoracic; villiform teeth in jaws and on vomer; operculum unarmed; præoperculum serrated. They are small plain-coloured shore-fishes, common in the Indian Ocean to Australia.

sĭl'-lĕr, *s.* [SILVER.] (*Scotch.*)

sĭl'-lĕr-ў, *s.* [See def.] A non-sparkling champagne wine, so called after the Marquis of Sillery, the owner of the vineyards where it is produced.

sĭl'-lĭk, *s.* [SILLOCK.]

sĭl'-lĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *silly*; *-ly.*] In a silly manner; foolishly.

"We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

sĭll'-ĭ-măn-ĭte, *s.* [After Prof. Silliman; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of fibrolite (q.v.) occurring in long slender crystals at Chester, Connecticut. Because of its distinct crystallization formerly regarded as a distinct species, but its optical analogies with fibrolite were first pointed by Des Cloizeaux, as well as its chemical composition which, like that of fibrolite, is essentially a silicate of alumina.

sĭl'-lĭ-nĕss, * **se-li-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *silly*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Simplicity, simpleness.

2. Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; foolishness.

"The *silliness* of this person does not derogate from the dignity of his character."—*L'Estrange.*

sĭl'-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *sill* (2); dimin. suff. *-ock.*] The fry of the Coal-fish (q.v.). Written also sellok, sillik, silloc. (*Orkney.*)

"A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

† **sĭl'-lō-grăph,** *s.* [Lat. *sillographus*; Gr. σιλλόγραφος (*sillographos*).] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems.

"His state of mind is finely described by Timon the *sillograph*."—*Lewes: Hist. Philosophy*, i. 43.

sĭl'-lŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A work raised in a ditch to defend it, if too wide. It must be lower than the main works, but higher than the covered way.

sĭl'-lў, * **sel-ie,** * **sel-i,** * **sel-y,** * **seel-y,** *a.* [A.S. *sælig* = happy, prosperous, fortunate,

from *sǽl* = time, season, happiness; cogn. with Dut. *zalig* = blessed; Icel. *sæll* = blessed, happy; *sæla* = bliss; Sw. *säll* = blest, happy; Ger. *selig;* Goth. *sels.*]

* 1. Blessed.

"[He] had his head stricken from his shoulders by that *silly* woman Judith."—*Homilies; Sermon against Gluttony.*

* 2. Happy, fortunate, prosperous.

* 3. Innocent.

"This Miles Forest and John Dighton about midnight (the *silly* children lying in their beds) came into the chamber, and suddenly lapped them up among the clothes."—*Sir T. More: Hist. Richard III.*

* 4. Harmless, innocent, inoffensive.

"Strange it was thought and absurd above the rest, to chase and keep out of the house *silly* swallows, harmless and gentle creatures."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 776.

* 5. Plain, simple, rude, rustic.

"There was a fourth man, in a *silly* habit."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

* 6. Weak, impotent, helpless, frail.

"Some *seely* trough of wood or some trees rind."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 2.

7. Weakly foolish; wanting in sense or judgment; weak of intellect; witless.

8. Foolish, as a term of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; showing want of judgment; foolish, unwise, stupid.

"Fooles, to raise such *silly* forts, not worth the least account." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.

9. Fatuous, imbecile; having weakness of mind approaching to idiocy.

10. Weak in body; not in good health. (*Scotch.*)

sĭl'-lȳ-hōw, *s.* [A.S. *sǽlig* = blessed, and *húfe* = a hood.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus; a caul.

"Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

* **sĭl'-lȳ-tŏn**, *s.* [SILLY.] A simpleton.

"*Sillyton*, forbear railing."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 413.

sī'-lō (1), *s.* [O.Fr.] [ENSILAGE, SILAGE.]

1. A store-pit for potatoes or beets. (*Amer.*)

2. A pit in which green fodder is tightly packed to make silage or ensilage.

"The system of preserving one kind of green food at least was practised in pits or *silos* more than eighty years ago."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

sī'-lō (2), *s.* [Lat. *silus* = snub-nose.]

Entom.: A genus of Sericostomatidæ. The species, which are mostly small dark insects much resembling each other, usually abound in the localities where they occur, the males flying briskly in the afternoon, especially in bright sunshine, settling on the herbage, among which the less active females occur. Seven or eight species; two, *Silo pallipes* and *S. nigricornis*, are British.

sī'-lō, *v.t.* [SILO (1), *s.*] To pack or store in a silo.

"Last year, owing partly to commencing too late, and principally to the drought, material was *siloed* which would have been better made into hay."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sĭ-lŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [First element doubtful; Diez derives it from Scand. *sila* = to plough, and Littré from Fr. *siller* = to make sail; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Naut.: An instrument for measuring, without the aid of the log-line, the distance passed over by a ship. Various forms have been proposed or actually constructed.

sĭl'-phạ, *s.* [Gr. σίλφη (*silphē*) = a grub, an insect emitting an evil odour, perhaps Blatta.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Silphidæ.

sĭl'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silph(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles, tribe Necrophaga (q.v.). The mandibles end in an entire point, and the antennæ in a knob, generally perfoliate, and having four or five articulations. There are many genera and a considerable number of species, in Europe and elsewhere.

sĭl'-phĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silphi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

sĭl'-phĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σίλφιον (*silphion*) = a plant, the juice of which was used for food and medicine. Probably *Thapsia Silphion* or *Prangos pabularia.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Silphieæ. Perennial herbs from the western part of the United States. *Silphium laciniatum* is the Compass plant (q.v.). The tubers of *S. læve* are eaten by the Indians.

sĭlt, * **cilte**, *s.* [From the pa. par. of *sile* = to drain, strain, filter.] [SILE.] A fine mixture or deposit of clay and sand from running or standing water; fine soil deposited from water; mud, slime, sediment.

"Covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, § 2, ch. vii.

sĭlt, *v.t.* & *i.* [SILT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To choke, fill up, or obstruct with silt or mud. (Generally with *up.*)

"Both [canoes] would become *silted up* on the floor of the estuary."—*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 224.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To percolate through crevices; to ooze.

2. To become choked or filled up with silt.

sĭlt'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *silt; -y.*] Consisting of, or of the nature of silt; resembling silt; full of silt.

sĭl-u-bŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. σίλλυβος (*sillubos*) = a kind of thistle, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidæ, with two species peculiar to Australia. The tail is short, conical, and armed with sharp spinous scales.

sĭl-ür-ăn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *silur(us)*, and Gr. ἀνόδους (*anodous*) = toothless.]

Ichthy.: An Indian genus of Siluroids, group Silurina (q.v.).

sĭ-lūre', *s.* [SILURUS.] Any fish of the genus Silurus (q.v.).

Sĭ-lür'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to the Silures, an old British people, who inhabited part of Wales, Herefordshire, &c. Under their king, Caractacus (Caradoc), they maintained their freedom for a time, but were ultimately subdued by the Romans. (*Thomson: Liberty*, iv.)

Silurian-system, *s.*

Geol.: A term made public by Sir Roderick Murchison, in 1839, though he had begun to use it as early as 1835. It implied that, speaking broadly, the rocks so described were well developed in the country of the old Silures. The term has been universally adopted. Murchison divided his Silurian system into Upper and Lower Silurian, contending that the Cambrian system of Sedgwick was not independent, but simply Lower Silurian. Whatever be the case with the Cambrian, the Laurentian system, since established, is unequivocally older than the Silurian. In the United States Silurian strata extend southwest along the Alleghanies into Alabama, and probably throughout the interior continental basin, for areas appear at intervals, and they reappear in the Rocky mountains. In Canada they extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence past the great lakes into the far northwest. The Canadian and the Trenton formations are believed to be Lower Silurian, the Niagara, the Salina, and the Oriskany to be successive strata of Upper Silurian age. The table of strata in England stands:

I. *Upper Silurian:* 1. Ludlow formation (q.v.); 2. Wenlock formation (q.v.): 3. Llandovery formation or Group (q.v.).

II. *Lower Silurian:* 1. Bala and Caradoc beds [CARADOC.]; 2. Llandeilo flags (q.v.); 3. Arenig or Stiper Stone Group.

There is a great break between the Upper and Lower Silurian, which are unconformable, and a greater break between the Upper Silurian and the Devonian. During the early part of the Silurian the land was sinking; during the deposition of the Llandeilo the sea was moderately deep. Algæ, corals, brachiopods, trilobites, and other crustacea, and, in the upper strata, fishes, are the characteristic fossils. The higher vertebrates had not yet appeared. Vast areas in Russia, &c., are covered by Silurian rocks, and they are found in many other parts of Europe. [GREYWACKE, TRANSITION.]

sĭl-ür-ĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [Lat. *silur(us)*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: An Indian genus of Siluroids, group Silurina (q.v.).

sĭ-lür'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Cat-fishes; a family of Physostomi, chiefly from the freshwaters of tropical and temperate regions, and the few which enter the sea keep close to the coast. Scales are never present, and when the skin is not naked it bears osseous scutes; the maxillary bones are reduced to rudiments, and generally

MALAPTERURUS ELECTRICUS.

form the support for a maxillary barbel, so that the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the pre-maxillary bones only; sub-operculum absent; air-bladder generally present, communicating with the organ of hearing by auditory ossicles. The anal and dorsal fins are variable in their development, and the family have been subdivided as under:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.		GROUPS.
1. HOMALOPTERÆ	...	Clariina, Plotosina.
2. HETEROPTERÆ	...	Silurina.
3. ANOMALOPTERÆ	...	Hypophthalmina.
4. PROTEROPTERÆ	...	Bagrina, Amiurina, Pimelodina, Ariina, Bagariina.
5. STENOBRANCHIÆ	...	Doradina, Rhinoglanina, Malapterurina.
6. PROTEROPODES	...	Hypostomatina, Aspredinina.
7. OPISTHOPTERÆ	...	Nematogenyina, Trichomycterina.
8. BRANCHICOLÆ.		

2. *Palæont.:* They appear in the Chalk.

sĭ-lür'-ĭ-dạn, *s.* [SILURIDÆ.] Any fish of the family Siluridæ (q.v.).

sĭl-ür-ī'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridæ, sub-division Heteropteræ. Rayed dorsal very little developed, if present, it belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column; adipose fin exceedingly small or absent. Chief genera, Saccobranchus and Silurus, with numerous less important ones from Africa and East India.

sĭ-lür'-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Silurus or the family Siluridæ.

"Of all the *Siluroid* genera, this has the greatest number of species."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 563.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Silurus or the family Siluridæ.

"The skeleton of the typical *Siluroids* shows many peculiarities."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 558.

sĭ-lür'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σίλουρος (*silouros*) = prob. *S. glanis.* Athenæus Grammaticus, 287 B, derives it from σείειν οὐράν (*seiein ouran*) = to shake the tail. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of Silurina (q.v.). Adipose fin wanting; one very short spineless dorsal; barbels four or six, one to each maxillary; head and body covered with soft skin; caudal rounded. Four species from the temperate parts of Asia, one European, *Silurus glanis*, the Sheat-fish (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Middle Eocene of Bracklesham.

sĭl'-vạ, sȳl'-vạ, *s.* [Lat. = a wood.]

1. A word corresponding to Flora and Fauna, meaning the description of the forest trees of a country.

¶ The word in this sense dates from the publication of John Evelyn's *Sylva; or, A Discourse of Forest Trees*, in 1664.

2. A name given to a woodland plain of the great Amazonian region of South America.

sĭl'-vạn, sȳl'-vạn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *silvanus* = belonging to a wood; *silva* = a wood; cogn. with Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = a wood.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or consisting of woods; woody.

"Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 233.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An obsolete name for the element Tellurium (q.v.).

sĭl'-vạn-īte, *s.* [SYLVANITE.]

Sĭl-vā′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [SILVAN.]

1. *Roman Myth.:* A deity among the Romans, who had the care of fields and cattle, and presided over boundaries. He was usually represented as old, and bearing a cypress plucked up by the roots; and the legend of Apollo and Cyparissus was transferred to him. The usual offering to Silvanus was milk.

SILVANUS.
(*British Museum.*)

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Cucujidæ. The species infest mealbins or sugar-casks, and are sometimes seen on windows or floating in teacups. Four are British.

sĭl′-vĕr, * sel-ver, * syl-ver, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *seolfor;* cogn. with Dut. *zilver;* Icel. *silfr;* Dan. *sölv;* Sw. *silfver;* Goth. *silubr;* Ger. *silber;* Russ. *serebro;* Lith. *sidábras.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"A man, Demetrius bl name, a worker in *silver.*"—*Wyclife: Dedis* xix.

2. A piece of plate or utensil made of silver: as, To eat off *silver.*

3. Money; coin made of silver.

"Four and twenti thousand ponde he gaf away to go . . . The Danes tok the *silver,* to Danmark gan wende."
Robert de Brunne, p. 39.

4. Anything resembling silver; anything lustrous like silver.

"Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver*-streaming eyes."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 464.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [ARGENTUM].

2. *Coinage, Comm., &c.:* As early as the times of Abraham silver (not coined, but weighed) was given as a medium of exchange (Gen. xxiii. 16). For many ages it has been coined into money, bearing a certain fluctuating relation to the value of gold. Depreciation in the gold price of silver, with corresponding appreciation in the purchasing power of gold, has been a notable result of the practical abandonment of bimetallism by the United States, France, and Germany, about 1870–73; and a large increase in the production of silver here and in Mexico, during the same period, has doubtless intensified this deviation from a former approximate parity. [METAL, *s.*, ¶.]

3. *Min.:* Crystallization isometric, only occasionally found in distinct crystals, more often filiform, reticulated and arborescent in calcite and quartz in veins traversing metamorphic rocks. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: (1) Ordinary, (*a*) crystallized, (*b*) filiform or arborescent, (*c*) massive; (2), Auriferous = Küstelite; (3) Cupriferous; (4) Antimonial. Much of the silver from Kongsberg, Norway, contains mercury in variable amounts, which, it is suggested, may account for the fine crystallizations which occur there. In the copper mines of the Lake Superior mining region it is frequently found in a pure state, intimately associated with native copper.

¶ Silver-bromide = *Bromargyrite;* Silver-carbonate = *Selbite;* Silver-chloride = *Chlorargyrite;* Silver-chlorobromide = *Embolite;* Silver-fahlerz = *Tetrahedrite;* Silver-iodide = *Iodargyrite,* Silver-selenide = *Naumannite;* Silver-sulphide = *Argentite* and *Akanthite;* Silver-tellurium = *Hessite.*

4. *Mining & Geol.:* Silver exists in most countries, but the chief mines are in the United States and Mexico. A recent statement makes the total production of the world to be about $160,000,000 in value. Of this the United States yielded about $65,000,000, Mexico $55,000,000, and South America $20,000,000. In 1865 the total annual yield of all countries was estimated at 48,204,000 ounces, worth about $60,000,000, so that the subsequent period has shown a great increase. This is mainly due to the very rich mines opened in Nevada and Colorado, which have added enormously to the world's stock of silver bullion.

5. *Pharm.:* Nitrate of silver is used externally as an escharotic, and is given internally in chronic gastric affections of an inflammatory type or epilepsy, &c. Oxide of silver and chloride have both of them somewhat similar effects. (*Garrod.*) [CAUSTIC.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of silver; silvern.

"Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth."—*Genesis* xliv. 2.

2. Resembling silver in one or more of its characteristics: as,

(1) White like silver; of a pure and bright whiteness.

"Shame to thy *silver* hair."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

(2) Bright and lustrous as silver; shining, glittering.

Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

(3) Having a pale lustre; of a soft splendor.

"Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(4) Having a soft and clear tone.

"Let your *silver* chime
Move in melodious time."
Milton: Ode xiii.

* (5) Soft, quiet, gentle, peaceful.

"All the night in *silver* sleep I spend."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

¶ (1) *German-silver:* [GERMAN-SILVER].

(2) *To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:* To be born under favorable circumstances; to be born to good fortune.

"I must have been *born with a silver spoon in my mouth,* I am sure, to have ever come across Peckniff. And here have I fallen again into my usual good luck with the new pupil."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. vi.

¶ *Silver* is used in many compounds, the meanings of which are in most cases self-explanatory.

silver-acetyl, *s.*

Chem.: C_2Ag_2H. An organic radicle, the compounds of which are obtained by the action of acetylene on ammoniacal solutions of silver salts. (*Watts.*)

silver-age, *s.*

1. The second mythological period in the history of the world, under the care of Jupiter. It succeeded the golden age, and was characterized by voluptuousness. [AGE, *s.*, IV. 1.]

2. Applied to a period of Roman literature succeeding the most brilliant period, and extending from about A.D. 14 to A.D. 180.

silver-alum, *s.*

Chem.: $Al''Ag(SO_4)_2.12H_2O$. Prepared by heating equivalent quantities of aluminium and argentic sulphates till the latter is dissolved. It crystallizes in regular octahedrons, and is resolved by water into its component salts.

silver-barred moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Bankia argentula.*

silver-barred sable, *s.*

Entom.: A British pyralideous moth, *Ennychia cingulalis.*

silver-beater, *s.* One who beats silver into thin leaves or sheets.

"*Silver-beaters* choose the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer."—*Boyle.*

silver-bell, silver-bell tree, *s*

Bot.: The genus Halesia (q.v.).

silver-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Anthyllis Barba-Jovis.

* **silver-buskined,** *a.* Having buskins ornamented with silver.

silver-chain, *s.*

Bot.: Robinia Pseudacacia. Modelled on the appellation Golden-chain, used of the Laburnum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

silver-chloride, *s.* [ARGENTIC-CHLORIDE.]

silver-cloud, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Xylomiges conspicillaris.*

silver-fir, *s.*

Bot.: Abies (or *Picea*) *pectinata, Pinus Picea* of Linnæus. It is named from its silvery-white bark. Leaves arranged in two rows, with their points turned upwards; the tree very elegant. It is a native of Central Europe, where it sometimes reaches a hundred feet high. It yields Strasburg turpentine.

silver-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. [SILVERSIDE, 2.].

2. A variety of *Cyprinus auratus,* the Goldfish (q.v.). The color of this fish varies much in domestication.

silver-fox, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of the Virginian Fox, *Vulpes fulvus,* to which specific distinction was formerly given as *V. argentatus.* When adult, the fur is of a deep glossy black (whence it is also called the Black Fox), with a silvery grizzle on the forehead, and on the flanks passing upward to the rump. It is extremely rare, and the fur is very valuable.

silver-glance, *s.*

Min.: The same as ARGENTITE (q.v.).

silver-grain, *s.* The name given by carpenters to meduliary rays (q.v.).

silver-gray, *a.* Of a color resembling silver.

silver-ground carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Melanippe montanata.*

silver-haired, *a.* Having hair of the color of silver; having white hair.

silver-headed, *a.* Tipped or headed with silver. (*Longfellow: Hiawatha,* ix.)

silver-hook, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Hydrelia unca.*

silver-leaf, *s.* Silver beaten out into thin leaves or plates.

silver-mill, *s.* A mill or set of machinery in which argentiferous ores are treated.

silver-ore, *s.*

Min.: A name which includes all the native compounds of silver, their various mechanical mixtures, and argentiferous ores of other metals.

silver-paper, *s.*

1. Paper covered with silver foil.

2. Tissue-paper.

silver-plate, *s.*

Bot.: Lunaria biennis. (*Britten & Holland.*)

silver-plated, *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver.

silver-print, *s.* A photographic print used by artists as a basis for a pen-tracing; after completing which, the untraced parts are bleached out. The print is made by the use of a sensitizing silver salt.

silver-purple, *s.*

Chem.: A purple-brown compound, obtained by adding stannous nitrate to a dilute neutral solution of argentic nitrate. It contains silver, tin, and oxygen, and is probably an argentous stannate.

silver-rain, *s.*

Pyrotechny: Small cubes of a composition which emits a white light in burning, used as decorations for the pots of rockets, &c.

silver-salts, *s. pl.* [ARGENTIC-SALTS.]

silver-steel, *s.* An alloy of silver and steel, which seems to have been first made about 1822, and which was soon taken up by the cutlers of Sheffield for fine razors, surgical instruments, &c. The silver is only about one part in five hundred.

silver-stick, *s.* The name given to a field-officer of the Life Guards when on palace duty.

silver-striped hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cherocampa celerio (*Stainton*), *Deilephila livornica* (*Newman*), very rare in Britain.

silver-studded blue butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: Polyommatus ægon, common on British heaths.

silver-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Acanthus spinosus* [ACANTHUS]; (2) *Onopordum Acanthium.*

silver-tongued, *a.* Having a smooth, soft tongue or speech.

silver-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Leucadendron argenteum.

silver-vitriol, *s.* [ARGENTIC-SULPHATE.]

silver-washed fritillary, *s.*
Entom.: A British butterfly, *Argynnis paphia.*

silver-wedding, *s.* The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding-day of a married couple.

silver-weed, *s.*
Botany:
1. *Potentilla anserina.* It is a stoloniferous plant, with interruptedly pinnate silky leaves, silvery beneath, and solitary yellow flowers. Common by roadsides and in pastures, flowering in July or August. The roots have been used for tanning.
2. The genus Argyreia (*Loudon*), spec., *A. cuneata* (*Paxton*).

silver-wood, *s.*
Bot.: (1) The genus Mouriria, spec., *M. Guiana;* (2) *Guettarda argentea;* (3) *Quelania lætioides.*

silver Y, *s.* [SILVERY Y.]

sĭl'-vĕr, *v.t.* [SILVER, *s.*]
1. To cover superficially with silver; to coat with silver.
"On a tribunal *silver'd,*
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.
2. To cover or coat with tin-foil amalgamated with quicksilver: as, To *silver* glass.
3. To adorn with mild, pure lustre.
"Smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep."
Pope. (*Todd.*)
4. To tinge with gray; to make white or hoary.
"His head,
Not yet by time completely *silver'd* o'er."
Cowper: Task, ii. 703.

* **sĭl-vĕr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *silver; i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to produce.] Producing silver.

sĭl'-vĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *silver; -ing.*]
1. The act, art, or process of covering the surface of anything with silver or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver.
3. The silver or amalgam laid on.

sĭl'-vĕr-ite, *s.* A name given to an advocate of bimetallism by its opponents; one who supports the free coinage of silver. (*U. S.*)

* **sĭl'-vĕr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *silver; -ize.*] To coat or cover with silver; to silver over.
"When like age shall *silverize* thy tresse."
Sylvester: Quadrains of Pibrac, cxix.

* **sĭl'-vĕr-lĕss,** * **sel-ver-les,** *a.* [Eng. *silver; -less.*] Having no silver or money; moneyless.
"For he sente hem forth *selverles,* in a somer garnement."
Piers Ploughman, p. 153.

* **sĭl'-vĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *silver;* dimin. suff. *-ling;* A.S. *sylfring.*] A silver coin.
"Here have I purst their paltry *silverlings.*"
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 1.

* **sĭl'-vĕr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *silver; -ly.*]
1. With a bright, lustrous appearance, as of silver; like silver.
"Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.
2. With a soft, clear tone or sound.
"And thou, cherubic Gratitude, whose voice
To pious ears sounds *silverly* so sweet."
Smart: Omniscience of the Supreme Being.

† **sĭl'-vĕrn,** * **sil-verne,** *a.* [A.S. *sylfren.*] Made of silver; silver.
"Makide *silvern* houses to Diane."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xix. 24.

sĭl'-vĕr-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *silver,* and *side.*]
1. *Cookery:* The lower and choicer part of the buttock or round of beef, tender and close in grain. It is frequently corned.
2. *Ichthy.:* A popular American name for any species of the family Atherinidæ or the genus Atherina, the species of which have a broad silvery band on each side. The Dotted Silverside (*Atherina notata*) is called also Capelin (q.v.).

sĭl'-vĕr-smĭth, * **syl-ver-smith,** *s.* [Eng. *silver,* and *smith.*] One whose occupation is to work in silver. (*Acts* xix. 24.)

sĭl'-vĕr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *silver; -y.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Covered with, containing, or of the nature of silver.
2. Having the appearance of silver; bright and lustrous like silver.
"Th' enamell'd race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 421.
† 3. Sounding soft and clear, as the sound of a silver bell, &c.: as, a *silvery* laugh.
II. *Bot.* (*Of colour*): White a little changing to bluish-gray with some metallic lustre.

silvery-arches, *s.*
Entom.: A British night-moth, *Aplecta tincta.*

silvery-gade, *s.*
Ichthy.: Couchia argentata, from the North Atlantic. It is closely allied to the Mackerel-midge (q.v.).

silvery-gibbon, *s.*
Zool.: Hylobates leuciscus, the Wow-wow. Nothing is known of its habits, but there is a stuffed specimen in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.

silvery-gull, *s.* [HERRING-GULL.]

silvery-hairtail, *s.*
Ichthy.: Trichiurus lepturus, a common West Indian fish, occasionally taken on the British coast. Body band-like, about four feet long.

silvery shrew-mole, *s.*
Zool.: Scalops argentatus, about seven inches long, having the hairs annulated with white and lead-colour, giving the animal a silvery appearance. It inhabits the western prairies advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.

silvery Y, *s.*
Entom.: A British night-moth, *Plusia gamma.* Called also the Gamma Moth. [PLUSIA.] It flies at all hours of the day and night.

sĭ-lȳb'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sily(bum);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]
Bot.: A tribe of Cynareæ.

sĭl'-ȳ-bŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σίλλυβος (*sillubos*) = a thistle-like plant.]
Bot.: The typical genus of Silybeæ (q.v.). Now reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Carduus, having the filaments glandular, connate, the fruit rugose, the pappus silky, connate at the base. Under it is placed *Carduus marianus,* formerly *Silybum marianum,* a thistle, with rose-purple flowers; an European plant.

Sĭm, *s.* [Abbrev. of *Simeonite* (q.v.).] Originally applied to a follower of the Rev. C. Simeon; hence, a Low Churchman.

sī'-mą, *s.* [CYMA.]

sĭ-ma'-bą, *s.* [The native name of *Simaba guianensis.*]
Bot.: A genus of Simarubeæ. Trees or shrubs from tropical America. *Simaba Cedron,* a native of New Granada, has fruits the kernel of which is the cedron of commerce. It is given in fevers and for the bites of serpents and other venomous animals.

* **sĭm'-ą-grē,** *s.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] A grimace.
"Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
His *simagres,* and rolls his glaring eye."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xiii.

* **sĭ-marre',** * **sĭ-mar',** * **sĭ-mare',** *s.* [Fr. *simarre;* Ital. *zimarra.*] A woman's robe; a loose, light garment. [CIMAR.]

sĭm-ą-rū'-bą, *s.* [From *simarouba,* the Caribbean name of *Simaruba officinalis.*]
Bot.: The typical genus of Simarubaceæ (q.v.). Flowers unisexual; calyx small, cup-shaped, five-toothed; petals, stamens, styles, and ovaries five. Tropical American trees. *Simaruba amara* yields simaruba bark, used in dysentery, &c. The variety *versicolor* is the Mountain Damson, sometimes cultivated in English hothouses. *S. versicolor,* a native of Brazil is so intensely bitter that no insects will touch it, and is used to preserve plants in herbaria from their attacks.

sĭm-ą-rū-bā'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simarub(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]
Bot.: Quassiads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Trees or shrubs with exstipulate, alternate, mostly compound leaves; peduncles axillary or terminal; flowers whitish, green, or purple; calyx in four or five divisions, imbricated; petals the same number; stamens twice as many as the petals, each arising from the back of a hypogynous scale; ovary stalked, four or five lobed, four or five celled, each cell with one suspended ovule. Fruit of four or five drupes. Intensely bitter plants from the Tropics of both hemispheres. Tribes four: Simarubeæ, Harrisonieæ, Ailantheæ, and Spatheliеæ. Genera seventeen; number of species doubtful. (*Lindley.*)

sĭm-ą-rū'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simarub(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]
Bot.: The typical tribe of Simarubaceæ (q.v.).

sĭm'-blŏt, *s.* [Fr.] The harness of a weaver's draw-loom.

Sĭm'-ĕ-ŏn-ītes, *s. pl* [See def.]
Church Hist.: A name given to the followers of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1758-1836), Vice-provost of King's College, and Vicar of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He was distinguished for an impassioned evangelicalism in language, sentiment, and doctrine, that at first roused bitter opposition, but his influence increased, and from about 1793 he gathered round him a number of young men, chiefly undergraduates, whom he sought to indoctrinate with his opinions, which he also endeavoured to perpetuate by establishing the Simeon Trust, for the purchase of cures of souls to which men holding evangelical views were to be appointed.

sī-mē'-this, *s.* [Named after the Sicilian nymph Symæthis. (*Ovid: Met.* xiii. 750.)]
Bot.: A genus of Lilliaceæ, tribe Anthericeæ. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pedicel; perianth six-partite, spreading, deciduous; stamens six, distinct, with woolly filaments; style filiform; stigma entire; ovary three-celled, with two ovules superimposed in each cell. Only known species *Simethis bicolor,* a native of Britain, or a denizen. Found in fir woods at Bournemouth and in Ireland; rare. Its flowers are purple on the back, white inside.

sĭm'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = an ape, from Lat. *simus,* Gr. σιμός (*simos*) = snub-nosed.]
* 1. A Linnæan genus of Primates, coextensive with the modern Simiadæ and Cebidæ (the Catarhina and Platyrhina of Geoffroy).
2. Orang-utan (q.v.); the type-genus of the family Simiadæ (q.v.). Head vertically produced; arms reaching to ankle; ribs, twelve pairs; no ischiatic callosities or *os intermedium;* hallux small. One species, *Simia satyrus,* from Borneo and Sumatra.

sĭ-mī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]
Zool.: A family of Primates, equal to the old group Catarhina. P. M $\frac{2}{2}$, M $\frac{3}{3}$; bony *meatus auditorius externus* present; pollex, if present, opposable; tail never prehensile; internasal septum narrow; ischial callosities and cheek-pouches often present; pectoral limbs sometimes much longer than the pelvic limbs; the latter in no case much longer than the former. There are three sub-families: Simiinæ, Semnopithecinæ, and Cynopithecinæ.

sĭm'-ĭ-ąl, **sĭm'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *simia* = an ape.] Of or pertaining to an ape; resembling an ape; ape-like.
"Not in any *simial,* canine, ovine, or otherwise inhuman manner."—*Carlyle: Past and Present,* b... ii., ch. i.

sĭm-ĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]
Zool.: Anthropoid apes, Latisternal apes; a sub-family of Simiadæ (q.v.). Pectoral longer than pelvic limbs; no tail or cheek-pouches; stomach simple, cæcum with a vermiform appendix; sternum broad, *os intermedium* sometimes absent from carpus. There are three genera: Simia, Troglodytes, and Hylobates.

sĭm'-ĭ-lar, *a. & s.* [Fr. *similaire,* as if from a Lat. *similaris,* extended from *similis* = like; Ital. *similare.*]
A. *As adjective:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Like; having a like form, appearance,

characteristics, or qualities; resembling, alike. Similar sometimes means exactly alike, but generally it denotes a resemblance less than exact likeness, that is, a general likeness in the principal points.

"My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

* 2. Homogeneous; having all parts alike; uniform.

"Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals."—*Boyle.*

II. *Geom., &c.:* Applied to figures made up of the same number of parts, those parts being arranged in the same manner, so that the figures shall be of the same form and differ from each other only in magnitude.

* B. *As subst.:* That which is similar to or resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, or the like.

sĭm-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *similarité.*] The quality or state of being similar; perfect or partial resemblance; close likeness.

"The *similarity* it bore to the spruce."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

sĭm'-ĭ-lăr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *similar; -ly.*] In a similar or like manner; in a manner more or less exactly resembling or corresponding with something else; in like manner.

sĭm'-ĭ-lăr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *similar; -y.*] Similar, like.

"Rhyming cadences of *similary* words."—*South: Sermons.*

* **similary-parts,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Grew's name for the vegetable tissue or elementary organs of plants.

sĭm'-ĭ-lē, *s.* [Lat. = a like thing; neut. sing. of *similis* = like, similar (q.v.).]

Rhet.: The likening of two things, which, though differing in other respects, have some strong point, or points, of resemblance; a comparison; a likening by comparison. [METAPHOR.]

"To which let me here add another near of kin to this, at least in name, and that is letting the mind upon the suggestion of any new notion, run immediately after *similes* to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be a good way, and useful in the explaining our thoughts to others; yet it is by no means a right method to settle true notions of anything in ourselves, because *similes* always fail in some part, and come short of that exactness which our conceptions should have to things, if we would think aright."—*Locke: Conduct of the Underst.*, § 31.

¶ Everything is a *simile* which associates objects together on account of any real or supposed likeness between them; but a *similitude* signifies a prolonged or continued *simile.* Every *simile* is more or less a *comparison*, but every *comparison* is not a *simile:* the latter *compares* things only as far as they are alike; but the former extends to those things which are different. (*Crabb.*)

sĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat. = in like manner.]

Law.: The technical designation of the form by which either party in pleading accepts the issue tendered by his opponent.

sĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-tūde, * **sy-myl-i-tude,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *similitudinem*, accus. of *similitudo* = likeness, from *similis* = like; Sp. *similitud;* Ital. *similitudine.*]

1. Likeness, resemblance, similarity.

"Such is the *similitude* between Judaism, the ancient stock, and Christianity, which was ingrafted upon it."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 42.

* 2. A comparison, a simile, a likeness, a parable. [SIMILE.]

"He spake by a *similitude*."—*Luke* viii. (1551.)

3. A representation, a likeness, a portrait, a facsimile.

"Had Phœbus fail'd to move
Æneas, in *similitude* of Periphas."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii.

* **sĭ-mĭl-ĭ-tū'-dĭn-ăr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *similitude; -inary.*] Making similitudes or similes; involving a simile or similes.

"Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself."—*Dr. Potter: Christopathy* (1680), p. 41.

* **sĭm'-ĭ-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *simil(e); -ize.*]

1. To liken, to compare.

"The best to whom he may be *similized*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 53.

2. To imitate. (*Sylvester: Captaines*, 454.)

sĭm'-ĭ-lŏr, *s.* [SEMILOR.]

† **sĭm'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [SIMIA.] Pertaining to or resembling an ape; monkey-like.

sĭm'-ĭ-tăr, *s.* [SCIMITAR.]

sĭm'-la-īte, *s.* [After Simla, India, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as MEERSCHALUMINITE (q.v.).

sĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [SUMMER.] (*Scotch.*)

sĭm'-mĕr, * **sim-ber,** * **sim-per,** * **sym-per,** *v.i. & t.* [Prob. an imitative word; cf. Dan. *summe;* Ger. *summen;* Sw. dial. *summa* = to hum, to buzz.]

A. *Intrans.:* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

"Increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 712.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to boil gently.

sĭm-mŏnd'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after a naturalist, T. W. Simmonds, who accompanied Lord Seaforth to the West Indies.]

Bot.: A genus of Acalypheæ (*Lindley*), of Garryaceæ (*Nuttall*). Only known species, *Simmondsia californica.* The nuts taste like filberts, but leave a nauseous after-taste, and cause purging.

* **sĭm'-nęl,** * **simenel,** * **sĭm'-nęll,** *s.* [O.Fr. *simenel* = bread or cake of fine wheat flour; from Low Lat. *siminellus*, prob. for *similellus*, from Lat. *simila* = fine wheat flour.]

1. A cake made of fine flour; a cracknel.

2. A simnel-cake (q.v.).

"I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering."
Herrick: To Dianeme.

simnel-cake, *s.* A raised cake, with a crust coloured with saffron, the interior being filled with the materials of a very rich plum-pudding. They are made up very stiff, boiled

SIMNEL-CAKES.

in a cloth for several hours, then brushed over with egg and baked. It was formerly (and in some parts still is) the custom in the Western midlands to send simnels as presents at Christmas, Easter, and especially on Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday.

sĭm-ŏę'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. σιμός (*simos*) = snub-nosed, and κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Carnivora, sometimes placed with the Canidæ, but of doubtful affinities, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

Sĭ'-mŏn, *s.* A credulous person, resembling "Simple Simon" in the nursery rhyme.

¶ *Simon Pure*, or the *real Simon Pure:* The genuine article; an allusion to Simon Pure, a character counterfeited by an impostor in Susanna Centlivre's comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

* **sĭm'-ŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [SIMONY.] A simoniacal person. (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 129.)

sĭ-mō'-nĭ-ăc, * **sĭ-mō'-nĭ-ăck,** * **si-mo-ni-ake,** *s.* [Fr. *simoniaque;* from Lat. *simoniacus.*] [SIMONY.] One who practises or is guilty of simony; one who buys or sells preferment in the church.

sĭm-ŏ-nī'-ąc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *simoniac; -al.*]

1. Practising simony; guilty of simony.

"It is but reasonable to believe, the Holy Ghost will not descend upon the *simoniacal*, nuchaste, concubinaries, schismaticks, and scandalous priests."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. vi.

2. Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; obtained by simony: as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

† **sĭm-ŏ-nī'-ąc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *simoniacal; -ly.*] In a simoniacal manner; with or by simony.

Sĭ-mō'-nĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Simoniani*, from Simon Magus. (*Euseb: Eccles. Hist.*, lib. iv., ch. xxii.)] [SIMONY.]

Church History:

1. A name applied to the Gnostics, from the belief that Simon Magus was their founder.

2. A name of infamy applied to the Nestorians, after Simon Magus, the first heretic.

* **sĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *simon(y); -ous.*] Partaking of simony; given to simony; simoniacal.

* **sĭm'-ŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *simon(y); -ist.*] One who practises simony; a simoniac.

"If we be condemned as *simonists*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 463.

sĭm'-ŏn-ȳ, * **sim-on-ie,** * **sym-on-ye,** *s.* [Fr. *simonie*, from Low Lat. *simonia;* named after Simon Magus, who wished to buy the gift of the Holy Ghost with money (Acts viii. 18.).] The act, practice, or crime of trafficking in sacred things, and especially in the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferments, or the corrupt presentation of anyone to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

"By *simony*, the right of presentation to a living is forfeited and vested *pro hâc vice* in the crown. *Simony*, so called from the resemblance it is said to bear to the sin of Simon Magus, is the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward, and is by the canon law a very grievous crime. With us, however, the law has established so many exceptions that there is no difficulty whatever in avoiding the forfeiture."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

sī'-mŏn-yīte, *s.* [After Prof. F. Simony, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring both in crystals and massive. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·244. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 47·17; magnesia, 12·65; soda, 18·86; water, 21·82 = 100·50, yielding the formula $ROSO_3+2HO$, where RO = magnesia and soda.

sĭ-moôm', * **sĭ-moôn',** *s.* [Arab. *samûm* = a sultry, pestilential wind which destroys travellers; from *samma* = he poisoned; *samus* = poisoning.]

Meteor.: A hot wind which blows over the deserts of Asia and Africa, darkening the air with the sand which it raises. Under its influence the skin feels dry, the respiration is accelerated, and there is burning thirst. The simoom is called in Algiers and Italy the Sirocco, in Egypt the Kamsin, in Turkey the Samiel, and in Guinea the Harmattan. The Indian hot wind blowing over Central India in April and May is a milder form of the Simoom.

"Like a minute's gleam of sun,
Amid the black *simoom's* eclipse."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **sĭ-moôn',** *s.* [SIMOOM.]

sĭm-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. σιμός (*simos*) = snub-nosed, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plesiosauria, confined to the Muschelkalk (q.v.). It had a large head, with enormous orbits, and teeth sunk in distinct sockets.

* **sī'-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *simus.*] [SIMIA.]

1. Having a flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

2. Concave.

"In the concave or *simous* part of the liver."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 108.

sĭm'-paī, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Semnopithecus melalophus;* called also the Black-crested Monkey, a native of Sumatra. Body long, slender, pelvic limbs so long that the hind-quarters are higher than the shoulders when the animal walks on all-fours. There is a long crest of black hair on the top of the head; under parts white; back and neck bright yellow and red.

sĭm'-pĕr, *v.i.* [Prob. a nasalized form from *sip* (q.v.); cf. Dan. *sippe* = a woman who is affectedly coy; Sw. *sipp* = finical, prim; Low Ger. *sipp* = the gesture of a compressed mouth and affected pronunciation; Norw. *semper* = fine, smart; Dan. dial. *simper, semper* = affected, coy, prudish; Prov. Ger. *zimpern* = to be affectedly coy.]

1. To smile in an affected, silly manner.

"There dost thou glide from fair to fair,
Still *simpering* on with eager haste."
Byron: To a Youthful Friend.

* 2. To glimmer; to twinkle.

"Stars above
Simper and shine." *G. Herbert.*

sĭm'-pĕr, *s.* [SIMPER, *v.*] An affected smile or simirk; a smile with an air of affectation and silliness. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxv.)

sĭm'-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *simper*, v.; *-er.*] One who simpers.

"And well the *simperer* might be vain,
He chose the fairest of the train."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 21.

sĭm'-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SIMPER, *v.*]

sĭm′-pẽr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *simpering; -ly.*] In a simpering manner; with simpers or smirks.

"Why looks neat Curus all so *simperingly?*" *Marston: Scourge of Villany*, iii. 9.

sĭm pĭ-ĕş-ŏm′-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [SYMPIESOMETER.]

sĭm′-ple, * sym-ple, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *simple*, from Lat. *simplicem*, accus. of *simplex* = simple; lit. = one-fold, from *sim-*, a prefix = same (seen also in *sem-el* = once, *sim-ul* = together) and *plico* = to fold; Sp. *simple*; Port. *simples*; Ital. *simplice, semplice.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Single; not double or duplex; consisting of only one thing; uncompounded or uncombined with anything else.

"Among substances, some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. Not complex or complicated: as, a *simple* machine.

3. Mere, pure; being no more and no less than; nothing else than; being only.

"The sceptre is a *simple* reed." *Longfellow: Golden Legend*, iv.

4. Not distinguished by any excellence; plain; of an average quality.

"Thy *simple* fare, and all thy plain delights." *Cowper: Task*, i. 646.

5. Not given to deceit, stratagem, art, or duplicity; undesigning, artless, harmless, sincere.

"Off their own element they were as *simple* as children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. Unaffected, plain, artless, unconstrained; not artificial; unadorned.

"In his *simple* show he harbours treason." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

7. Unmistakable, clear, plain, intelligible: as, a *simple* statement.

8. Easy to be done; not difficult or complicated: as, a *simple* problem, a *simple* task.

9. Weak in intellect; rather silly; too confiding.

"The *simple* believeth every word."—*Proverbs* xiv. 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Not consisting of several distinct parts; scarcely divided or branched at all.

2. *Chem.:* Elementary. [ELEMENT, *s.*, II. 2.]

3. *Math.:* Not complicated. A simple quantity is a quantity containing but one term. [MONOMIAL.] A simple equation is one of the first degree. Simple addition is the addition of numbers expressed in a uniform scale. Simple subtraction, multiplication, division, &c., have corresponding significations.

4. *Min.:* The same as HOMOGENEOUS (q.v.).

5. *Pathol.:* Uncomplicated with other diseases: as, *simple* apoplexy.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Gen.:* Something single; not mixed or compounded.

"It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. *Specif.:* A medicinal herb, or medicine obtained from a herb; so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

"There thou shalt cull me *simples*, and shalt teach
Thy friend the name and healing powers of each."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Ritual:*

* (1) A feast on which the office of the feria was said, with only a commemoration of the feast.

(2) Any feast which is not a double or semi-double. The office for a simple differs little from the ferial office.

"The practice of taking the hymn on *simples* from the common of saints . . . only dates from Pius V."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 344.

2. *Weaving:*

(1) A draw-loom employed in fancy weaving.

(2) A cord dependent from the tail of a harness cord in a draw-loom, having at its end a bob, by which it is pulled to work a certain portion of the harness.

¶ *Simple*, when applied to the understanding, implies such a contracted power as is incapable of combination; *silly* and *foolish* rise in sense upon the former, signifying either the perversion or the total deficiency of understanding. The behaviour of a person may be *silly*, who from any excess of feeling loses his sense of propriety; the conduct of a person will be *foolish*, who has not judgment to direct himself. Country people may be *simple* owing to their want of knowledge. (*Crabb.*)

¶ *Simple interest:* (See under the noun.) [INTEREST, *s.*, II. 1.]

* **simple-answered,** *a.* Making a plain, simple answer.

"Be *simple-answered*, for we know the truth." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

simple-ascidians, *s. pl.* [ASCIDIADÆ.]

simple-contract, *s.*

Law: A parole promise, verbal or written, but not under seal. A *simple contract* debt is one ascertained only by oral evidence or by unsealed notes.

simple-hearted, *a.* Having a simple, open heart; single-hearted, ingenuous.

simple-larceny, *s.* [LARCENY.]

simple-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf consisting of a single piece, not divided into leaflets.

simple-minded, *a.* Artless, frank, straightforward, devoid of duplicity, unsuspecting.

simple-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being simple-minded; artlessness; freedom from duplicity or suspicion.

simple-mineral, *s.*

Min.: An individual mineral substance, as distinguished from a rock. Minerals are not, as a rule, really simple, for chemical analysis can resolve them into various elements.

simple-toothed rodents, *s. pl.* [SIMPLICIDENTATA.]

simple-trust, *s.*

Law: The term used when property is vested in one person in trust for another.

simple-umbel, *s.* [UMBEL.]

* **sĭm′-ple,** *v.i.* [SIMPLE, *a.*] To gather simples.

"While botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,
Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling*."
Goldsmith: Prol. to Zobeide.

sĭm′-ple-nĕss, * sim-ple-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *simple; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded.

"They are least compounded, and approach most to the *simpleness* of the elements."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Artlessness, simplicity, plainness, innocence.

"For never any thing can be amiss,
When *simpleness* and duty tender it."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

3. Weakness of intellect; silliness, stupidity, folly.

"What *simpleness* is this! I come, I come."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

4. Freedom from complication or difficulty; simplicity: as, the *simpleness* of a machine or remedy.

* **sĭm′-plẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *simpl(e); -er.*] One who collects simples, or medicinal herbs; a simplist, a herbalist.

"The rich green beds of sweet-fern give out their aromatic savour to the wise old *simpler*."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 859.

simpler's joy, *s.*

Bot.: *Verbena officinalis.* So named from the good sale collectors of simples had for so highly esteemed a plant. (*Prior.*)

* **sĭm′-plĕsse,** *s.* [Fr.] Simplicity, simpleness.

"Their weeds been not so nighly wore,
Such *simplesse* mought them shend."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

sĭm′-ple-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *simplet*, fem. *simplette* = a simple person, from *simple* = simple (q.v.).] A simple, silly person; one who is simple, a person of weak intellect.

"They look upon persons employing their time in making verses, pictures, or in reading books, as *simpletons* easily to be deceived."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 60.

sĭm′-plĕx, *a.* [Lat.] Simple, single.

* **sĭm-plĭ′-cian,** *s.* [O. Fr. *simplicien.*] A simple, artless, or innocent person; a simpleton.

"Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky, the wisest politicians least, especially where orders are unobserved."—*Archd. Arnway: The Tablet, or Moderation of Chas. I.*, p. 44.

sĭm-plĭ-çĭ-dĕn-tā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *simplex*, genit. *simplicis*, and neut. pl. of Lat. *dentatus* = dentated.]

Zool.: Simple-toothed Rodents; a sub-order of Rodentia (q.v.). The sub-order comprises most of the Rodentia, arranged in three sections: Sciuromorpha, Myomorpha, and Hystricomorpha.

* **sĭm-plĭ-çĭ-mā′-nī,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *simplex*, genit. *simplicis*, and *manus* = a hand.]

Entom.: A division of Carabidæ, instituted by Latreille.

sĭm-plĭç′-ĭ-tẽr, *adv.* [Lat. = simply.]

Law: Without involving anything not actually named.

sĭm-plĭç′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *simplicité*, from Lat. *simplicitatem*, accus. of *simplicitas*, from *simplex*, genit. *simplicis* = simple (q.v.); Sp. *simplicidad;* Ital. *simplicità, semplicità.*]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded; simpleness, singleness.

"Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

* 2. That which is simple, single, uncompounded, or indivisible.

"They divided the divine attributes into so many persons; because the infirmity of a human mind cannot sufficiently conceive, or explain, so much power and action in a *simplicity* so great and indivisible as that of God."—*Pope: View of the Epic Poem*, § 1.

3. The quality or state of being simple or not complex; freedom from complication.

"We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

4. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; plainness, clearness: as, the *simplicity* of a problem.

5. Freedom from a disposition to duplicity, cunning, or stratagem; artlessness, sincerity, harmlessness, innocence.

"By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

6. Plainness, naturalness; absence of anything that seems extraordinary.

"O sweet *simplicity* of days gone by!"
Longfellow: The Brook.

7. Freedom from or absence of artificial ornament; plainness: as, *simplicity* of dress, *simplicity* of style.

8. Weakness of intellect; silliness, folly.

"How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity?*"—*Proverbs* i. 22.

sĭm-plĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of simplifying, or of reducing to simplicity or to a state not complex.

"The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect."—*Smith: Formation of Languages.*

sĭm′-plĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Fr. *simplifier*, from Lat. *simplex* = simple, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *simplificar;* Ital. *simplificare, semplificare.*] To make simple; to reduce to simplicity or to a state not complex; to free from complexity, abstruseness, or difficulty; to make easier or simpler.

"Philosophers . . . bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves, or to get into a condition requiring of us the least that can be to do."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

* **sĭm′-plĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *simpl(e); -ist.*] One who collects or is skilled in simples; a simpler.

"A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **sĭm-plĭs′-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *simplist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist.

* **sĭm′-plĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [See def.] Simplicity. (*Piers Plowman.*)

sĭm′-plŏ-çē, *s.* [SYMPLOCE.]

sĭm′-plȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *simp(le); -ly.*]

1. Without another or others; simply, alone, absolutely.

"If he take her, let him take her *simply*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

2. In a simple manner; without art, duplicity, or subtleness; artlessly, plainly.

3. In a plain manner; unostentatiously, plainly.

"*Simply* let these, like him of Samos, live,
Let herbs to them a bloodless banquet give."
Cowper: To Charles Deodati, elegy vi.

4. Merely, solely, only.

"By imitation, I do not mean imitation in its largest sense, but *simply* the following of other masters."—*Reynolds: Discourse* vi.

5. In a simple or foolish manner; foolishly, weakly; like a simpleton.

sĭm'-sŏn, * sĭn'-sion, * sĕn'-ciŏn (ci as sh), *s.* [Fr. *seneçon.*] [SENECIO.]

Bot.: Senecio vulgaris.

sĭm'-u-lā-chre (chre as kĕr), *s.* [Lat. *simulacrum* = an image, a likeness, from *simulo* = to make like, to simulate (q.v.).] An image.

"Phidias made of ivory the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter."—*Elyot: Governour*, fol. 22 b.

*** sĭm'-u-lar,** *s. & a.* [SIMULATE.]

A. *As subst.:* One who simulates or counterfeits something; one who pretends to be what he is not; a hypocritical pretender; a simulator.

"Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Simulated, counterfeited, specious, false.

"I returned with *simular* proof enough."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

*** sĭm'-u-late,** *a.* [Lat. *simulatus*, pa. par. of *simulo* = to feign, to pretend, to make like; *similis* = like; *simul* = together.] Simulated, feigned, pretended, false.

"They had vowed a *simulate* chastity."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

sĭm'-u-lāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *simuler*; Sp. & Port. *simular.*] [SIMULATE, *a.*] To assume the likeness of; to assume the mere signs or appearance of falsely; to feign, to counterfeit, to sham, to imitate.

"The stems and foliage of a creeper are so *simulated* that nature is not more lithe and living than the stone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

sĭm-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *simulationem*, accus. of *simulatio* = an appearance falsely assumed, from *simulatus* = simulate (q.v.); Sp. *simulacion*; Ital. *simulazione.*] The act of simulating, or of pretending to be what one is not; the act of assuming a deceitful character or appearance.

"*Simulation* is put on that we may look into the cards of another, whereas dissimulation intends nothing more than to hide our own."—*Bolingbroke: Idea of a Patriot King.*

¶ *Simulation* and *dissimulation* differ in that the former is the deceitful assumption of a false character, the latter is the concealment of the true character.

*** sĭm'-u-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who simulates or feigns.

"They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 200.

*** sĭm'-u-lā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *simulatorius.*] Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

"Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory*, and politicke only to draw Israel out of their citie."—*Bp. Hall: Famine of Samaria.*

sĭm-u-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *simulium* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Diptera, akin to Simulium, from the Purbeck beds.

sĭ-mū'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *simulo.*] [SIMULATE.]

Entom.: Sand-fly; a genus of Bibionidæ or of Tipulidæ. They resemble mosquitoes, and their bite often produces very painful swellings. *Simulium reptans* is a common British species. The larva lives on the sub-aquatic stem of Phellandrium and Sium, to which also it attaches its cocoon. Other species inhabit South America, Lapland, &c. One, *S. columbatschense*, swarms along the Lower Danube, and bites so severely as sometimes to injure cattle fatally.

† sĭm-ŭl-ta-nē'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *simultane(ous)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

"These equations are equations of condition for *simultaneity.*"—*Davis & Peck: Math. Dictionary.*

sĭm-ŭl-tā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *simultaneus*, from *simultim* = at the same time, from Lat. *simul* = together.] Happening, done, or taking place at the same time.

"All that we had need of, in the performing of these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous or *simultaneous.*"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 570.

simultaneous-equations, *s. pl.*

Math.: Two equations are simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities which enter them are the same in both at the same time. A group of equations is simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities is the same in them all at the same time.

sĭm-ŭl-tā'-nĕ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *simultaneous*; *-ly.*] In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together; in conjunction.

sĭm-ŭl-tā'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *simultaneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being simultaneous, or of happening, acting, being done, or taking place at the same time.

"There has been no explanation of the *simultaneousness* with which they all appeared together."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 2.

*** sĭm'-ŭl-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *simultas* = grudge, enmity.] Private grudge or quarrel.

"To enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports, or affections."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

sĭm'-ŭrg, *s.* [Pers.] A fabulous monstrous bird of the Persians. [ROC.]

sĭn, * sinne, * synne, *s.* [A.S. *syn*, *sinn*, *senn*, genit., dat., and accus. *synne*; cogn. with Dut. *zonde*; Icel. *synd*, *syndh*; Dan. & Sw. *synd*; O. H. Ger. *suntja*, *sundja*; Ger. *sünde*; Lat. *sons* = guilty.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any voluntary transgression of the law of God; disobedience to the divine command; any violation of the divine command; moral depravity, wickedness, iniquity. Sin includes not only actions, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, words, purposes, and all that is contrary to the law of God. It may consist in commission, when a known divine law is violated, or in omission, when a positive divine command or a rule of duty is voluntarily and wilfully neglected.

"All crimes are indeed *sins*, but not all *sins* crimes. A *sin* may be in the thought or secret purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice; but a crime is such a *sin* as consists in an action against the law, of which action he can be accused, and tried by a judge, and be convinced or cleared by witnesses. Farther, that which is no *sin* in itself, but indifferent, may be made *sin* by a positive law."—*Hobbs: On the Common Laws of England.*

2. An offence in general; a transgression, a breach: as, a *sin* against good taste.

* 3. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

"He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him"—*2 Corinthians* v. 21.

* 4. A man enormously wicked; the incarnation of sin.

"Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script. & Protest. Theol.:* Sin is used generically (1 Kings viii. 34; Rom. vi. 1) and specifically (Exod. xxxiv. 7). It is defined as the transgression of the law (1 John iii. 4). All sins are not equally great (Exod. xxxii. 31; 1 Sam. ii. 17). Distinction is recognized between a "sin unto death" and a sin "not unto death" (1 John v. 16). There are sins against one's self (Num. xvi. 38; Acts xvi. 28) and against one's fellow-man (Gen. xlii. 22; Matt. xviii. 21), but every sin is also a sin against God (Deut. xx. 18), which is so important, that compared with it the others may almost be left unmentioned (cf. Psalm li. 4, 14). Unlike crime, or transgression of human law, sin may be committed without any overt act; there may be sins of thought as well as sins of word or deed (Matt. v. 22–28). Theologians divide sins into sins of omission and of commission; the former characterized by the omission of some commanded duty, and the latter by the commission of some deed positively forbidden. Another division is into Original and Actual Sin. [ORIGINAL-SIN.]

2. *Roman Theol.:* Sin was defined by St. Augustine as "any thought, word, or deed against the law of God," and his definition is generally followed by theologians. The Council of Trent (sess. vi., can. 23) defined that "no one can avoid sin altogether, except by a special privilege of God, as the Church holds of the Blessed Virgin." Hence follows the division into mortal and venial. [MORTAL-SIN, VENIAL-SIN.]

*** sin-born,** *a.* Born of sin; originally sprung or derived from sin. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 596.)

*** sin-bred,** *a.* Produced or bred from sin. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 315.)

*** sin-eater,** *s.*

Folklore: A man who, for a small consideration, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person recently deceased. [SIN-EATING.]

"The manner was, that when the corpse was brought out of the house, and laid on the bier, a loaf of bread was brought out and delivered to the *sin-eater*, over the corpse, as also a mazard-bowl, of maple, full of beer (which he was to drink up), and sixpence in money: in consideration whereof he took upon himself, *ipso facto*, all the sins of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead."—*Aubrey*, in *Hone: Year Book*, July 19.

*** sin-eating,** *s.*

Folklore: A practice formerly common, by which a man [SIN-EATER], in consideration of a small quantity of food and drink and a trifling money gratuity, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person deceased. The practice is said by Laurence Howel (*Hist. Pontificate*) to have originated from a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sins of my people."

"An usage called *sin-eating* undoubtedly arose in Catholic times, and, however it may have been limited to the clergy in early ages, was afterwards continued and practised as a profession by certain persons called sin-eaters."—*Hone: Year Book*, July 19.

sin-offering, *s.*

Judaism: Heb. חַטָּאת (*chhattath*), a sacrifice for the removal of sin, first instituted in Lev. iv. When a sin had been committed by an anointed priest, a young bullock without blemish was brought to the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the Lord. The priest laid his hand upon the bullock's head (as if to transfer his sins to the animal), and then killed it before the Lord. [SCAPEGOAT.] He next sprinkled its blood seven times before the veil of the sanctuary, put some of it on the horns of the altar of incense, burnt the fat, &c., and then the bullock itself outside the camp (Lev. iv. 1–12). There were similar ceremonies in the case of the people at large (13–21), or of a ruler (22–26), or one of the common people (27–35). Sometimes a ram or a kid of the goats was substituted for a bullock, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove (v. 7); or, if the indigence was still greater, the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour (11). There were stated times or occasions on which sin-offerings were sacrificed (Num. xxviii. 15; xxix. 38). The Christian sees in the sin-offering a vivid type of the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. (Cf. Heb. vii. 27; ix. 13, 14; x. 26, &c.)

"The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sin-offering.*"—*Exodus* xxix. 14.

*** sin-sick,** *a.* Suffering from the effects of sin.

"O God, whose favourable eye
The *sin-sick* soul revives."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lviii.

*** sin-worn,** *a.* Worn by sin. (*Milton: Comus*, 17.)

sĭn, * sinne, * singen, * sinegen, * sungen, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *syngian*, *gesyngian.*] [SIN, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To commit sin; to depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate or transgress the divine law in any particular, either by commission of a sin, or by omission to fulfil a positive command; to transgress.

"All have *sinned* and come short of the glory of God."—*Romans* iii. 23.

¶ Frequently followed by *against.*

"*Against* thee only have I *sinned.*"—*Psalm* li. 4.

2. To offend, to transgress, to trespass. (Followed by *against.*)

"I am a man
More *sinned against* than sinning."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To commit, as a sin.

"Dost thou repent thee of the sin we *sinned*?"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, v.

¶ *Sinning one's mercies:* Being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. (*Scotch.*)

sin, *adv. & conj.* [SINCE.]

*** Sī-næ'-an,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Sinæ or people of ancient China; Chinese.

"And Samarcand by Oxus, Temir's throne,
To Paquin, of *Sinæan* kings."
Milton: P. L., xi. 390.

sī'-nā-īte, *s.* [After Mount Sinai, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name suggested by Rozière for the granites of Mount Sinai (q.v.). [SYENITE.]

Sī-nā-ĭt′-ĭc, * Sī-nā′-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Mount Siai; given or made at Mount Sinai.

sĭn′-ą-mîne, *s.* [Lat. *sin(apis)* = mustard, and Eng. *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_6N_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}CN\\C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A basic compound, discovered in 1839 by Robiquet and Bussy, prepared by rubbing together a mixture of one part thiosinamine and five parts mercuric oxide, exhausting with ether, evaporating, dissolving the viscid mass in boiling water, and allowing it to crystallize. It forms white, shining, triclinic prisms, which melt at 100°, is very bitter to the taste, inodorous, and dissolves in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution has an alkaline reaction, and is precipitated by tannic acid. With nitrate of silver it forms a resinous precipitate.

*** sin-a-mome,** *s.* [CINNAMON.]

sĭ-năp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sinap(ine); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to mustard; derived from or contained in mustard.

sinapic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{12}O_5 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{11}H_{10}O_3)''\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. A dibasic acid, obtained by boiling sinapine sulphocyanate with potash or baryta water. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt between 150° and 200°, is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol at the ordinary temperature, very soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It forms easily soluble salts with the alkalis, sparingly soluble with the earths and metallic oxides, but all the salts decompose with great facility.

sĭn′-ą-pîne, *s.* [Lat. *sinap(is)* = mustard; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$. An organic base, existing as sulphocyanate in the seed of *Sinapis alba*, and first extracted by Henry and Garot in 1825. It is only known in the form of its salts (q.v.).

sinapine-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5.H_2SO_4,2H_2O$. Obtained by adding a small quantity of sulphuric acid to a hot concentrated alcoholic solution of sinapine sulphocyanate. It forms rectangular plates, soluble in water and boiling alcohol, insoluble in ether.

sinapine-sulphocyanate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{24}N_2SO_5 = C_{16}H_{23}NO_5.HSCN$. Dry mustard flour freed from fixed oil by pressure, and washed with cold alcohol as long as the alcohol acquires a yellow colour, is boiled with alcohol of 85 per cent., and filtered. On evaporating the filtrate, and removing the layer of fat from the solution, sinapine sulphocyanate crystallizes out in loose tufts of white pearly needles, which melt at 130°. It is inodorous, tastes bitter, and dissolves with a yellow colour in water, alcohol, and ether. When strongly heated, it decomposes, giving off empyreumatic oils which burn with luminous flame, leaving charcoal.

sĭ-nā′-pĭs, *s.* [Lat. *sinapi, sinapis,* from Gr. σίναπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπι, σίνηπυ (*sinapi, sinapu, sinēpi, sinēpu*) = mustard.]

1. *Bot.:* Formerly a genus of Brassicidæ, now reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Brassica, characterized by spreading sepals. Four are British: *Brassica nigra,* Black, *B. adpressa* or *incana,* Floury Mustard; *B. Sinapistrum,* Charlock; and *B. alba,* White Mustard.

2. *Pharm.:* [MUSTARD, 3.].

sĭ-năp′-ĭs-îne, *s.* [Lat. *sinapis* = mustard; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Simon's name for a white scaly crystalline substance, obtained from black mustard seed by extracting with alcohol and ether.

sĭn′-ąp-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σιναπισμός (*sinapismos*) = the use of a mustard blister, from σιναπίζω (*sinapizō*) = to use a mustard blister.]

Pharm.: (1) A mustard plaster or poultice; (2) the application of a mustard plaster or poultice. [POULTICE, *s.*, 2.]

sĭ-năp′-ō-lîne, *s.* [Eng. *sinap(ic); (alcoh)ol,* and suff. *-ine.*] [DIALLYL-UREA.]

sĭn′-cą-lîne, *s.* [Fr. *sin(apique),* and *(al)caline.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{13}NO$. A brownish crystalline mass, obtained, together with sinapic acid, by boiling sinapine sulphocyanate with baryta water. It has a strong alkaline reaction, dissolves sulphur, and precipitates most of the metallic oxides from their solution. Its salts are extremely deliquescent.

sĭnçe, * sins, * sithens, * sithence, * sithen, * sin, * sith, * sithe, *adv., prep., & conj.* [A.S. *sidhdhan, sidhdhon, sydhdhan, sedhdhan, siodhdhan* = after that, since, for *sidh dhám* = after that: *sidh* = after (prep.), *dhám,* dat. masc. of the demonstrative pron.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. From that time; from then till now; after that time up to now.

"*Since,* I have not much importuned you."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

2. At a period or point of time subsequent to one already mentioned: as, I have heard *since* that he is dead.

3. Before this or now; ago.

"Twelve years *since,*
Thy father was the duke of Milan."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 4. When.

"We know the time *since* he was mild and affable."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

B. *As prep.:* Even from the time of; in or during the period subsequent to; after. (With a past event for the object.)

"Not *since* Widow Dido's time."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 1.

C. *As conjunction:*

1. From the time that or when.

"How long is it, count,
Since the physician at your father's died?"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

2. Seeing that; because that; inasmuch as; considering.

"*Since* thou art dead, lo, here I prophesy:
Sorrow on love hereafter shall attend."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,135.

sĭn-çēre′, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sincerus,* a word of doubtful etymology, some considering it a contraction of *sine cerâ* = without wax, like the strained honey, the best in the shop, while others consider *sin-* to be the same as in *sin-guli* = one by one, *sem-el* = once, *sim-ul* = together, and *-cerus* to be connected with *cerno* = to separate; Sp. & Ital. *sincero.*]

* 1. Pure, unmixed.

"The mind of a man, as it is not of that content or receipt to comprehend knowledge without helps and supplies, so again, it is not *sincere,* but of an ill and corrupt tincture."—*Bacon: Interpretation of Nature,* ch. xvi.

* 2. Unhurt, uninjured, whole.

"He tried a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

3. Being in reality what it appears or pretends to be; not feigned, not assumed; genuine, real, true. [See also example under NARD, *s.*, 2.]

"A mourning much more *sincere* than on the death of one of those princes whose accursed ambition is the sole cause of war."—*Knox: On the Folly of War.*

4. Honest, undissembling, frank, truthful, true; really meaning what one says or does.

"Assure yourself that I never was more *sincere.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

sĭn-çēre′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sincere; -ly.*]

1. In a sincere manner; without mixture or alloy.

"Commonwealths . . . absolutely and *sincerely* made of any of them . . . but always mixed with another."—*Smith: Commonwealth,* bk. i., ch. vi.

2. Honestly; with purity of heart, purpose, or motives; in sincerity; without simulation or disguise.

"Nothing simply or *sincerely* done."
Daniel: Dedic. of Queen's Arcadia.

sĭn-çēre′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sincere; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sincere; sincerity.

"Suddenly see you leave off this *sincereness.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

sĭn-çĕr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sincérité,* from Lat. *sinceritatem,* accus. of *sinceritas,* from *sincerus* = sincere (q.v.); Sp. *sinceridad;* Ital. *sincerità.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being pure or unmixed.

"The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity,* as being for some thousand years pure and unmixed people."—*Feltham: Brief Character of the Low Countries,* p. 59.

2. The quality or state of being sincere or honest in mind, motives, or intention; freedom from simulation or disguise; genuineness of purpose; truthfulness, earnestness.

"*Sincerity* is a duty no less plain than important."
—*Knox: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 8.

sĭnch, *s.* [Sp. *cincho.*] A strap whereby the loop on the end of the girth of a Spanish saddle is laced to the loop on the saddle. The Spaniards and Mexicans do not use a buckle, but pass a strap, rope, or raw-hide over and over around the loops, and tuck the end in.

"Has quietly wriggled and swelled himself until he has got far enough through the *sinch* to try his experiment."—*Scribner's Magazine,* April, 1880, p. 935.

sĭn-çĭp′-ĭt-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *sinciput,* genit. *sincipitis* = the fore-part of the head.] Of or pertaining to the sinciput (q.v.).

sĭn′-çĭ-pŭt, *s.* [Lat., from *semi* = half, and *caput* = the head.]

Anat.: The upper part of the head.

*** sĭn′-dĕr,** *s.* [CINDER.]

sĭn′-dŏc, *s.* [SINTOC.]

sĭn′-dŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σινδών (*sindōn*).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

"There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen."
—*Bacon.*

2. *Surg.:* A small piece of rag or a round pledget introduced into the hole made in the cranium by a trephine.

*** sĭn′-drȳ,** *a.* [SUNDRY.]

sīne, *s.* [Lat. *sinus* = a curve, a fold, a bosom, a gulf.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gulf, a bay.

"The Persian *sine.*" *Sylvester: Colonies,* 94.

2. *Trigon.:* The straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. If from any point on one side of a plane angle a perpendicular be let fall upon the other side, thus forming a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the hypothenuse of this triangle to the perpendicular is the sine of the angle.

¶ (1) *Arithmetic of sines:* Analytical trigonometry, the object of which is to exhibit the relations of the sines, cosines, tangents, &c., of arcs, multiple arcs, &c.

(2) *Artificial sines:* Logarithms of the natural sines or logarithmic sines.

(3) *Line of sines:* A line on the sector, or Gunter's scale, &c., divided according to the sines, or expressing the sines.

(4) *Natural sines:* Sines expressed by natural numbers.

(5) *Versed sine of an arc or angle:* The segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

sine-galvanometer, sine-compass, *s.*

Elect.: A galvanometer in which the strength of the current is measured by the sine of the angle through which the coil has to be turned to be parallel to the deflected needle.

"It may be worth while to point out that any galvanometer may be used as a *sine-galvanometer,* even though it is not provided with a graduation to show the angle through which it has been turned."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. London,* pt. ii., p. 105.

sī′-nĕ, *prep.* [Lat.] Without.

sine die, *phr.* [Lat. = without a day.] A phrase used in reference to an adjournment or prorogation of an assembly or meeting, as of a court or parliament, when no specified day or time is fixed for its re-assembling or for the resuming of business. When a defendant is allowed to go *sine die,* he is dismissed the court.

sine qua non, *phr.* [Lat. = without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition.

*** sine-qua-non-ni-ness,** *s.* Indispensability. (*Southey: Doctor,* ch. iii., a. 1.)

*** sīn′-ĕ-cūr-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *sinecur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

sīn′-ĕ-cūre, *s.* [Lat. *sine curâ* = without cure of souls.]

1. Strictly an ecclesiastical benefice, without cure of souls. There are three sorts of ecclesiastical sinecures:

(1) Where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; this is the strictest form of ecclesiastical benefice.

(2) Certain cathedral offices, viz., the canonries and prebends, and, according to some authorities, the deaneries.

(3) Where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

2. Any office or post which has remuneration without employment.

"The great patent offices in the exchequer . . . are *sinecures.*"—*Burke: On Economical Reform.*

***sĭn'-ĕ-cūre,** *v.t.* [SINECURE, *s.*] To place in a sinecure.

***sĭn'-ĕ-cūr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sinecur(e); -ism.*] The state of holding a sinecure.

***sĭn'-ĕ-cūr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sinecur(e); -ist.*]

1. One who holds a sinecure.

2. An advocate or supporter of sinecures.

***sĭn'-ĕ-pīte,** *s.* [Lat. *sinapi, sinapis* = mustard.] Something resembling mustard-seed.

sĭn-ēs'-ĭc, *a.* [Formed from Gr. Σῖνα (*Sina*) = China.] Contained in, or derived from Chinese wax.

sinesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$ (?). Lewy's name for a fatty acid, which he obtained by heating Chinese-wax with potash lime.

sĭn-ĕ-thȳl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Contract. from *thiosinethylamine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}N_2 = \left.\begin{matrix} CN \\ C_3H_5 \\ C_2H_5 \end{matrix}\right\}N.$ Ethylsinamine. A bitter compound, produced by decomposing thiosinethylamine with plumbic hydrate. It crystallizes in needles arranged in dendritic groups, melts to a colourless liquid at 100°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

sĭn'-ew (ew as ū), *si-newe, *si-nowe, *sy-newe, *s.* [A.S. *sinu, seonu, sionu;* cogn. with Dut. *zenuw;* Dan. *sene;* Sw. *sena;* O. H. Ger. *senawa, senewa, senuwa;* Ger. *sehne.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Warrior, who hast waited long,
Firm of soul, of *sinew* strong."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

*2. Muscle, nerve.

"The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews,* which extend from head to foot."
Davies. (*Todd.*)

3. That which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists.

"Nay, patience, or we break the *sinews* of our plot."
—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 5.

II. *Anat.:* A tendon (q.v.).

¶ *The sinews of war:* Money.

"The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union will supply *the sinews of war.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 15, 1885.

sinew-shrunk, *a.*

Farr.: Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue. (Said of a horse.)

***sĭn'-ew (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [SINEW, *s.*] To knit strongly together, as with sinews.

"Ask the lady Bona for thy queen:
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

sĭn'-ewed (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -ed.*]

1. Having sinews.

2. Strong, vigorous, firm, sinewy.

"Drew
With *sinew'd* arm the stubborn yew."
Tickell: Ode.

† sĭn'-ĕ-weȳ, *s.* [Fr. *senévé.*]

Bot.: The seed of *Sinapis nigra.*

***sĭn'-ew-ĭ-nĕss (ew as ū),** *s.* [Eng. *sinewy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sinewy.

***sĭn'-ew-ĭsh (ew as ū),** *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -ish.*] Sinewy.

"His body *sinewish* and strong compact."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland,* ch. xxiv.

sĭn'-ew-lĕss (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -less.*] Devoid of sinews; hence, having no strength or vigour.

"His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
Shrunken and *sinewless* and ghastly bare."
Byron: Hebrew Melodies; Saul.

***sĭn'-ew-oŭs (ew as ū),** *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -ous.*] Sinewy.

"His arms and other limbs more *sinewous* than fleshie."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland,* ch. x.

sĭn'-ew-ȳ (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -y.*]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew.

"The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part."
Donne.

2. Well braced with sinews; strong, vigorous, nervous.

"His *sinewy* throat seems by convulsions twitched."
Scott: The Poacher.

sĭ'-neȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Staphylea pinnata.

sĭn'-fŭl, *syn-ful, *syn-vol, *a.* [A.S. *synfull.*]

1. Full of sin; tainted with sin; wicked, unholy; acting or living sinfully.

"Depart from me, for I am a *sinful* man."—*Luke* iii. 2.

2. Containing sin; consisting of sin; contrary to the laws of God; wicked: as, *sinful* actions, *sinful* thoughts.

sĭn'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sinful; -ly.*] In a sinful manner; wickedly; in a manner contrary to the laws of God.

"Thy neighbour thou witest *sinfully,*
And sayst, thou hast a lítel and he hath all."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,526.

sĭn'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sinful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sinful; iniquity, wickedness, criminality, depravity, moral corruption.

"Supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men."
Milton: P. L., xi. 360.

sĭng (pa. t., *sang, *song, *songe, *sung,* pa. par. **sang, sung*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *singan* (pa. t. *sang,* pl. *sungon,* pa. par., *sungen*); cogn. with Dut *zingen* (pa. t. *zong,* pa. par. *gezongen*); Icel. *syngja* (pa. t. *saung, söng;* pa. par. *sunginn*); Dan. *synge;* Sw. *sjunga;* Goth. *siggwan;* Ger. *singen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter sounds with melodious inflections or modulations of the voice, either as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

"To the lute she *sung.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles iv. (Prol.)

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds; to produce or emit rhythmical or pleasing sounds as birds.

"The birds such pleasure took
That some would *sing.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

¶ Some think that male birds sing to attract the females; others that their song is intended only for a call. There is great rivalry between males as to which will sing best. At other times than the breeding season the male sings apparently to please himself. (*Darwin: Descent of Man,* pt. ii., ch. xiii.)

* 3. To make or cause a small shrill sound.

"Through his mane and tail the high wind *sings.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 305.

¶ The singing of a kettle, or, strictly speaking, of the water in a kettle, is produced by the formation and successive condensation of the first bubbles which rise as the water begins to boil.

4. To relate or speak of something in numbers or verse.

"Rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter with musical or melodious modulations of the voice.

"And to the maydens sowndíng tymbrels *song*
In well attuned notes a joyous lay."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 7.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praise to in verse.

"Arms and the man I *sing.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 1.

3. To usher, attend on, or accompany with singing

"*Sing* him home." *Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iv. 2.

4. To produce an effect on by singing.

"*Sing* me now asleep." —*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream,* ii. 3.

¶ 1. *To sing small:* [SMALL].

* 2. *To sing sorrow:* To fare badly.

"As for the poor squires they may *sing sorrow.*"—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

sing-song, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The term for bad singing or drawling; a drawling or monotonous tone; a wearisome repetition of similar notes or tones.

2. A convivial meeting, where each person is expected to contribute a song.

"He deposed that he saw the defendant at the *sing-song.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 13, 1886.

* 3. A song, a rhyme.

"This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots."—*Fuller: Worthies: Barkshire.*

B. *As adj.:* Drawling, monotonous, chanting.

"Keeping time to the *sing-song* drawl by a rapid waving of their bodies."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

*** sing-song,** *v.i.* To write poetry.

"You sit
Sing-songing here." *Tennyson: Queen Mary,* ii. 1.

***sĭng'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sing; -able.*] Capable of being sung; fit or suitable for singing.

"Does not excel in the invention of suitable operatic motives or the manufacture of *singable* lyrics."—*Observer,* Nov. 15, 1885.

sĭnġe, * senge, *v.t.* [A.S. *sengan* = to singe, lit. = to cause to sing, in reference to the noise made by singed hair, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *zengen;* Ger. *sengen;* Icel. *sungr* = singed, burnt.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch.

"If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house."—*Swift: Rules for Servants in General.*

2. *Calico:* To remove the nap from; to prepare for printing or dyeing by removing the fibrous down from the surface of, by passing it through a gas flame.

sĭnġe, *s.* [SINGE, *v.*] A slight burning; a burning of the surface.

sĭnġe'-ĭng, * sĭndġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SINGE, *v.*]

singeing-lamp, *s.* A flat-bodied lamp with one open side to the light-chamber, used to singe the hair of horses as a substitute for clipping.

singeing-machine, *s.* A machine in which the fibrous down is removed from the surface of cotton cloth by passing it through a gas flame.

sĭnġe'-ĭng-lȳ, * sĭndġ'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *singeing; -ly.*] In a singeing manner; so as to singe or scorch.

"I confess that the bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *sindgingly* hot."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.* (App.)

sĭnġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sing; -er.*]

1. One who sings.

"Here seem'd the *singer* touch'd at what he sung,
And grief a while delay'd his hand and tongue."
Parnell: To Lord Visc. Bolingbroke.

2. One whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.

"To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments."—*Habakkuk* iii.

sĭnġ'-ĕr *s.* [Eng. *singe,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which singes; specif., a singeing machine.

*** sĭnġ'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *singer* (1); *-ess.*] A female singer. (*Wyclife: 2 Chron.* iii. 5.)

Sĭnġh, *s.* [Punjabi, Hind., &c.] A lion. Used as a title by Rajpoots, Sikhs, &c.: as, Gholab *Singh,* or more rarely in the names of places, as *Sing(h)*apore = the city of lions.

Sĭn-ghą-lēse', *a. & s.* [CINGALESE.]

sĭng-ha'-rą, *s.* [Mahratta *shingaree* = *Trapa bispinosa.*] (See etym. and compound.)

singhara-nuts, *s. pl.* The large edible seeds of *Trapa bicornis,* a native of China, and *T. bispinosa* and *T. natans,* natives of India. The nuts abound in fecula. In China the kernels are roasted or boiled, like potatoes. Called also Water-nuts.

sĭnġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SING.]

singing-bird, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bird that sings; a song bird.

"Wicker cages . . .
All full of *singing-birds.*"
Longfellow: Birds of Killingworth.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The Acromyodi, a division of Passeres suggested by Garrod. They have the muscles of the syrinx attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings.

*** singing-book,** *s.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

*** singing-cakes,** *s. pl.*

Eccles.: The ancient term for the altar-bread used for the priest's communion. In Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions it is ordered that they be round as heretofore, but somewhat thicker, and without the usual imprint of a crucifix, a cross, or the sacred monograms I.H.S. or X.P.S. (*Lee: Glossary.*)

singing-flame, *s.*

Physics: A flame, either naked or enclosed in a tube, which emits musical sounds under certain conditions.

singing-glass, *s.* A thin, sonorous glass vessel, which yields an echo when set in vibration by a sound.

singing-hinny, *s.* A cake made with butter and currants and baked on a griddle. (*Prov.*)

*** singing-man,** *s.* A man who sings, or is employed to sing, as in churches or cathedrals; a chorister.

"Liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

singing-master, *s.* A man who teaches singing.

*** singing-woman,** *s.* A woman employed to sing.

"Her hands are alternately stretched out, and then drawn in again, as with the *singing-woman* at Sadler's Wells."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

sĭn'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *singing; -ly.*] In a singing manner; with sound like singing.

"Counterfaite courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*."—*North: Philosopher at Court* (1575), p. 16.

sĭn'-gle, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *singulus* = single, separate, from the same root as *simplex* = simple (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One only, as distinguished from a number; consisting of one only; not double or more than one.

"Hear me one *single* word."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 2.

2. Concerning only one; particular, individual.

"Wherein every one of us has a *single* honour."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

3. Separate, alone; by one's self or itself.

"What, alas! can these my *single* arms?"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

4. Unmarried.

"But if these live remembered not to be,
Die *single*, and thine image dies with thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

5. Not compound; simple.

"The English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple."—*Watts.*

6. Not twisted, doubled, or combined with others: as, a *single* thread.

7. Performed by one person only, or by one opposed to one: as, *single* combat, *single* fight.

* 8. Not double or deceitful; simple, honest, artless, sincere.

"I speak it with a *single* heart."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

* 9. Simple, silly, foolish, weak.

"Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit *single*?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* 10. Singular.

"That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here remit all interest."
Ford: 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having but one of any organ: as, a *single* flower, a *single* seed, &c.

2. *Hort.* (*Of a flower*): Having but one row of petals.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A unit, one: as, He scored a *single*.

* 2. The tail of an animal; properly applied to that of the buck. (*Halliwell.*)

3. *Baseball:* A hit for one base.

4. [Singles].

single-acting, *a.* Applied to an engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston, in contradistinction to the double-acting engine, in which both motions of the piston are made by live-steam.

*** single-ale, * single-beer, * single-drink,** *s.* Small beer, as double-ale was strong ale.

single-blessedness, *s.* The state of being unmarried; celibacy.

"But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies, in *single-blessedness*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

single-block, *s.* A block having but a single sheave; a single sheave in a pair of cheeks.

single-bond, *s.* [Bond, *s.*, A. II. 6.]

single-breasted, *a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side, and has not flaps for overlapping. (Opposed to double-breasted.)

single-combat, *s.* A combat between two individuals. [Battle, *s.*, B. 1.]

single-cut, *a.* Applied to a file having but a single rank of teeth.

single-entry, *s.*

Book-keeping, &c.: A method of book-keeping in which each transaction is only entered once. Opposed to double-entry (q.v.).

*** single-escheat,** *s.*

Law: The forfeiture to the Crown of all a person's movables on his being declared a rebel.

single-fluid battery, *s.*

Electro-magnetism: A galvanic battery having but a single fluid, in which the elements are submerged or by which they are wetted. The original Voltaic pile was the first of this class. The term is in contradistinction to the double-fluid batteries, which are also very numerous.

single-handed, *a.*

1. Having one hand or workman only.

2. Unassisted; by one's self alone; alone.

"When *single-handed* in a sloop, care should be taken to reef down in good time."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

3. Worked or managed by one person only.

"I should not advise any topmast for a *single-handed* sailing boat."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

single-hearted, *a.* Having a single or honest heart; simple-hearted.

single-line, *s.*

Saddlery: A single rein leading from the hand of the driver to a strap forked a little behind the hames, and proceeding thence to the bit-rings.

single-minded, *a.* Having a single or honest mind or heart.

single-reed plane, *s.* A bead-plane with but one hollow in its sole. Bead-planes are also made for planing several beads at once.

single-seeded cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sicyos (q.v.).

single-stick, *s.*

1. A long stick, formerly used in a certain description of fencing; also the style of fencing practised with such sticks.

* 2. A game of cudgels, in which he who first brought blood from his adversary's head was declared victor.

"Fearless he risks that cranium thick
At cudgelling and *single-stick*."
Praed: To Julia.

single-tax, *s.* The theory of taxation advocated by Henry George and his disciples, in which it is maintained that all taxation should be laid upon land, and all improvements be relieved from revenue charges. They claim that the land is rightfully the property of the community and should be held for the public good, all who use it being made to pay for the privilege. The advocates of this theory maintain that it would put an end to poverty, and yield other highly beneficial results.

single-thorn, *s.*

Ichthy.: The English translation of Monocentris (q.v.). Used as a popular name for the single species of that genus.

single-tree, *s.* A bar secured by its centre to the cross-bar of the thills or shafts, and to whose ends the traces are attached. The single-trees are connected to the ends of the double-tree when the horses are hitched in pairs. A whiffle-tree.

Single-tree hook: A hook on each arm of the single-tree, to which the traces are attached.

sĭn'-gle, *v.t.* [Single, *a.*]

1. To select individually from among a number; to choose or pick out from amongst others. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"Why she in particular should be *singled out* for protest."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

* 2. To sequester, to withdraw, to retire, to separate.

"I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 3. To take alone or apart.

"Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

sĭn'-gle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *single; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being single; the state or condition of being one only or of being separate from all others. (Opposed to doubleness or multiplicity.)

2. Simplicity; sincerity or purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.

"[They] did eat their meat with gladness and *singleness* of heart."—*Acts* ii. 46.

sĭn'-gleş, *s.* [Single, *a.*]

Silk-manuf.: Silk thread formed of one of the reel-threads twisted. [Thrown-silk.]

sĭn'-gle-tŏn, *s.* [Fr.] A single card of any suit held by a player.

"Nor was it to prove that the lead of a *singleton* was sometimes good play."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

sĭn'-glō, *s.* [Chinese (?).] A sort of fine tea, with large flat leaves, not much rolled.

sĭn'-glȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sing(le); -ly.*]

1. Individually, particularly, separately.

"Demand them *singly*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv 3.

* 2. By one's self; alone.

"Thou *singly* honest man."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

3. Without partners or associates; single-handed: as, To attack a person *singly*.

* 4. Honestly, simply, sincerely.

* 5. Singularly.

"An edict *singly* unjust."—*Milton.* (*Todd.*)

sĭng sĭng, *s.* [See extract.]

Zool.: Kobus (or *Cobus*) *sing sing*, from Western Africa. Colour reddish-brown, grayish on shoulders. It differs in its colouring and in the length of its rough coat at different seasons of the year.

"This animal is called *Sing Sing* by all the negroes. They do not think that their flocks will be healthy or fruitful unless they have a *Sing Sing* with them. . . The English on the Gambia call it a Jackass-deer from its appearance, and it is called Koba and Kassimanse by the negroes at Macarthy's Island."—*English Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, i. 254.

*** sĭng'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sing;* fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female singer.

sĭn'-gu-lar, * sĭn'-gu-lĕr, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *singulier*, from Lat. *singularis* = single, separate, from *singuli* = one by one; Sp. & Port. *singular;* Ital. *singulare, singolare.*] [Single.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Separate from others; distinct, single. (Obsolete except in legal phrases.)

"That the two princes should trie the matter thus together in a *singular* combat."—*Holinshed: Hist. England*, bk. vii., ch. x.

* 2. Being alone; unique.

"These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind."—*Addison.*

* 3. Alone in its kind; unparalleled, unexampled.

"Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

4. Out of the usual course; extraordinary, unusual, strange.

"The fame of these *singular* audiences spread over Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. Above or beyond the common; remarkable, notable, rare, eminent.

"Men of *singular* integrity and learning."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

6. Not following common usage or ideas; peculiar, odd, strange.

"So spake the fervent angel, but his zeal
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
Or *singular* and rash."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 851.

II. *Gram.:* Denoting one person or thing; opposed to dual or plural.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A particular instance; a particular.

2. *Gram.:* The singular number.

¶ By 13 & 14 Vict., c. 21, s. 4, it is enacted

that a word in an Act of Parliament meaning the singular shall include the plural, and vice versa, unless the contrary is stated.

singular-point, *s.*

Math.: A singular point of a curve is a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points of the curve.

singular-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual by a singular sign.

singular-successor, *s.*

Scots Law: A purchaser or other disponer or acquirer of titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.

singular-term, *s.*

Logic: A term which stands for one individual. [TERM, *s.*]

* **sin'-gu-lar-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *singular; -ist.*] One who affects singularity.

"A demure sneaksby, a clownish *singularist*, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opiniatre."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

sin-gu-lar'-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *singularité*, from Lat. *singularitatem*, accus. of *singularitas*, from *singularis* = singular (q.v.); Sp. *singularidad*; Ital. *singularità*.]

1. The quality or state of being singular; some quality or character by which a thing is distinguished from others; a peculiarity.

"I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Something singular, rare, or curious; a rarity, a curiosity.

"Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 3. A particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

"Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation."—*Pearson.*

4. Character or trait of character differing from that of others; strangeness, oddity, eccentricity.

"*Singularity* in this matter is so far from being a reflection upon any man's prudence, that it is a singular commendation of it."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, ser. 1.

* 5. Celibacy.

* **sin'-gu-lar-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *singular; -ize.*]

1. To make singular or single.

† 2. To distinguish.

"The two Amazons who *singularized* themselves most in action."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, lett. Ap. 30.

sin'-gu-lar-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *singular; -ly.*]

1. In a singular manner or degree; in a manner or degree different from others; peculiarly, eminently.

"His temperance had its proper reward, a *singularly* green and vigorous old age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Strangely, oddly.

3. So as to express one or the singular number.

* **sin'-gulf,** * **sin'-gulfe,** *s.* [SINGULT.]

* **sin'-gult,** *s.* [Lat. *singultus.*] A sigh.

"So when her teares were stopped from eyther eye
Her *singults*, blubbrings, seem'd to make them flye."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 1.

* **sin-gul'-ti-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *singultiens.*] Sighing, sobbing.

"So many disordered notes and *singultient* accents."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 23.

* **sin-gul'-tous,** *a.* [SINGULT.] Relating to or affected with hiccough.

sin-gul'-tus, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The hiccough (q.v.).

sin'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *sin(e); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a sine.

sinical-quadrant, *s.* A quadrant formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun. It had lines drawn from each side intersecting each other, with an index divided by sines, also with 90° on the limb, and sights at the edge.

sin'-is-ter, * **sin-is'-ter,** *a.* [Lat. = on the left hand, inauspicious, ill-omened.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. On the left hand; on the side of the left hand. (Opposed to right or dexter.)

"His cicatrice, an emblem of war, here, on his *sinister* cheek."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 1.

2. Unlucky, inauspicious, ill-omened.

"The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 257.

3. Evil, bad, dishonest, corrupt, treacherous.

"'Tis senseless arrogance to accuse
Another of *sinister* views,
Our own as much distorted."
Cowper: Friendship.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the left side of the escutcheon: as, the *sinister* chief point, the *sinister* base point.

sinister-aspect, *s.*

Astrol.: An appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.

* **sinister-handed,** *a.* Left-handed.

sin'-is-ter-ly, * **sin-is-ter-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *sinister; -ly.*] In a sinister manner, unfairly, dishonestly, perversely.

"By envious carpers *sinisterlie* suspected."—*Holinshed: Descript. Ireland*, ch. vi.

* **sin'-is-ter-ness,** * **sin-is-ter-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sinister; -ness.*] Wrongfulness.

"Precipitancy and *sinisternesse* of this silly censures."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 52.

sin'-is-tral, *a.* [Eng. *sinister; -al.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the left hand; inclining to the left hand; sinistrous.

2. *Zool. (Of a shell):* Having a spire turning to the left hand; reverse, as Physa and Clausilia.

* **sin'-is-tral-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sinistral; -ly.*] On the left hand; from left to right.

sin'-is-trin, *s.* [Lat. *sinistr(a)* = the left hand; *-in.*]

Chem.: Marquart's name for inulin, prepared from dahlia-root by boiling with water. It disintegrates quickly in cold water, dissolves to a colourless liquid at 75°, and turns the plane of polarization to the left.

sin-is-tror'-sal, *a.* [Lat. *sinistrorsus*, for *sinistroversus*, from *sinister* = left, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] Turned or turning towards the left; sinistrorse.

sin'-is-trorse, *a.* [SINISTRORSAL.] Directed towards the left; twining or turning to the left. (Said of the stems of plants.)

* **sin'-is-trous,** *a.* [SINISTER.]

1. Being on the left side; inclining towards the left.

"Its *sinistrous* gravity is drawn that way by the great arterie."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 179.

2. Wrong, perverse, absurd.

"Might not your maid have some *sinistrous* respect to delude?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 332.

* **sin'-is-trous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sinistrous; -ly.*]

1. With a tendency to use the left hand.

"Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Perversely, wrongly.

sink, * **sinke** (pa. t. *sank, sunk*, pa. par. * *sonken, sunk*, * *sunken*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *sincan* (pa. t. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*; pa. par. *suncen*) = to sink; *sencan* = to cause to sink; cogn. with Dut. *zinken*; Icel. *sökkva* (pa. t., *sökk*; pa. par. *sokkin*); Dan. *synke*; Sw. *sjunka*; Goth. *sigkwan, sigzkwan*; Ger. *sinken.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall by the force of gravity; to descend to the bottom, as through water, sand, mud, or the like; to become submerged; to descend below the surface.

"Have you a mind to *sink*?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

2. To fall gradually or subside, as from want of power to keep erect or standing; to drop slowly or gradually.

"Vain rage! the mantle quits the conynge hand,
Wraps his fierce eye—'tis past—he *sinks* upon the sand."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 78.

3. To faint, to droop.

"For the sorrow almost I *sinke*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

4. To penetrate or enter into any body.

"The stone *sank* into his forehead."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 49.

5. To go down, to descend.

"Till he *sink* into his grave."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

6. To be received; to be impressed; to enter deeply. (Followed by *in* or *into.*)

"Let these sayings *sink into* your ears."—*Luke* ix. 44.

7. To become hollow from loss of flesh. (Used chiefly in the pa. par.)

"A blue eye and *sunken*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

8. To take, or appear to take, a lower level or position; to decrease, or appear to decrease, in height: as, The land *sinks* as a ship sails further from it.

9. To be overwhelmed or depressed; to give way.

"Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* 10. To fall, to perish.

"Now, Troy, *sink* down."
Shakesp.: Troilus, v. 8.

11. To change from a better to a worse state; to decay, to decrease; to fall off or decline in value, strength, vigour, estimation, or the like.

"The value, as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

* 12. To fall into a state of rest or indolence.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to sink; to immerse or submerge in a fluid; to put under water.

"A load would *sink* a navy."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To bring from a higher to a lower position; to cause to fall or droop; to let fall or droop. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.)

3. To depress, to degrade, to lower.

4. To plunge into destruction; to ruin, to make to perish.

"If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

5. To make by digging or delving.

"In this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 6. To reduce in quantity; to bring low.

"When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts."
Addison. (Todd.)

* 7. To lower in value or amount; to decrease the value of.

* 8. To crush, to depress, to overbear.

"The first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero."—*Pope. (Todd.)*

* 9. To suppress, to conceal, to appropriate.

"If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

10. Not to take into account; to lose sight of; to suppress: as, To *sink* self.

11. To invest, as money, more or less permanently, in any undertaking or scheme for the sake of a profitable return, interest, or the like. [SINKING-FUND.]

¶ *To sink the shop:* To avoid all allusion to one's business or calling.

sink, * **sinke,** *s.* [SINK, *v.*]

1. A receptacle for filth; a kennel, a sewer.

"The baillife that had the charge of the publick *sinkes* vaulted under the ground, dealt with Scaurus."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. ii.

2. A tray into which slops or wash-water are poured, to get rid of them by means of a pipe which carries them to a drain. Sinks are used in kitchens, wash-houses, &c.

3. Any place where corruption is gathered.

"She poured forth out of her hellish *sinke*
Her fruitful cursed spawne of serpents small."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 22.

¶ Used also fig.: as, a *sink* of iniquity.

4. A hole or depression in land or rock where waters sink and are lost. (*Amer.*)

sink-hole, *s.*

1. An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through.

2. The same as SINK, *s.*, 4.

sink-stone, *s.*

Anthrop.: A stone, in shape resembling a hammer-stone (q.v.), but of softer material, used in early times, and still by races of low culture, to sink nets or lines.

"*Sink-stones* are by no means rare in Ireland, and continue in use to the present day."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 212.

sink-trap, *s.* A trap for a kitchen-sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but preventing the reflow of air or gases.

*** sink'-a-pāçe,** *s.* [CINQUEPACE.]

sink'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sink*, v.; *-er*.] One who or that which sinks; specifically:

1. A leaden weight for a fishing-line, net, or seine.

"I have frequently found baits, fine, strong, and lively, remain untouched on a line weighted with a single *sinker*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1856.

2. A sink-stone (q.v.).

"A water-worn nodule of sandstone, five inches long, with a deep groove round it, and described as probably a *sinker* for a net or line, was found in Aberdeenshire."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 211.

3. *Knitting-machine:* A sinker-wheel (q.v.).

sinker-bar, *s.* A bar in a knitting-machine to which the lead-sinkers are attached.

sinker-wheel, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A wheel with a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles.

sink'-fiēld, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: A corruption of cinquefoil. (*Prior.*)

sink'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [SINK, *a.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Joinery:* A rabbet (q.v.).

2. *Mining:* The digging of a vertical shaft from above downward.

sinking-fund, *s.* A fund set aside by a borrowing state or company for the gradual extinction of the debt, as in the case of the reduction of the National Debt.

¶ Sinking funds exist in many of the states and cities of this country for the gradual reduction and ultimate extinction of the public debt. Frequently they have proved of no special utility, new debts being created faster than the old were extinguished, while the Fund itself is occasionally appropriated to meet current demands. In England the first establishment of a Sinking Fund took place in 1716. The system was re-established on a great scale in 1786 by Mr. Pitt, but the debt went on increasing, and the system, as administered, proved a fallacy. In 1875 a new Sinking Fund was formed, £28,000,000 annually to be raised, the surplus over interest to be applied to the payment of principal. The reduction of the debt by this means has been very small.

sinking-head, *s.*

Founding: The molten metal in the ingate of a mould, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking.

*** sinking-ripe,** *a.* Ready to sink; on the point of sinking.

"The sailors sought for safety by our boat,
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

sin'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sin*; *-less*.]

1. Exempt from sin; innocent.

"To condemn themselves, as false and insincere, because they are not perfect and *sinless*."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. Free from sin; pure, perfect.

"Some bent at Thee their fiery darts, while Thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!"
Milton: P. R., iv. 425.

sin'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sinless*; *-ly*.] In a sinless manner; without sin, innocently.

sin'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sinless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sinless; freedom from sin and guilt; innocence.

"We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude."—*Boyle: Seraphick Love.*

sin'-na-mine, *s.* [SINAMINE.]

sin'-nẽr, * syn-ner, *s.* [Eng. *sin*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who sins; one who commits or has committed sin; one who has wilfully violated the divine law.

"I came not to call the righteous but *sinners* to repentance."—*Matthew* ix. 13.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender, a trespasser.

*** sin'-nẽr,** *v.i.* [SINNER, *s.*] To act as a sinner.

"Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 15.

*** sin'-nẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sinner*; *-ess*.] A woman who sins; a female sinner. (*Wycliffe: Luke* vii. 37.)

sin'-nĕt, *s.* [SENNIT.]

sī-nŏ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. σίνος (*sinos*) = hurt, harm, mischief, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Entom.: A genus of Lucanidæ. Body narrow, cylindrical; the anterior legs broad, digitate. One species, *Sinodendron cylindricum*, is British, and is found in the interior of dead ash trees.

sin-ŏ-lŏġ'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *sinolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to sinology.

sī-nŏl'-ŏ-ġist, *s.* [Eng. *sinolog(y)*; *-ist*.] A sinologue.

sin'-ŏ-lŏgue, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. Σῖνα (*Sina*) = China, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one who is versed in Chinese language and literature.

sī-nŏl'-ŏ-ġȳ, *s.* [SINOLOGUE.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the language, literature, history, &c., of China.

sī'-nŏ-pẽr, *s.* [SINOPLE.]

sī-nō'-pi-a, sī'-nŏ-pis, *s.* [SINOPLE.] A pigment of a fine red colour, prepared from the earth sinople.

sī'-nŏ-pīte, *s.* [After Sinop(e), Asiatic Turkey, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A doubtful species, belonging to the clays or earthy hydrous aluminous silicates. Coloured brick-red with oxide of iron.

sī'-nō-ple, sī'-nŏ-pīte, *s.* [Fr. *sinople*, from Low Lat. *sinopis* = a lead colour, also a green colour, from Lat. *sinopis*; Gr. σινωπίς (*sinōpis*) = earth of Sinope, red ochre, from Sinope, a town on the Black Sea, where it is found.]

1. *Min.:* [SINOPITE].

2. *Her.:* The Continental term for the colour green; called by English heralds vert.

sī-nŏx'-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. σίνος (*sinos*) = hurt, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Bostrichidæ. *Sinoxylon sexdentatum* is sometimes very destructive to the vine in France.

*** sinque,** *s.* [CINQUE.]

*** sin'-sion, * sĕn'-ciŏn (ci as sh),** *s.* [SIMSON.]

sins'-ring, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Any individual of the family Tupaiidæ (q.v.). The Sinsrings, or Banxrings (as they are also called), live in and about trees, and their activity and general appearance give them considerable resemblance to small squirrels or lemurs. Their fur is fine and soft, the tail generally long and well-clothed with hair, and they feed on fruit and insects.

sin'-tẽr, *s.* [Ger., from *sintern* = to drop.] A rock precipitated from mineral waters. It may be calcareous [CALCAREOUS-TUFA] or siliceous.

sin'-tŏc, sin'-dŏc, sȳn'-dŏc, *s.* [Amboyna (?) name.]

Bot., &c.: Culilawan bark (q.v.).

Sin'-toô, Sin'-toô-işm, &c. [SHINTOO, &c.]

sī-nu-, *pref.* [SINUS.] Sinuated.

sinu-pallial, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sinu-pallialia (q.v.).

sinu-pallialia, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A section of Siphonida (q.v.), having the pallial line sinuated, and the respiratory siphons long. Families: Veneridæ, Mactridæ, Tellinidæ, Solenidæ, Myacidæ, Anatinidæ, Gastrochænidæ, and Pholadidæ. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

*** sin'-u-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sinuatus*, pa. par. of *sinuo* = to bend, to curve.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind, to turn.

"Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated*."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

sin'-u-ate, sin'-u-āt-ĕd, *a.* [SINUATE, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bending; winding in and out; sinuous.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Bending in and out; having the margin uneven alternately with concave and convex curvatures, as the leaf of *Quercus Robur*.

sin-u-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *sinuatio*, from *sinuatus* = sinuate (q.v.).] A bending or winding in and out.

"The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 65.

sin-u-ā-to-, *pref.* [SINUATE.]

sinuato-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: At once sinuate and dentate.

sin'-u-ŏ-lāte, *a.* [A dimin. form of *sinuate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Repand (q.v.).

*** sin'-u-ōse,** *a.* [SINUOUS.]

sin-u-ŏs'-i-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sinuosité*.]

1. The quality or state of being sinuous, or of bending or winding in and out.

"Meander is a river in Lycia, a province of Natolia, or Asia Minor, famous for the *sinuosity* and often returning thereof."—*Drayton: Rosamond to K. Henry.* (Annot.)

2. A series of bends or curves in arches or other irregular figures; a bend, a curve, a wavy line.

"Their *sinuosities* and turnings become more numerous as they proceed."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, pt. i., ch. xiv.

sin'-u-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from Lat. *sinuosus*, from *sinus* = a curve.] Bending or curving in and out; winding, crooked, meandering, serpentine.

sin'-u-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sinuous*; *-ly*.] In a sinuous manner; in bends or curves.

sī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a bay of the sea; a curve, a bend, a bosom.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bay of the sea; a recess in the coast; an opening into the land.

"I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. An opening, a hollow, a sinuosity; a bend or curve.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A hollow. There are *sinuses* of the veins, a coronary *sinus* of the heart, a *sinus* of the vestibule, a frontal *sinus*, &c. Owen applies the term specially to a dilated vein or receptacle of blood.

2. *Bot.:* A recess between two lobes of a lobed leaf.

3. *Zool.:* A bay in the pallial impression of a conchiferous mollusc, indicating that the animal had retractile siphons.

4. *Surg.:* A little elongated cavity in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with a small opening.

siō'-gŭn (i as h), *s.* [SHOGUN.]

sī'-ŏn, *s.* [SIUM.]

Bot.: *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

şi-ō'-na, *s.* [Named from Mount Sion, "on account of the barrenness of its markings." (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sionidæ (q.v.), with two European species.

şi-ŏn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sion(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Geometrina. Antennæ of the male simple; abdomen very slender; wings entire, of one colour, erect in repose, the anterior pair rather blunt at the tip.

Sī'-ŏn-ītes, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A small sect which arose in Norway in the first half of the eighteenth century. They embroidered the word Sion, with some mystical characters on their sleeves, and endeavoured to establish a community, which should be the germ of the kingdom of Sion. In the reign of Christian VI. (1730-46), the community was dissolved by legal process.

Siou'-an (pron. **Sô'-an**), *a.* Of, or pertaining to the Sioux; Dakotan.

Sioux (pron. **Sô**), *s.* (*Sing. & pl.*) A member of the Siouan stock of Indians, containing some eighteen tribes, and chiefly located, originally, along the Missouri River drainage.

sip, * sippe, *v.t. & i.* [From the same root as *sup* (q.v.), and cogn. with O. Dut. *sippen* = to sip; *suypen* = to sup; Dut. *zuipen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities; to drink in small draughts.

"Charles *sipped* a little of the poisonous draught."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*, let. ii.

2. To drink in or absorb in small quantities.

"She should imbue the tongue with what she *sips*."
Cowper: Conversation, 441.

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract, to suck up: as, A bees *sips* nectar from the flowers.

4. To drink out of.

"Ere he *sips*
The purple humper." *Cowper: Hope*, 357.

B. *Intrans.:* To drink in small quantities; to take a sip.

"Ridotta *sips* and dances, till she see
The doubling lustres dance as fast as she."
Pope: Imit. of Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

sĭp, *s.* [Sip, *v.*]

1. The act of sipping; the taking of a liquor with the lips.

2. A very small draught taken with the lips.

"One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits with delight."
Milton: Comus, 811.

*3. Sup, drink.

"Thus semeth he without meat or *sip*."
Chaucer: Q. Anelida & False Arcite.

sīpe, seep, *v.i.* [A.S. *sipan;* cogn. with Dut. *sijpen;* Low Ger. *seipen.*] To issue slowly as a liquid; to ooze. (*Prov.*)

"The *siping* through of the waters into the house."
—*Grainger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 316.

sĭ-peär′-ą, sĭ-pēir′-ą, sĭ-pī′-rą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Greenheart (q.v.).

sĭ-peär′-īne, *s.* [Eng. *sipeer(a); -ine.*]

Chem.: Siplrine, Sepeerine. An alkaloid discovered by Rodie, in 1834, in the Greenheart tree (*Nectandra Rodiæ*). It forms reddish-brown, shining scales, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It neutralizes acids, forming brownish-coloured salts.

sĭ-phăg′-ō-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σίφων (*siphōn*) = a small pipe, and Mod. Lat. *agonus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cataphracti, from Behring's Straits and Japan. The snout is produced into a long tube like that of a Pipe-fish; chin prominent, with a barbel.

* **sī′-phēr,** *s.* [Cipher.]

* **sĭph′-ĭ-lĭs,** *s.* [Syphilis.]

sĭph-nĕ-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siphne(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ, with two genera, Siphnens and Ellobius. Form cylindrical, ear-conch rudimentary, limbs and tail very short.

sĭph′-nĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σιφνεύς (*siphneus*) = a mole, from its supposed blindness; σιφλός, σιφνός (*siphlos, siphnos*) = crippled, blinking, purblind.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Siphneinæ (q.v.); forming a connecting link between the Muridæ and the Spalacidæ. Two species, one from the Altai Mountains and one from the north of China.

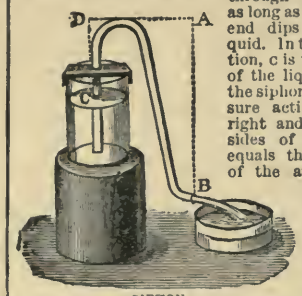
sī-phō-căm′-pȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. σίφων (*siphōn*) = a siphon, and καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = bent, curved.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeleæ. *Siphocampylus Caoutchouc*, growing near Popayan, is distinguished for the tenacity of its juice.

sī′-phōld, *s.* [Fr. *siphoide.*] An apparatus for manufacturing soda-water.

sī′-phōn, ***sȳ′-phōn,** *s.* [Fr. *siphon*, from Lat. *siphonem*, accus. of *siphon* = a siphon; Gr. σίφων (*siphōn*) = a small pipe or reed.]

1. A curved tube having one branch longer than the other; used for transferring liquids from higher to lower levels. It acts by atmospheric pressure, and consequently cannot be depended on for overcoming heights greater than about thirty feet near the level of the sea, and a less height at great elevations. It is used in transferring liquids in the following manner: the syphon is filled with some liquid, and the two ends being closed, the shorter leg is dipped in the liquid, or the shorter leg having been dipped in the liquid, the air is exhausted by applying the mouth at the extremity of the longer leg. A vacuum is thus produced, the liquid in the vessel rises and fills the tube in consequence of the atmospheric pressure. It will then run out through the siphon as long as the shorter end dips in the liquid. In the illustration, C is the surface of the liquid; C D A the siphon. The pressure acting on the right and left hand sides of the bend equals the pressure of the atmosphere, less the pressure of the column of liquid A B, D C respectively. Since A B is greater than D C, the pressure tending to keep the liquid in the tube is less on the right hand side; the liquid consequently flows, and will continue to flow from the lower end of the siphon so long as the shorter end remains in the liquid, and the end B is lower than the surface C. [Intermittent-siphon.]



SIPHON.

2. A siphon-bottle (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* A canal, often drawn out into a long tube, through which water passes to the respiratory chamber in various conchiferous molluscs, especially those which burrow in sand. Though the combined siphons of Mya are much longer than the shell, and those of some Tellinidæ three or four times as long, they may be retracted within the shell. There is also a tubular prolongation or folding of the mantle, constituting a siphon to convey water to and from the breathing apparatus of some Gasteropods.

siphon-barometer, *s.* [Barometer.]

siphon-bottle, *s.* A flask for containing aërated waters, which may be discharged without uncorking, through a bent tube provided with a downwardly opening valve operated by a lever, and kept to its seat by pressure of the contained gas, which, when the valve is displaced by pressure on the lever, forces out the liquid until all is discharged.

siphon-cup, *s.*

Mach.: A form of lubricator in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick and dropping on the journal.

siphon-gauge, *s.* A bent glass tube partially filled with mercury, used for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion effected by an air-pump, and also for ascertaining the degree of vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine, or for indicating the pressure of a fluid contained in a vessel when greater than the pressure of the external atmosphere, and also the pressure of liquids, as of water in pipes, &c.

sī′-phōn, *v.t.* [Siphon, *s.*] To convey or transfer, as water, by means of a siphon; to transmit or remove by a siphon.

sī′-phōn-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *siphon*, s.; *-age.*] The action or operation of a siphon.

sī′-phōn-al, *a.* [Eng. *siphon; -al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.

siphonal-impression, *s.* [Pallial-sinus.]

siphonal-stomach, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: A term applied to the stomach of fishes, when, as in the genus Salmo, that organ presents the form of a bent tube or canal (U), one arm being formed by the cardiac, the other by the pyloric portion.

sī-phō-năr′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *siphon* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Gasteropods, placed by Woodward in the family Patellidæ, by others among the Inoperculate Pulmonifera. Shell flattened and tent-shaped, like that of Patella (q.v.), rugose externally, divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove, which makes a slight projection on the margin. The species, which are numerous and very widely distributed, live between tide-marks. They commence in the Miocene.

* **sī-phō-nā′-tą,** *s. pl.* [Siphonida.]

sī-phō′-nĕ-æ, sī-phō-nā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siphon(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ* or *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ. Frond either consisting of a single cell, with continuous or jointed, distinct or variously united branches, or of many tubular cells in contact, branched, and variously united, or held together by intercellular matter. Marine plants usually covered with calcareous encrustations. Tribes, Caulerpidæ, Acetabularidæ, and Halymedidæ.

sī-phō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *sipho*, genit. *siphonis* = a siphon (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Crotoneæ. *Siphonia elastica* is a tree fifty to sixty feet high, common in Guiana and Brazil, and has been introduced into the West Indies. It yields the bottle india-rubber of Europe, which the natives obtain by smearing clay moulds with the juice in successive layers.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Siliceous Sponges, family Tetracladina. Mass polymorphous, free or fixed, ramose or simple, concave or fistulous above, porous at the surface, and penetrated by anastomosing canals which terminate in sub-radiating orifices within the cup. Type, *Siphonia typum*, from Sicily. They occur in great numbers in the Greensand.

sī-phŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *siphon*, s.; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a siphon; siphonal.

sī-phŏn′-ĭ-dą, * **sī-phō-nā′-tą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *siphon* = a tube, a siphon (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of Conchifera, with fifteen families, seven of which belong to the sub-section Integro-pallialia, the remaining eight constituting the Sinu-pallialia (q.v.). The animal has respiratory siphons, and the mantle-lobes are more or less united.

* **sī-phŏn′-ĭf-ēr,** *s.* [Siphonifera.] Any member of the order Siphonifera (q.v.).

* **sī-phō-nĭf′-ēr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *siphon*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: D'Orbigny's name for an order of Mollusca, approximately equivalent to the modern Tetrabranchiata (q.v.).

* **sī-phō-nĭf′-ēr-oŭs,** *a.* [Siphonifera.] Bearing siphons, as the chambered shells of the nautilus.

sī-phŏn-ĭ-zăn′-tĭ-ą (or **t** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Gr. σιφωνίζω (*siphōnizō*) = to tap a wine-cask with a siphon.]

Zool.: A family of Chilognatha, akin to Iulidæ. Body semi-cylindrical, the dorsal plates of the segments encroaching but slightly on the under surface; head small; oral apparatus a conical sucking organ; legs short. Small millipedes in rotten stumps of trees. Species few.

sī-phŏn-ō-, *pref.* [Siphon.] Resembling a siphon or tube; furnished with a siphon.

* **sī-phŏn-ō-brăn′-chĭ-ā′-tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for an order of his Malacozoa, approximately equivalent to the modern Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sī-phŏn-ō-brăn′-chĭ-ate, *a.* [Siphonobranchiata.] Of, or belonging to De Blainville's order Siphonobranchiata (q.v.); siphonostomatous.

sī-phŏn-ŏg′-ną-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of Labridæ, with one species, *Siphonognathus argyrophanes*, from King George's Sound. It retains the principal characters of a Wrasse, but in shape the body resembles that of a Pipe-fish.

sī-phō-nŏph′-ōr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: Oceanic Hydrozoa; an order or a sub-class of Hydrozoa (q.v.), possessing a free and oceanic hydrosoma, consisting of several polypites, united by a flexible, contractile, unbranched or slightly branched

cœnosarc, the proximal end of which is usually furnished with nectocalyces, and dilated into a somatocyst or into a pneumatophore. (*Greene.*) All are unattached, permanently free, and have the hydrosoma composite. They are beautiful organisms, usually found floating on the surface of tropical seas. *Physalia utriculus*, the Portuguese Man-of-war, is the most familiar member of the group. The sub-class is divided into two orders: Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ; and the order into four sub-orders: Physophora, Physalia, Calycophora, and Discoida.

sī'-phŏn-ŏps, *s.* [SIPHONOPSIS.]

sī-phŏn-ŏp'-sĭs, sī'-phŏn-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *siphon(o)-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = outward appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of vermiform Amphibia, family Cæciliadæ. The muzzle is short; head and body cylindrical; eyes distinct through the skin; a false nostril in front of and a little below each eye.

sī-phŏn-ŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Pipe-fishes, group Syngnathina. Body with distinct ridges; pectorals and caudal well-developed, dorsal of moderate length, opposite the vent. Males with an egg-pouch on the tail, the eggs being covered by cutaneous folds. There are only two species.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Licata.

sī-phŏn-ŏ-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: Carnivorous Gasteropods; a section of Prosobranchiata (q.v.). Shell spiral, usually imperforate; aperture notched or produced into a canal in front; operculum horny, lamellar. Animal with retractile proboscis; eye-pedicels connected with the tentacles; margin of mantle prolonged into a siphon, by which the water is conveyed to the branchial chamber; gills one or two, pectinate, placed obliquely over the back. Families: Strombidæ, Muricidæ, Buccinidæ, Conidæ, Volutidæ, and Cypræidæ; all marine. (*Woodward.*)

sī-phŏn-ŏ-stŏm'-ą-tŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *siphonostomat(a);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sī'-phŏn-ŏ-stōme, *s.* [SIPHONOSTOMATA.] Any mollusc belonging to the division Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sī-phŏn-ŏs'-tō-mŭs, *a.* [Eng. *siphonostom(e); -ous.*] The same as SIPHONOSTOMATOUS (q.v.).

* **sī-phō-rī'-nī,** *s. pl.* [Gr. σίφων (*siphōn*) = a tube, and ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatores, founded by Vicillot, containing the Petrels and Albatrosses. [TUBINARES.]

sī'-phŭn-cle, *s.* [SIPUNCULUS.]

Zool.: The tube which connects together the air-chambers of the shell in many Cephalopods. In the Ammonitidæ the siphuncle is external, and close to the outer margin of the shell; in the Nautilidæ it is usually central or internal.

sī-phŭn'-cu-lą̄r, *a.* [Eng. *siphuncl(e); -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle.

sī-phŭn'-cu-lāt-ĕd, sī'-phŭn-cled, *a.* [Eng. *siphuncl(e); -ated, -ed.*] Having or being provided with a siphuncle.

"The internal shells may even be chambered and *siphunculated.*"—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 531.

* **sĭp'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *sipidus;* cf. *insipid.*] Having a taste or flavour; savoury.

sĭ-pī'-rą, *s.* [SIPEERA.]

sĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sip*, v.; *-er.*] One who sips.

sĭp'-pĕt, *s.* [Eng. *sip*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A small sop; a small piece of bread dipped in milk, gravy, broth, &c.

2. A little sup or drink; a sip.

"Give me a *sippet*
Of your stale ale." *Skelton: Elinour Rumming.*

3. *Cook (Pl.):* Triangular pieces of toasted or fried bread, used for garnishing.

* **sĭp'-ple,** *v.i.* [Eng. *sip*, v.; freq. suff. *-le;* cf. *tipple.*] To sip frequently; to tipple.

sī-pŭn-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sipuncul(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the Sipunculoidea or Gephyrea (q.v.), with three genera, Sipunculus, Syrinx, and Phascolosoma. The proboscis is retractile, furnished with tentacles at its tip; vent at base.

sī-pŭn-cu-lōī'-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *sipuncul(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Zool.: A synonym of Gephyrea (q.v.).

sī-pŭn'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *sipunculus* = a little tube, dimin. from *siphon* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sipunculidæ (q.v.). The proboscis, which is retractile, is as long as the body, furnished with short tentacular appendages arranged in a circle round the mouth; intestine coiled and bent upon itself, so as to terminate in the middle of the body. *Sipunculus bernhardus* is common on the British coasts, living at a depth of ten to thirty fathoms, occupying the shell of some univalve mollusc for the protection of its soft vermiform body, plastering up the entrance, leaving only a hole for the protrusion of its proboscis. Other species burrow in sand, as does *S. edulis*, eaten by the Chinese.

sĭp'-ŷ-lite, *s.* [After Sipylus, one of Niobe's children; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 4·89; lustre, resinous; colour, brownish-black to brownish-orange. Comp.: essentially a columbate of erbium, lanthanum, didymium, cerium, &c. Found in Amherst county, Virginia.

sī quĭs, *phr.* [Lat. = If any one, so called from the opening words of the notice formerly given in Latin.]

Eccles. Law: A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

sĭr, *s.* [Fr. *sieur*, from Lat. *senior* = older, senior (q.v.); Icel. *sira;* Sp. *ser;* Ital. *ser.* The older form of *sir* was *sire* (q.v.); *senior, seignior, señor, signor*, and *sir* are doublets.]

1. A term of complimentary address applied commonly, without regard to position or standing, to men of any degree; a general title by which a person addresses the man to whom he is speaking. Commonly used as a title of respect by servants to their masters, sons to their fathers, pupils to their teachers, and generally by inferiors to superiors; also in phrases expressing doubt, displeasure, astonishment, or the like.

* 2. A title formerly given to clergymen: as, Shakespeare's *Sir* Hugh Evans, a Welsh priest, &c.

3. A title of honour given to baronets and knights; it is always prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir* John, *Sir* Robert, &c.

* 4. Used as a noun appellative to signify—

(1) A lord, a master, a sovereign.

"Sole *sir* o' the world."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

(2) A gentleman.

"In the habit of some *sir* of note."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

sĭr, *v.t.* [SIR, *s.*] To address as sir.

"*Sir'd* him at every word."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 47.

* **sir-reverence, * sur-reverence,** *phr.* [A corrupt. of *save-reverence* (q.v.).]

1. An apologetical apostrophe for introducing an indelicate word or expression.

"A very reverend body: ay, such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say, *sir-reverence.*"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

2. The thing signified by the word or expression. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 4.)

sĭ-rą-băl'-lĭ, *s.* [A Demerara word.]

Bot. & Comm.: A valuable timber brought from Demerara. It is supposed to come from a Nectandra or Oreodaphne.

sĭ-răs'-kiĕr, *s.* [SERASKIER.]

sĭr'-dar, *s.* [Hind.] A chieftain, a captain, a head-man.

sirdar-bearer (or simply **sirdar**), *s.* The chief of the palanquin-bearers, who is generally his master's valet.

sĭr'-kar, *s.* [CIRCAR.]

1. A Hindu clerk or accountant.

2. A circar.

3. The government.

sĭre, *s.* [The same word as *sir* (q.v.).]

1. A title of respect, addressed to seniors or superiors; sir. It is now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

"*Sire* knight, (quod he) my maister and my lord."
Chaucer: C. T., 839. (Prol.)

2. A father, a progenitor. (Used only in poetry, and in composition, as grandsire = grandfather, &c.)

"Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye."
Pope: Chorus to Brutus.

3. The male parent of a beast, and especially of a horse; an entire animal, as a bull or stallion, kept for breeding purposes. Opposed to dam. [DAM (1), *s.*, 3.].

* 4. A maker, an author.

"He died,
Who was the *sire* of an immortal strain."
Shelley: Adonais, lv.

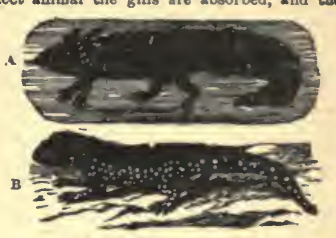
sĭre, *v.t.* [SIRE, *s.*] To be the sire or father of; to beget, to procreate. (Used now only of beasts, and especially of stallions.)

"Farnham was a dark chesnut horse by Ratcatcher, who also *sired* the noted chaser Rat-trap."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1868.

sĭred, *a.* [Eng. *sir(e); -ed.*] Having a sire or father.

† **sī-rē'-dŏn,** *s.* [Late Gr. σειρηδών (*seirēdōn*) = a siren (q.v.).]

Zool.: An old name for the Axolotl (q.v.), the larval form of *Amblystoma mexicanus.* As will be seen from the illustration, in the perfect animal the gills are absorbed, and the



AMBLYSTOMA MEXICANUS.
A. Larval form, or Axolotl. B. Adult form.

whole body becomes altered. Both larval and adult forms are oviparous, and from the eggs of both branchiate and abranchiate young have been produced, so that the Amblystome or perfect form may be born from an egg, or lose its gills and change its shape by metamorphosis.

* **sĭre'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sire*, s.; *-less.*] Having no sire or father; fatherless, orphaned.

"The *sireless* offspring and the lonely spouse."
Byron: Address for Caledonian Meeting (1814).

sĭr'-ĕn, * ser-ein, * sir-ene, * syr-ene, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *siren;* Gr. σειρήν (*seirēn*), a word of doubtful etymology; Fr. *sirène;* Sp. & Ital. *sirena.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Next, where the *sirens* dwell, you plough the seas!"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 51.

* 2. A mermaid.

"Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Lucasia, called so of a meremaid or *sirene* there buried."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

3. A charming, alluring, or seductive woman; a woman dangerous from her powers of alluring or enticing.

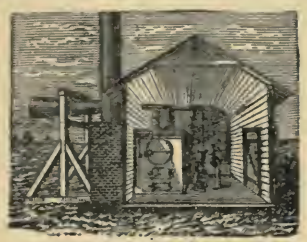
"Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* 4. Something alluring, seductive, or insidious.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Acoustics:* An instrument for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to a note of any given pitch. In its most elementary form the siren is simply a perforated rotating disk, against which a current of air is directed, producing sounds of higher or lower pitch, according to the velocity of rotation. The improved siren of Helmholtz

consists of two equal discs, one forming the top of a hollow fixed cylinder into which air can be driven, the other capable of revolving concentrically upon it with the smallest possible amount of friction. A circle of small holes, equidistant from each other, is bored upon each disk, and concentric with it, those in the upper disk being inclined slantwise to its plane, those in the lower being slantwise also, but in the opposite direction. There are arrangements for registering the number of revolutions the upper disk performs in a minute. Thus, when air is forced into the cylinder, it will pass through the perforations, and, by reason of their obliquity, will cause the movable disc to revolve with a rapidity corresponding to the pressure, and each time that the holes coincide, a number of little puffs of air get through simultaneously, and, if the pressure of the air in the cylinder is sufficient, the series of impulses thus given will link themselves together, forming a continuous note. From the deep, piercing nature of the sound which the siren emits, it is well adapted for fog-



SIREN, USED AS FOG-SIGNAL.

signals or alarms. In this case two disks rotating with great rapidity in opposite directions are employed. They are driven by a steam-engine, which also forces a blast of steam through their apertures when those in the two disks come in apposition. The device is placed at the smaller extremity of a large trumpet, which intensifies the sound.

2. *Class. Mythol.:* Certain melodious divinities, who dwelt on the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and remained there till they perished of hunger. According to one legend, they threw themselves into the sea, from rage and despair, on hearing the more melodious song of Orpheus. Originally there were only two sirens; but their number was afterwards increased to three, and their names are given with great variety.

3. *Zool.:* Mud-eels: a genus of Urodela or of Perennibranchiate Ichthyoidea, constituting the family Sirenidæ. They are eel-like Amphibians, with two anterior feet and permanent branchiæ, and range from Texas to Carolina. There are three species. *Siren lacertina* is the Mud-eel (q.v.).

R. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a siren; like or befitting a siren; bewitching, alluring, fascinating.

"Her *siren* voice, enchanting, draws him on
To guileful shores, and meads of fatal joy."
Thomson: Spring, 994.

si-rene', *s.* [Fr.] The same as SIREN, A. II. 1.

sī-rēn'-ĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *siren.* Named from the pectoral position of the mammæ.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of aquatic Mammalia, allied to the Cetacea, with which they were formerly and are still occasionally classed. The body is long, compact, and cylindrical, narrowing towards the tail, which is set horizontally and terminates either in forked flukes or a flat fibrous expansion. Hind limbs and sacrum absent; anterior limbs converted into paddles. Snout fleshy and well-developed; nostrils on upper surface; lips fleshy, the upper lip usually with a moustache. The skin is rough and sparsely hairy, or smooth like that of the Whale. The two mammæ are on the breast, close to the armpits, and there is little doubt that from the habit of the Dugong (q.v.) raising the upper part of its body perpendicularly out of the water and clasping its young to its breast, the stories of Sirens and Mermaids took their rise. There are two recent genera, Halicore and Manatus. The former is monophyodont, the latter diphyodont, the permanent teeth consisting of molars with flattened crowns adapted for bruising vegetable food. The recently extinct genus Rhytina (q.v.) had no true teeth. The Sirenia pass their life in the water, living chiefly in shallow bays, estuaries, lagoons, and rivers, never straying far from shore, and feeding solely on aquatic vegetation.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene onward. [EOTHERIUM, RHYTINA.]

sī-rē'-nĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [SIRENIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the order Sirenia.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual member of the order Sirenia.

sī-rĕn'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *siren; -ical.*] Like or appropriate to a siren.

"A couple of *sirenical* rascals." *Marston.*

sī-rĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siren;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Dipnoi, with three genera, Lepidosiren, Protopterus, and Ceratodus. The caudal fin is diphycercal; no gular plates, scales cycloid. Two molars, above and below, and a pair of vomerine teeth.

2. *Palæont.:* [CERATODUS].

3. *Zool.:* [SIREN, 3.].

* **sīr'-ĕn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *siren; -ize.*] To use the enticements or allurements of a siren; to charm, to fascinate.

† **sīr-ĕ-nŏĭ'-dạ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *siren* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Sirenidæ, 1. (q.v.).

† **sīr-ĕ-nŏĭ'-dĕ-ī,** *s. pl.* [SIRENOIDA.]

Ichthy.: An order containing a single family, similarly named, constituting Müller's subclass Dipnoi (q.v.).

sīr'-ĕx, *s.* [Gr. σειρήν (*seirēn*).] [SIREN.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Uroceridæ. It was formerly called Urocerus. *Sirex gigas* is the Great-tailed Wasp. It is, however, an aberrant saw-fly, the apparent sting being a projecting ovipositor. It is black, the antennæ, the hinder part of the head on each side, the tibiæ and tarsi, and the base and apex of the abdomen yellow; abdomen of the male reddish, spotted with black at the sides and apex. It is not uncommon in pine and fir woods in Britain. The eggs are deposited about an inch from the surface, and the hatched grubs bore deeper. *S. juvencus,* also British, is smaller. The male is banded with orange, while the female is dark purple.

Sĭr'-ĭ-ạm, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

Siriam-garnet, *s.*

Min.: A variety of almandine (q.v.), of a beautiful crimson colour tinged with violet, found at Siriam or Syriam, in Pegu.

* **sĭ-rī'-ạ-sĭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σειρίασις (*seiriasis*) = sunstroke.] (See etym.)

sĭ-rĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sirex,* genit. *siric(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The same as UROCERIDÆ. Darwin uses Siricidæ.

sĭr'-ĭtch, *s.* [Arab.] A sweet oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale,* much used as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps.

Sĭr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Σείριος (*Seirios*).]

Astron.: The Dog-star, by far the brightest fixed star in the sky. It is *α Canis Major,* situated a little below Orion, and is mythologically regarded as one of two hounds held in leash by Orion, Procyon in *Canis Minor* being the other. A line drawn from the Pleiades through the three stars of Orion's belt will pass it closely; straight lines connecting it with Procyon and Betelguese will constitute a nearly equilateral triangle; and Aldebaran, Betelguese, Sirius, and Regel, all of the first magnitude, form a lozenge-shaped figure, with Orion's belt in the centre. Ptolemy, in the second century, ranked Sirius among red stars; now it is white, and is a very brilliant object, its light being 324 times as great as that of a star of the sixth magnitude. It is about a million times as far from us as the sun, and its mass is about twenty times as great. Viewed by the spectroscope, its chief lines are those of incandescent hydrogen, with feebler ones of sodium and magnesium; the metal mercury seems also to be present. Some irregular movements of Sirius led to the belief that a heavenly body existed near enough to produce a perturbation, and a son of Mr. Alvan Clark, of Boston (Mass.), discovered, on Jan. 31, 1862, what appears to be a planet revolving around Sirius as its sun, it is thought in about forty-nine years. The heliacal rising of Sirius varies in different latitudes, and the precession of the equinoxes makes it do so also in successive ages. When the heliacal rising of Sirius (called by the old Egyptians Sothes) took place, it indicated to them that the overflow of the Nile was at hand. In England, Sirius rises heliacally on Aug. 25, fourteen days after the termination of the "dog days" (July 3 to Aug. 11), to which he has given their name. Some consider the Dog-star to have been Procyon; but that hound rises, like the other dogs, far behind the "dog days," in place of ushering them in.

sĭr'-lōĭn, sŭr'-lōĭn, *sur-loyn, *s.* [Fr. *surlonge,* from *sur* (Lat. *super*) = above, upon, and *longe* = a loin (q.v.).] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney. The spelling *sirloin* is derived from the erroneous idea that this joint was knighted by Charles II. in a merry moment.

"The strong table groans
Beneath the smoking *sirloin* stretch'd immense
From side to side." *Thomson: Autumn*, 504.

sĭr'-mark, *s.* [SURMARK.]

sĭr'-nāme, *s.* [SURNAME.]

sĭ-rŏc'-cō, sĭ-rŏc', *s.* [Ital. *sirocco* = the south-east wind, from Arab. *sharaga* = (the sun) arose.] A hot, oppressive wind, coming from northern Africa, over the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, &c.

"But come, the board is spread; our silver lamp
Is trimm'd, and heeds not the *sirocco's* damp."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

sĭr'-rạh, sĭr'-rạ, *ser-rha, *sir-rha, *s.* [Icel. *séra* = sir, sirrah, from Fr. *sire* = sir (q.v.).] A term of address used in anger or contempt, and generally equivalent to fellow. It is sometimes applied to children in play, and was formerly used also as an address to women.

"Who is here? What! are you packing, *sirrah?*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

* **sĭrt,** *s.* [SYRT.] A quicksand, a bog.

They discovered the immense and vast ocean of the courts to be all over full of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, *sirts,* &c."—*Transl. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 42.

sĭr'-ŭp, sĭr'-ŭp-ў, &c. [SYRUP, &c.]

* **sirurgien,** *s.* [CHIRURGEON, SURGEON.]

sĭr'-vente (e as a), sĭr'-vante, *s.* [Fr. *sérvente* = a poem of service, originally a poem in praise of some one, from Lat. *serviens,* pr. par. of *servio* = to serve.] In mediæval literature, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouveres, usually satirical, though sometimes devoted to love or praises, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

* **sīs,** *s.* [Fr. *six* = six.] The cast of six; the highest throw on a die.

Sĭ-sal', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A port in Yucatan.

Sisal-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: *Agave sisalana.*

* **sīze, * size,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction of assize (q.v.).

"You said, if I return'd next *size* in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace." *Donne.*

sĭs'-ĕl, *s.* [Russ.]

Zool.: *Spermophilus citillus,* a small squirrel-like rodent, abundant in central and eastern Europe and in Siberia. Called also Suslik and Earless Marmot.

sĭs'-ĕ-ra-rạ, sĭs'-ĕ-ra-rў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *certiorari* (q.v.).] A hard blow. (*Prov.*)

sĭs'-kĭn, *s.* [Dan. *sisken;* Sw. *siska;* Ger. *zeisig.*]

Ornith.: *Carduelis spinus,* an autumnal visitant from the north to England, generally leaving in the spring, though many pairs remain and breed, especially in Scotland. The adult male is rather less than five inches long. Its plumage is chiefly green, spread over the

back and nnper parts of the body, with the centre of each feather dark olive-green; top of head and chin black; patches of yellow behind the ear, on neck, breast, greater coverts and tail, and edge of quill feathers; abdomen and under tail-coverts white, deepening into gray on flanks. They nest usually in the fork of a bough, and lay from three to five eggs, bluish-white, spotted at the larger end with brown or gray. Breeders often pair the Siskin with the Canary to obtain a songbird whose note is less shrill than that of the pure Canary.

sĭs'-kō-wĭt, *s.* [American Indian name.]

Ichthy.: *Salmo siscowet* (Agass.).

"The *siskowit* is of large size, stout and thick, of a rich flavour, but so fat as to be almost unfit for food." —*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xvi. 9.

sĭs-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [SEISMOMETER.]

sĭs-mŏn'-dīne, sĭs-mŏn'-dīte, *s.* [After Prof. A. Sismonda, of Turin; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black variety of Chloritold (q.v.), but Des Cloizeaux states that very thin cleavage laminæ are grass-green. Occurs at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Italy.

sĭ'-sŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σίσων (*sisōn*) = *Sison Amomum.* (See def.).]

Bot.: A genus of Amminidæ (*Lindley*); umbelliferous plants, section Ammineæ (*Sir. J. Hooker*). Involucre of few leaves, partial, subdimidiate; calyx-teeth obsolete; petals broadly obcordate, deeply curved and notched, with an inflected point; carpels with five ribs and single clavate vittæ between them. Only known species *Sison Amomum*, the Bastard Stone-parsley. It is a plant two or three feet high, the lower leaves pinnate, the upper cut into narrow segments. Found in Britain and on the Continent in moist ground under hedges. It is aromatic and carminative.

sĭ'-sor, *s.* [From the native name.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Silnridæ Proteropodes, group Hypostomatina. Head depressed, spatulate; trunk depressed; tail long and thin; eyes very small; mouth inferior, small, transverse, with barbels; no teeth. One species, *Sisor rhabdophorus*, from the rivers of northern Bengal.

sĭss, *v.i.* [Dut. *sissen.*] To hiss. (*Prov. & Amer.*) (Often used of the noise made by grooms when rubbing down horses.)

sĭss'-ōrs-kīte, *s.* [After Sissersk, Urals, Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Iridosmine (q.v.), occurring frequently in hexagonal flat scales. Sp. gr. 20·0 to 21·2. Iridium not over 30 per cent.

sĭs-soô', sĭs-sŭm', *s.* [Hind. *sissoo*, *sissai.*]

Bot.: *Dalbergia Sissoo*, a large timber-tree, with pinnate, drooping leaves, growing along the base of the Himalayas. It is used by shipbuilders in Bengal when crooked timbers and knees are required.

sĭst, *v.t.* [Lat. *sisto* = to stop.]

Scots Law:

1. To stop, to stay.

2. To cite, to summon, to bring forward.

¶ (1) *To sist one's self:* To take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined.

(2) *To sist parties:* To join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process.

(3) *To sist proceedings:* To delay judicial proceedings in a cause. (Used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts.)

sĭst, *s.* [SIST, *v.*]

Scots Law: The act of legally delaying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.

¶ *Sist on a suspension:*

Scots Law: In the Court of Session the order or injunction of the lord-ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of supersession have been stated in the bill of supersession. [SUPERSESSION.]

* **sĭs'-tençe,** *s.* [Lat. *sistens*, pr. par. of *sisto* = to stop.] A halting-place.

"There is seldome any *sistence* 'twixt sinking and swimming."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 122.

sĭs'-tĕr, *sis-tir, *sos-ter, *sus-ter, *sys-ter, *sos-tre, *sus-tre, *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *systir;* Sw. *syster;* Dan. *söster;* A.S. *sweostor, swuster;* Dut. *zuster;* Goth. *swistar;* O. H. Ger. *suester, suister;* Ger. *schwester;* Russ. *sestra;* Lat. *soror;* Sansc. *svasri.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A female born of the same parents as another; the correlative to brother.

"But bisidis the cross of Jhesus stooden his moder and the *sistir* of his modir Marie Cleophe and Marie Mandeleyn."—*Wyclife: Jon* xix.

2. A woman closely allied to or associated with another; a female belonging to the same society, community, or the like, as nuns in a convent. [SISTERHOOD.]

"Gave him, with her last farewell,
The charge of *Sister* Isabel."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 6.

3. A woman belonging to the same faith; a female fellow-Christian.

"If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food."—*James* ii. 15.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to females, or things regarded as female, of the same kind or condition; akin.

"Thus have I given your lordship the best account I could of the *sister* dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 59.

sister-block, *s.*

Naut.: A fiddle-block (q.v.).

sister-hook, *s.* [MATCH-HOOK, MOUSING-HOOK.]

sister-in-law, *s.* A husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife.

sister-keelson, *s.* [KEELSON.]

sister-like, *adv.* Like sisters.

"And *sister-like* in love they dwell
In that lone convent's silent cell."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 8.

sister-marriage, *s.*

Anthrop.: (For def. see extract).

"A remarkable Vedda custom sanctioned a man taking his younger (not elder) sister as his wife; *sister-marriage* existing among the Singhalese, but being confined to the royal family."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (ed. 1873), i. 45.

* **sĭs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SISTER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To be sister to; to resemble closely.

"Her art *sisters* the natural roses."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. (Prol.)

B. *Intrans.:* To be allied; to be close and contiguous.

"A hill whose concave womb reworded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 2.

sĭs'-tĕr-hood, * sus-ter-hode, *s.* [Eng. *sister; -hood.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.

"For *susterhode* and companie
Of lone." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. Sisters collectively; a number, society, or community of sisters, or of females united in one faith or order.

"The members of a religious *sisterhood* were trained to habits of order and obedience."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1886, p. 64.

¶ In the early ages of the Church the object of religious women living in community was their own sanctification by means of retirement from the world, prayer, and meditation. In course of time they extended their sphere of work, and founded hospitals, penitentiaries, and schools, and for the last four centuries among Roman Catholics the education of girls of all classes has been largely connected with sisterhoods. The most important of these is that of the Sisters of Charity (q.v.). This, after its origin in 1633, spread with remarkable rapidity, and now numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 sisters, with two thousand houses, in all parts of the world, and devoted to works of charity of every description. All are in connection with the mother house, Rue de Bac, Paris, and are under the control of the superioress, who is elected every three years, and who resides there. The first sisterhood in the Church of England was founded at Plymouth in 1848, for the benefit of the poor of that city. Since then several others have been founded. The first Protestant sisterhood in the United States was organized in 1852 at New York, the sisters afterwards taking charge of St. Luke's hospital, founded in 1859. The following are some of the most important Roman sisterhoods:

(1) *Little Sisters of the Poor:* Founded in 1840 by M. le Pailleur, the Curé of St. Servan, for the support, relief, and nursing of the aged or infirm poor. Their only resources are the alms of the charitable, in many gathered from door to door.

(2) *School Sisters of Notre Dame:* Founded at Amiens in 1797. The sisters devote themselves to teaching, especially among the poor.

(3) *Sisters of Charity:* Founded by St. Vincent de Paul at Paris in 1634, for the work of nursing the sick in hospitals, to which are sometimes added the charge of orphanages and the management of poor schools. In 1883 they had eighteen houses in England, two in Scotland, and three in Ireland. Called also Gray Sisters, Daughters of Charity, and Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

(4) *Sisters of Charity* (Irish): Founded in Dublin in 1815, by Mary Francis Aikenhead, for the purpose of nursing the sick in hospitals and at their own homes. There are twenty-two convents of this institute in Ireland.

(5) *Sisters of Charity of St. Paul:* Founded by M. Chauvet, a French curé, in 1704, for educational work.

(6) *Sisters of Mercy:* Founded in Dublin in 1827 by Catherine McAnley, for carrying on the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. The order has 109 houses in Ireland, forty-nine in Great Britain, with offshoots in America, Australia, and New Zealand.

(7) *Sisters of Providence:* Founded a little before the French Revolution, by M. Moye, for educational work in country districts.

(8) *Sisters of St. Brigid*, or *of the Holy Faith:* Founded by Cardinal Cullen in 1857, to take charge of poor schools.

(9) *Sisters of the Assumption:* An educational order, founded by Monsignor Affre of Paris, in 1839.

(10) *Sisters of the Good Shepherd:* Founded by Père Eudes (whence they are also called Eudists) and Margaret l'Ami, in 1646. Their object is the reformation of fallen women. They have seven houses in Great Britain and five in Ireland.

sĭs'-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sister; -less.*] Having no sister.

sĭs'-tĕr-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *sister; -ly.*] Like a sister; becoming or befitting a sister; affectionate.

"And after much detatement
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Sĭs'-tīne, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pope Sixtus V.: as, the *Sistine* Chapel in the Vatican at Rome.

sĭs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σείστρον (*seistron*), from σείω (*seiō*) = to shake.]

Music: A jingling instrument of ancient Egypt. It had four loose rods in a lyre-shaped metallic head. It was, in fact, a rattle made of bronze or silver, according to ability. It was used in the services of Isis or Athor, which were introduced into Rome before the Christian era, and is still employed in Christian churches in Nubia and Abyssinia.

sĭ-şür'-ą (ş as zh), *s.* [SEISURA.]

sĭ-sȳm'-brĭ-dæ, sĭ-sȳm-brĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sisymbri(i)um*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*, *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Notorhizeæ. Seeds usually in a single series; cotyledons incumbent, straight, plano-convex. Flowers white, yellow, or lilac.

sĭ-sȳm'-brĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σισύμβριον (*sisumbrion*) = a sweet smelling plant, probably mint or thyme. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Hedge-mustard; the typical genus of Sisymbridæ (q.v.). Annuals or biennials, with simple hairs. Flowers usually racemes, yellow or white; pod narrow, linear, rounded, or six-winged; valves convex or three-angled, three-nerved; stigma entire. Known species about eighty; chiefly from the north temperate zone. The Common Hedge-mustard, (*Sisymbrium officinale*) is a native of Europe, and was once employed in medicine for catarrhs and other ailments. In taste it is mildly pungent, and is sometimes cultivated as a pot-herb. It is an annual plant, plentiful in waste places and by waysides, sometimes two feet high. The pods are erect and closely pressed to the stalk, flowers very small and yellow in color. *S. Irio* is found in

North India from Rajpootana to the Punjab. The seed is stimulant, restorative, and, it is said, febrifugal; it is used in India also externally as a stimulant poultice. *S. Thalianum* is often called *Arabis Thaliana.*

Sĭs-ĭ-phē'-ăn, *a.* [See def.]

Gr. Mythol.: Of or pertaining to Sisyphus, a king, prince, or, according to other accounts, a notorious robber of Corinth. He was distinguished for his craftiness and cunning; and his punishment in Tartarus for his crimes committed on earth consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a high hill, which constantly recoiled, and thus rendered his labour incessant. The term is hence applied to something unending or unceasing: as, a *Sisyphean* task.

sĭs-ĭ-rĭn'-chĭ-ŭm, * **sĭs-ĭ-rhĭn'-chĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *sisyrinchion;* Gr. σισυρίγχιον (*sisuringchion*) = a bulbous plant of the Iris kind. Not the modern genus, which has fibrous roots, and is American.]

Bot.: Blue-eyed grass; a genus of Iridaceæ. Perianth six cleft, segments nearly equal, patent, tube scarcely longer than the limb, stamens monadelphous; stigma three-partite, segments filiform. *Sisyrinchium bermudianum,* or *anceps,* the common Blue-eyed grass, or Bermudiana, has linear, equitant, radical leaves, scapes six to eighteen inches high, perianth segments blue inside. It is common in Bermuda and the temperate mainland of North America. It has been found at Woodford in Galway, but is not indigenous. *S. galaxioides,* from Brazil, is reputed purgative.

sĭt, * **sitte,** * **sytte** (pa. t. *sat,* * *sate,* pa. par. *sat,* * *seten,* * *siten*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *sittan* (pa. t. *sæt,* pl. *sæton,* pa. par. *seten*); cogn. with Dut. *zitten;* Icel. *sitja* (pa. t. *sat,* pa. par. *setinn*); Dan. *sidde;* Sw. *sitta;* Goth. *sitan;* O. H. Ger. *sizzan;* Ger. *sitzen;* Gr. ἕζομαι (*hedzomai*) = Lat. *sedeo;* Russ. *sidiete;* Sansc. *sad.* From the same root come *seat, set, settle, sedate, siege, possess, preside, sediment, session, subside,* &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To rest upon the haunches or lower extremities of the body; to repose on a seat; to seat one's self. Generally applied to human beings.

"Aloft, in awful state,
The godlike hero *sat.*"
Dryden: Alexander's Feast.

2. To perch; to rest on the feet: as, A bird *sits* on a tree.

3. To incubate; to cover and keep warm eggs for hatching.

"The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not."—*Jeremiah* xvii. 11.

4. To occupy a place or seat in an official capacity; to have a seat in any council or assembly, as a member; to be a member or representative for a place in a representative assembly.

"Several gentlemen who *sat* on the late Ordnance Committee."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 20, 1886.

5. To meet, or be convened as an assembly; to hold a sitting or session; to meet for business; to be officially engaged in public business.

"There will be no necessity for the House of Commons to *sit* on Thursday."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 20, 1886.

6. To stay or remain in a place.

"I have *sat* here all day."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iv. 1.

* 7. To continue or remain occupied; to stay.

"We *sit* too long on trifles."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 3.

8. To rest or remain in any position, condition, or situation; to rest, to abide.

"Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?"—*Numbers* xxii. 6.

9. To have a seat or position; to be placed or located; to dwell.

"Is there no pity *sitting* in the clouds?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

10. To rest, lie, or bear on; to be felt as a weight or burden; to press.

"Woe doth the heavier *sit*
When it perceives it is but faintly borne."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

11. To assume a position for the purpose of having one's portrait taken or bust modelled, or the like.

"One is under no more obligation to extol everything he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome."—*Garth.*

12. To attend the ministrations of: as, To *sit* under a minister.

13. To attend for the purpose of being examined: as, To *sit* for a fellowship at Dublin. Pupil teachers are also said to *sit* when they attend examinations for certificates under the Elementary Education Act.

* 14. To have position or direction.

"Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

15. To be suited to a person; to fit, suit, or become when put on.

"How will my garments *sit* upon me?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

* 16. To be becoming, proper, or beseeming; to beseem.

"With them it *sits* to care for their heirs."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender; May.

B. *Reflex.:* To place on a seat; to seat.

"*Sit* you down." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* v.

C. *Transitively:*

1. To keep the seat upon.

"He could not *sit* his mule."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

* 2. To become, to befit, to beseem, to be becoming to.

"It *sitte* the well to leane pride,
And take humblesse on thy side."
Gower: C. A., ii.

¶ 1. *To sit at table; to sit at meat:* To be at table for eating.

2. *To sit down:*

(1) To seat one's self on a chair or other seat.

(2) To begin a siege.

"Nor would the enemy have *sat down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* (3) To settle; to take up a permanent abode.

"From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down.*"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* (4) To rest content; to stay or stop, as being satisfied.

"Here we cannot *sit down,* but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support."—*Rogers.*

3. *To sit out:*

(1) To sit till all is over or done; as, To *sit out* a performance.

* (2) To be without engagement or employment; to stand out, or not to take part, as in a game.

"They are glad, rather than *sit out,* to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency."—*Bp. Sanderson: Judgment.*

4. *To sit up:*

(1) To rise or be raised from a recumbent position.

(2) To refrain from lying down; not to go to bed: as, He *sat up* all night.

Sĭ'-tą, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Hindoo Mythol.:* The wife of the hero-god Rama.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 244].

sĭ-ta'-ną, *s.* [Cf. SITA.]

Zool.: An Indian genus of Agamidæ, with two species. Limbs long, five toes in front, four behind; scales regularly arranged, keeled; male with a very large gular appendage, which can be folded up like a fan. (*Günther.*)

sĭ'-tą-rĭs, *s.* [Gr. σιτάριον (*sitarion*) = a little corn, bread, or food.]

Entom.: A genus of Meloidæ (q.v.). One species, *Sitaris muralis,* is found in Britain. It is parasitic in the nest of the Mason-bee (q.v.). M. Fabre has shown that, emerging from the egg as a minute insect, with six legs, two long antennæ, and four eyes, it affixes itself to the male bees as they emerge from the combs in spring. Thence it transfers itself to the females. Whenever a bee deposits her eggs the Sitaris devours them. Next the parasite loses its eyes, its antennæ and legs become rudimentary, and it emerges as a perfect beetle. (*Darwin: Orig. Species,* ch. xiv.)

sīte, * **sçīte,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *situm,* accus. of *situs* = a site, also pa. par. of *sino* = to let, to suffer, to permit.]

1. Local position; situation, as regards surroundings.

"The *site,* the wealth, the beauty of the place."
Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, ii. 3.

* 2. Posture. (*Thomson: Spring,* 1,023.)

3. A plot of ground set out or fit for building.

* **sīt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *sit(e); -ed.*] Situated, placed; having a site.

"It *sited* was in fruitful soil of old."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 31.

sĭt'-fast, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sit,* and *fast.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Stationary, immovable.

"To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them."
Emerson. (*Annandale.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot.: Ranunculus repens* and *Ononis arvensis,* the roots of which cling tenaciously to the ground.

2. *Farr.:* An ulcerated, horny sore or tumour on a horse's back under the saddle.

* **sĭth,** * **sithe,** * **sithen,** *adv., prep., conj., & s.* [A.S. *sídh.*] [SINCE.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Since.

2. Afterwards.

"The thrid sorrow of this lond com thorgh the Sessons,
That ten sithes aryued vppon the Bretons,
And *sithen* were chaced ageyn away."
Robert de Brunne, p. 7.

B. *As prep.:* Since; from the time that.

"He axide his fadir how long it is *sithe* this hathe falle to him."—*Wycliffe: Mark* ix.

C. *As conj.:* Since; seeing that.

"A man may alwaye erre, & yet not fayle nor fal away fro God, *sith* euery errour is not dampnable."—*More: Works,* p. 775.

D. *As subst.:* A time, an occasion.

"A thousand *sithes* I curse the careful houre."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; January.

* **sīthe,** *s.* [SCYTHE.]

sithe, *v.i.* [SIGH.] To sigh. (*Prov.*)

* **sīth'-ed,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *sithe* = scythe; *-ed.*] Armed with scythes; scythed.

* **sīthe'-mąn,** *s.* [SCYTHEMAN.]

sĭth'-ęn, sĭth'-ençe, * **sĭth'-ęns,** * **sĭth-then,** *adv. & conj.* [SINCE.]

A. *As adv.:* Since, afterwards.

B. *As conj.:* Since; seeing that.

sīthes, *s.* [SIETHES.]

sĭ'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. σιτικός (*sitikos*) = of corn.] (See etym. and compound).

sitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Berzelius's name for œnanthic acid.

sī-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġy, * **sī-tŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. σιτίον (*sition*) = food; Eng. suff. *-ology.*]

Med.: That department of medical science which deals with matters connected with diet; dietetics. (*Mayne.*)

sī-tĭ-ō-phō'-bĭ-ą, sī-tĭ-ō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σιτίον (*sition*) = food, and φόβος (*phobos*) = fear, or μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Mental Pathol.: The refusal to take food, a common symptom in persons suffering from melancholia. It may proceed from hallucination or from anorexia, the sensation of hunger being scarcely experienced, but in either case the mechanical administration of food is necessary. (*Nysten.*)

sĭt'-sic-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sit,* and Scotch *sicker* = fast.]

Bot.: Ranunculus repens. [SITFAST, B. 1.] (*Britten & Holland.*)

sĭt'-tą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σιττή (*sittē*) = a woodpecker.]

Ornith.: Nuthatch; the typical genus of the sub-family Sittinæ, with seventeen species, ranging over the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions to South India and Mexico. Bill straight, nostrils in broad groove; wings, first quill very short, third and fourth longest; tail short and broad; tarsi strong, hind toe longer than middle. *Sitta europæa* is the Common Nuthatch.

* **sĭt'-tąnd,** * **sĭt'-tęnde,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [SIT.] Sitting, becoming, beseeming.

* **sĭtte,** *v.i. & t.* [SIT.]

sĭt-tĕl'-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sitta* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Sittinæ, with six species, from Australia and New Guinea.

sĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sit; -er.*]

1. One who sits.

"And he cam and took of the righthond of the *sitter* in the trone the book."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* v.

2. One who sits for his portrait.

3. A bird that sits or incubates.

"The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters;* and the youngest the best layers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

† **sĭt'-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sitt(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [SITTINÆ.]

sĭt-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sitt(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Nuthatches; a sub-family of Certhiidæ, with six genera and thirty-one species. (Formerly made a family, Sittidæ.) Outer toe longer than inner, and united as far as first joint to middle toe. They are small tree-creeping birds, widely distributed.

sĭt'-tīne, *a.* [SITTINÆ.] Of or pertaining to the Sittinæ or Nuthatches.

sĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SIT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Resting on the haunches or lower extremity of the body; seated.

2. Incubating, brooding: as, a *sitting* hen.

3. Perched, or resting on the legs, as birds.

4. Having a seat in a council, assembly, &c.: as, a *sitting* member of Parliament.

5. Occupying a seat in an official capacity; holding a court: as, a *sitting* judge.

II. *Bot.:* Sessile.

C. *As substantive*

1. The act or state of one who sits; the posture of being on a seat.

2. The act of one who sits for his portrait; the occasion on which or the time during which one sits for his portrait, bust, model, &c.

"Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting.*"—*Dryden.*

3. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching, as fowls.

"Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting.*"—*Addison.*

4. A session; a meeting for business; the meeting or presence of any body of men in their official seats for the transaction of business.

"The *sitting* closed in great agitation."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. The holding of a court of justice.

6. The time during which one sits, as at cards, books, work, or the like.

"For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting.*"—*Locke.*

7. The space occupied by one person in a church or other place of regular meeting.

8. A set of eggs placed under a hen for hatching. When no number is specified, it usually consists of twelve or thirteen.

sitting-room, *s.*

1. Sufficient space or room for sitting in: as, There was no *sitting-room* in the hall.

2. An apartment or room for sitting in; a parlour.

sĭt'-ū-ate, *a.* [Low Lat. *situatus,* pa. par. of *situo* = to place, to locate, from Lat. *situs* = a site (q.v.).]

1. Placed or located with relation to other objects; permanently fixed; situated.

"I know where it is *situate.*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

* 2. Placed, consisting.

"Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale."
Milton: P. L., vi. 641.

* **sĭt'-ū-āte,** *v.t.* [SITUATE, *a.*] To place, to locate.

"A painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch."—*Landor: Works*, ii. (Author to the Reader.)

sĭt'-ū-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *situat(e); -ed.*]

1. Having a situation, seat, or position; seated, placed, or located with relation to other objects: as, a house *situated* on a hill, a town *situated* on the sea-coast, &c.

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with relation to other men or things.

"Thus *situated*, we began to clear places in the woods."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

sĭt-ū-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [SITUATE, *a.*]

1. Position, place, seat, or location with relation to other objects.

"Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation.*"—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. Condition, state, or position with relation to society or circumstances.

"We hoped to enjoy with ease what, in our *situation*, might be called the luxuries of life."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Temporary condition of affairs; circumstances; position of affairs.

"The utter incapacity of the Union authorities to grasp the *situation.*"—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

4. Hence, a point or conjuncture in a play.

5. Place, office, permanent employment: as, He has a *situation* under government.

¶ *Situation* is said generally of objects as they respect others; *condition* as they respect themselves. *Situation* and *condition* are either permanent or temporary; *case* is a species of temporary *condition*. *Situation* and *condition* are said of that which is contingent and changeable; *state*, signifying that position in which one stands, is said of that which is comparatively stable and established. (*Crabb.*)

sī'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The position occupied by an organ.

sĭtz, *s.* [Ger. = a chair.] (See compound.)

sitz-bath, *s.* A hip-bath, in which a person assumes a sitting posture; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

sĭ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σιον (*sion*) = a marsh or meadow plant, probably *Sium latifolium.*]

Bot.: Water-parsnip; a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Amminidæ. Bracts and bracteoles many; calyx-teeth small or obsolete; petals obcordate, with an inflected point, white; carpels with five rather obtuse ribs, and two or more vittæ in the interstices; suture with vittæ; fruit ovate or globose, subdidymous, crowned by the depressed base of the reflexed styles. Known species four; two, *Sium latifolium*, the Broad-leaved, and *S. augustifolium*, the Narrow-leaved Water-parsnip, are British. The first is three or four feet high, the second is smaller. *S. sisarum* is the Skillet (q.v.).

Sĭ'-vạ, † **Sĭ'-wạ,** *s.* [Sansc., &c., from Sans. *çiva* = happy, happiness.]

1. *Brahmanism:* The Destroyer and Reproducer; the third person of the Hindoo triad. Modern views of Siva seem to have been evolved from two distinct germs, one Aryan, the other Turanian. The Aryans of Vedic times, deeply impressed on hearing the noise and viewing the devastation produced by a cyclone, framed the conception of Rudra, the Roarer, or Storm-god, afterwards developed into Siva, the Destroyer. Reflecting next that the death of living organisms cleared the way for younger and more fruitful life, they added the conception of Siva, the Reproducer as well as the Destroyer. The Turanian aborigines were in that state of religious barbarism when every god is an object of terror. When converted to Brahmanism, they had to choose between Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer (Brahma having become nearly obsolete), and instinctively preferred Siva as their patron divinity. The image of Siva, on the Brahmanical conception, is a man of fair colour, in profound thought, with the symbol of the Ganges above his head, and the Brahman-bull (q.v.) at his side. The Turanians added a necklace of skulls, a collar of twining serpents, a tiger skin and a club with a human head at the end, five faces and four arms; his wife is Durga, or Kali; the Linga (q.v.) is his symbol, and the chief form in which he is now worshipped in India. [SAIVA.]

SIVA.

2. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Siwa): [ASTEROID, 140].

3. *Ornith.:* A genus of Liotrichidæ, with three species, from the Himalayas.

Sĭ-va'-lĭk, Sĭ-wa'-lĭk, Sŏ-wa'-lĭk (w as v), *s.* [From *Siva* (q.v.).]

1. *Geog.:* The name given to a range of Indian hills, otherwise called the Sub-Himalayas, running parallel to the main chain, and generally consisting of two ranges separated by a broad *doon* or valley, the southern slope overlooking the plain of the Ganges.

2. *Geol.* (*Pl.*): The Siwalik strata.

Sivalik-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Certain freshwater strata found in the Sivalik Hills in Sirmoor, &c. They were originally regarded as Miocene, but Mr. Blanford believes that, while the Lower Sivalik or Nahun beds are not older than Upper Miocene, the mass of the strata is Pliocene. They have been investigated by Dr. Hugh Falconer, Sir Proby T. Cautley, Lieuts. Baker & Durand (Sir Henry Durand), and by the Geological Survey of India—leading to a series of publications beginning in Calcutta in 1836. They yielded mollusca belonging chiefly to living species. Forty-eight genera and ninety-three species of mammalia, some recent, others extinct, have been described; they include Macacus, Semnopithecus, Felis, Machairodus, Elephas, Mastodon, Rhinoceros, Equus, Hipparion, Hippopotamus, Cervus, Sivatherium, Antilope, Capra, Ovis, Camelus, Mus, and Hystrix. Some species have lingered on in the Nerbuddah and the Godavery Valley to the Pleistocene, with flint implements.

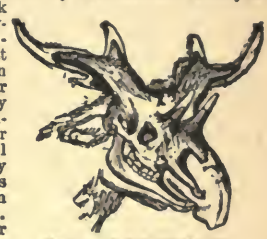
Sĭ'-vạn, *s.* [Heb. סִיוָן (*sivan*); Pers. *sefendarmad;* Pehlevi *sapandomad;* Zend *çpentô armaiti.*] The third month of the Hebrew year. It extended from the new moon of June to that of July. (*Esther* viii. 9.)

† **sī-vạ-thĕr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sivather(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj: suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Cavicornia, proposed by Dr. Murie, for the reception of Sivatherium (q.v.), which he regards as most nearly related to the Antilocapridæ.

sī-vạ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Siva*, 1, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Antilopidæ or Sivatheridæ, with one species, *Sivatherium giganteum*, discovered by Falconer and Cautley in the Sivalik Hills. [SIVALIK-STRATA.] It must have been far larger than any living Ruminant, for the skull was nearly as long as that of an elephant. Dr. Falconer (*Palæont. Notes*, ed. Murchison), considered that it connected the Ruminantia with the Pachydermata. It had two pairs of horns; the anterior pair simple, the posterior possessing two snags or branches. [BRAMATHERIUM.] (See extract.)



SKULL OF SIVATHERIUM.

"That the *Sivatherium* had a huge long proboscis, tactile and prehensile, as in the Elephant, or, to a lessened extent, as in the Tapir, does not seem to be established. Falconer and Cautley, from the structure of the facial bones, infer as much. The bones of the face of *Sivatherium* and Saiga assimilate closely in pattern, and individually correspond; and, as in the latter we have a soft, flabby, enlarged, patulous nostril of moderate dimension, it follows, as a matter of probability, that the same existed in the former, as in the Elk and others. For it is to be borne in mind, when we attribute a pachyderm's trunk to the *Sivatherium*, that the animal had large, heavy horns occipital and pre-frontal, a circumstance vastly different from the Elephant and Tapir."—*Dr. Murie*, in *Geol. Mag.*, 1871, p. 442.

sī'-vĕr, *s.* [SYVER.]

* **sĭv'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To simmer.

sĭv'-vẹnṣ, *s.* [SIBBENS.]

sĭx, * **sixe,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *six, siex, syx;* cogn. with Dut. *zes;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *sex;* O. H. Ger. *sehs;* Ger. *sechs;* Fr. *six;* Goth. *saihs;* Russ. *sheste;* Wel. *chwech;* Gael. & Irish *se;* Lat. *sex;* Gr. ἕξ (*hex*); Lith. *szeszi;* Pers. & Sansc. *shash;* Sp. & Port. *seis;* Ital. *sei.*]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting to the sum or number of twice three; one more than five.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number of six, or twice three.

2. A symbol representing such number, as 6 or vi.

¶ (1) *The Six Acts:*

Hist.: 1 Geo. IV., cc. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, & 9, passed in 1819, to suppress seditious meetings and publications. Called also the Gagging Acts.

(2) *The Six Articles:*

Hist.: The popular name for the Act 31 Hen. VIII., c. 14, technically called "An Act for Abolishing Diversity of Opinion." It provided that if any one by word of mouth or in writing denied the real presence, or affirmed that communion in both kinds was necessary, or that priests might marry, or that vows of chastity might be broken, or that private masses should not be used, or that auricular confession was inexpedient, he should be deemed guilty of felony. Called also the Bloody Statute, and the Whip with Six Strings. Repealed by 1 Eliz., c. 1.

* (3) *The Six Clerks in Chancery:*

Law: Six officers who received and filed all proceedings in Chancery, signed office copies, attended court to read the pleadings, &c. The office of the clerks, which was of great antiquity, was abolished by 5 & 6 Vict., c. 103.

(4) *To be at six and seven* or (more commonly) *at sixes and sevens:* To be in a state of disorder or confusion.

"All is uneven,
And everything is left at *six and seven.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

six-banded armadillo, *s.* [POYOU.]

six-belted clear-wing, *s.*

Entom.: *Sesia ichneumoniformis*, a hawk-moth found at Ramsgate, Margate, &c. The larva feeds on *Helleborus fœtidus.*

six-gilled shark, *s.* [NOTIDANUS.]

six-o'-clock flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* Named from the early closing of the flowers. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Six-principle Baptists, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: An American sect of Baptists, claiming descent from the original settlement of Roger Williams at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1630. The Six Principles from which they derive their name, are Repentance from dead works, Faith towards God, the Doctrine of Baptism, Laying on of Hands, Resurrection of the Dead, and Eternal Judgment (Heb. v. 1–3).

six-shafted bird of paradise, *s.*

Ornith.: *Parotia sexpennis.* Called also the Six-plumed Bird of Paradise. [PAROTIA.]

six-shooter, *s.* A colloquial name for a six-chambered revolver.

six-spot burnet-moth, *s.* [BURNET-MOTH.]

six-striped rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua umbrosa.*

six, *s.* [See compound.]

Six's thermometer, *s.*

Physics: A form of thermometer invented by Six in 1782, which regulated the maximum and minimum temperature occurring between observations. It has since been modified by Dr. Miller and Mr. Cassella. [THERMOMETER.]

sĭx′-āin, *s.* [Fr.] A stanza of six verses.

sĭxe, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: Gmelin's name for propylene, from containing six atoms of hydrogen.

sĭx′-fōld, *a.* [Eng. *six*, and *fold.*] Six times repeated; six times as many or as much.

sĭx′-pĕnce, *s.* [Eng. *six*, and *pence.*]

1. An English silver coin of the value of six pennies, or half a shilling.

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

sĭx′-pĕn-nȳ, *a.* [Eng. *six*, and *penny.*] Worth sixpence; costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny* loaf.

* **sixpenny-strikers,** *s. pl.* Petty footpads. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.)

sĭx′-scōre, *a.* [Eng. *six*, and *score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

sĭx′-teēn, *a. & s.* [A.S. *sixtine, sixtýne.*]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting to six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The sum of six and ten.

2. A symbol representing such number: as, 16 or xvi.

sĭx′-teēn-mō, *s.* [SEXTO-DECIMO.]

sĭx′-teēnth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sixteen; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next in order after the fifteenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

2. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

2. *Music:* The replicate of the ninth; an interval consisting of two octaves and a second.

sĭxth, * **sixte,** * **sexte,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *sixta.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next in order after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

2. Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sixth part; one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.

2. *Music:* A hexachord; an interval of two kinds: the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, consisting of four tones and a major semitone.

¶ *Chord of the sixth:*

Music: The first inversion of the common chord; it consists of a note with its minor third and minor sixth.

sĭxth′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sixth; -ly.*] In the sixth place.

"*Sixthly*, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants."—*Bacon.*

sĭx′-tĭ-ęth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sixty; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming next after the fifty-ninth; the ordinal of sixty.

2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As subst.:* One of sixty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

sĭx′-tȳ, *a. & s.* [A.S. *sixtig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ten times six.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One sum of ten times six.

2. A symbol representing such number, as 60 or lx.

sixty-fold, *a.* Sixty times as much or as great.

sīz′-ą-ble, sīze′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *size* (1); *-able.*]

1. Of considerable size or bulk.

"Yearlings, which in three years have grown into *sizeable* jack."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size or bulk.

"He should be purged, sweated, vomited and starved till he come to a *sizable* bulk."—*Arbuthnot.*

sīz′-ąr, * **sīz′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (1); *-ar.*] One of a class of students in the universities of Cambridge and Dublin who pay lower fees than the ordinary students, being pecuniarily assisted by the benefactions of founders or other charitable persons. They had formerly to perform certain menial offices, but these are not now required of them. The corresponding term at Oxford is Servitor (q.v.).

sīz′-ąr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sizar; -ship.*] The position or standing of a sizar.

sīze (1), * **sīse,** *s.* [A shortened form of *assize* or *assise*, the usual word for an allowance or settled portion of bread, &c., doled out for a particular price or given to a dependent. The assize of bread or fuel was the ordinance for the sale of bread or fuel, laying down price, length, weight, thickness, &c. Hence *size* came to mean dimension, magnitude, &c., generally, as at present. (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. A settled allowance or quantity.

"To scant my *sizes.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

* 2. A farthing's worth of bread or drink, which scholars at Cambridge had at the buttery. (*Blount.*)

* 3. (*Pl.*): Assize, assizes. (*Beaum. & Fletcher.*)

4. Extent of volume or surface; dimensions, whether great or small; comparative magnitude; bulk. (*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iv. 5.)

5. A conventional relative measurement of dimension, applied to various articles, as gloves, boots, shoes, hats, &c.

* 6. Measure, in a figurative sense; amount, form.

"In clamours of all *sizes.*"
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 21.

* 7. Condition as to standing, position in society, rank, character, or the like.

"They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower *size* of people."—*Swift.*

8. A gauge for measuring; specif., an instrument for measuring pearls. A number of perforated gauges are fastened together by a rivet at one end.

¶ *Size* is a general term, including all manner of dimension or measurement; *magnitude* is employed in science or in an abstract sense to denote some specific measurement; *greatness* is applied in the same sense to objects in general. *Size* is indefinite; *magnitude* and *greatness* always suppose something great, and *bulk* denotes a considerable degree of greatness. (*Crabb.*)

size-roll, *s.* A small piece of parchment added to some part of a roll or record.

size-stick, *s.* The shoemaker's measuring-stick to determine the length of feet.

sīze (2), **syse,** *s.* [Ital. *sisa*, an abbrev. of *assisa* = size, an assize or session. *Size* (1) and *size* (2) are thus essentially the same word. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A gelatinous solution made by boiling the skin and membraneous tissues of animals to a jelly, and used by painters, paper-makers, and in many other trades. [ISINGLASS, GLUE.]

2. Anything resembling size in being glutinous and viscid; specif., a thick, tenacious kind of varnish used by gilders; gold-size.

II. *Pathol., &c.:* [BUFFY-COAT.]

size-box, *s.*

Ropemaking: A box through which cordage is drawn in the process of sizing.

sīze (1), *v.t. & i.* [SIZE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To fix or determine the standard of.

¶ *To size up:* To form an estimate or opinion of (a person or thing).

2. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; specif., to take the size of soldiers with the view of placing them in the ranks according to their sizes; to arrange according to sizes or statures.

* 3. To swell; to increase the size or bulk of.

"To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, ii. 1.

4. *Mining:* To sort or separate, as ore, or the finer from the coarser parts of metal, by sifting through a wire sieve.

B. *Intrans.:* At Cambridge University, to order food or drink from the buttery, in addition to the regular commons. [BATTEL.]

¶ *To size up to:* To prove equal to (a situation or emergency, &c.).

sīze (2), *v.t.* [SIZE (2), *s.*] To cover with size; to prepare with size.

sīze′-ą-ble, *a.* [SIZABLE.]

sīzed, *a.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (1); *-ed.*] Having a particular size or magnitude. Now used only in compounds, as middle-*sized*, large-*sized*, medium-*sized*, &c.

sĭz′-ęl, *s.* [SCISSEL.]

sĭz′-ẽr, *s.* [SIZAR.]

* 1. A sizar (q.v.).

2. A machine of perforated plates to sort articles of varying sizes, as the coffee-*sizers* of Ceylon and Rio.

3. A gange, as the bullet-*sizer*, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

* **sĭz′-ẽrs,** *s. pl.* [SCISSORS.]

* **sīz′-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sizy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sizy; glutinousness, viscosity.

"Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood."—*Arbuthnot.*

sīz′-ĭng (1), *s.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (1); *-ing.*]

1. The act or process of adjusting or

arranging according to size; specif., the act of sorting ore, &c., into grades according to size.

2. *Cambridge University:* Food or drink ordered by a student from the buttery; a size.

sizing-cistern, *s.* A form of ore-separator which acts upon the metalliferous slime from the stamping-mill.

sĭz'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (2); *-ing.*]

1. The act or process of covering with size.

2. The glutinous material used in such operation; size.

sizing-machine, *s.* An apparatus for sizing cotton warp-threads.

* **sīz'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (2); *-y.*] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous, viscous, ropy; adhesive like size.

"The blood let the first time florid; after a second time *sizy.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Diet,* ch. iv.

sĭ-zȳg'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SYZYGIUM.]

sĭz'-zle, *v.i.* [A frequent. of *siss* (q.v.).] To dry or shrivel up with a hissing noise by the action of fire. (*Prov. & Amer.*)

"To test whether the fat is hot enough, when the *sizzling* has ceased for a minute or two, and the smoke begins to appear, drop a small square of bread into it."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1880, p. 733.

sĭz'-zle, *s.* [SIZZLE, *v.*] A hissing noise.

skăd'-dle, *a. & s.* [From *scath* = hurt.]

A. *As adj.:* Hurtful, mischievous. (*Prov.*)

B. *As subst.:* Hurt, damage, mischief. (*Prov.*)

skăd'-dŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The embryo of a bee.

* **skaf-faut,** * **skaf-fold,** *s.* [SCAFFOLD.]

skāil, skāle, *v.t. & i.* [SCALE, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To disperse, to scatter, to spill. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To separate, to disperse, as the members of an assembly.

skāin (1), * **skeane, skene, skêin,** * **skayne,** *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *sgian* = a knife; Wel. *ysgien* = a slicer, a scimitar.] A dagger, a knife.

"He, or any man else, that is disposed to mischief or villany, may under his mantle goe privily armed without suspicion of any, carry his head-peece, his *skean,* or pistol if he please."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

skāin (2), *s.* [SKEIN.]

* **skāinş'-māte,** *s.* [Eng. *skain* (1), and *mate.*] A comrade or brother in arms.

"I am none of his *skainsmates.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

skāith, *s.* [SCATH.] Hurt, damage.

skâld, *s.* [SCALD.]

skâll, *v.t.* [SCALE, *v.*] To climb.

skar, skär, *v.i.* [SCARE, *v.*] To take flight; to be scared. (*Scotch.*)

skar, skär, *a. & s.* [SKAR, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Scared, frightened.

B. *As subst.:* Fright, scare.

skart, scart, *v.t.* [SCRAT, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

skart, scart, *s.* [SKART, *v.*] A scratch. (*Scotch.*)

skat, *s.* [SCAT.]

skāte (1), * **scate,** * **skeat,** *s.* [Icel. *skata;* Norw. *skata,* from Lat. *squatus, squatina* = a skate.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of any individual of a section of the genus Raja (q.v.), differing from the Rays proper in having a long pointed snout. [RAY (3).] Numerous species occur on the coast of the United States. Of these may be named *Raja erinacea,* the Tobacco-box Skate; *R. eglantena,* the Briar Skate; *R. lævis,* the Smooth or Barndoor Skate. These are Atlantic coast fishes; the Pacific coast has *R. inornata* and *R. binoculata,* the latter a large species which attains a length of six feet. Europe also possesses a number of species, of which *R. marginata,* the White Skate, is frequently eight feet long. *R. batis,* the True Skate, also attains a large size. *R. vomer,* the Long-nosed Skate, has its snout exceedingly prolonged. Skates are voracious fishes, feeding along the bottom. They are often caught as food fishes in European waters, large numbers being brought to market by the trawlers. The greatly expanded pectoral fins are eaten. The flesh is apt to be coarse.

"The yawl, which had been left upon the shoal, returned with three turtles and a large *skeat.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

skate barrows, *s. pl.* [SEA-PURSES.]

skate-sucker, *s.* [PONTOBDELLA.]

skāte (2), * **scheets,** * **skeates,** * **scate,** *s.* [Prop. *skates* (s.), with a pl. *skateses,* from Dut. *schaatsen* = skates.] A contrivance consisting of a steel runner or ridge fixed either to a wooden sole with straps and buckles or laces, attached to fasten it to the boot, or to a light iron framework having clamps or other means of attachment to the boot, and used to enable a person to propel himself along the ice. [ROLLER-SKATE.]

skāte (3), *s.* A condition of partial intoxication; also, a worn-out race-horse. (*U.S. Slang.*)

skāte, *v.i.* [SKATE (2), *s.*] To slide or move along the ice on skates.

"A Dutchman *skating* upon the Ice."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

skāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *skat(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who skates.

skāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SKATE, *v.*]

skating-rink, *s.* The same as RINK, *s.,* 2.

skāyle, *s.* [KAYLE.] A skittle, a ninepin.

skēan, skeēn, *s.* [SKAIN (1), *s.*] A long knife or short sword used by the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland.

"A long knife called a *skean.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

skean-dhu, *s.* A knife worn by Highlanders when in full costume, stuck in the stocking.

* **skē'-ăt,** *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed **star,** β Pegasi.

skĕ-dăd'-dle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *scud.*] To betake one's self hurriedly to flight; to run away as in a panic; to fly in terror. (A word of American origin.)

skeēd, *s.* [SKID.]

skeēl (1), *s.* [SKILL.] (*Scotch.*)

skeēl (2), *s.* [Allied to *scale* and *shell.*] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. (*Scotch.*)

skeēl'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *skeel* (1); *-y.*] Skilful, cunning.

"It wad hae taen a *skeely* man to hae squared wi' her."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxix.

skeēn, *s.* [SKEAN.]

skeēr, *v.t.* [SCARE, *v.*] To frighten. (*Amer. colloq.*)

"'I seen they was mighty *skeered,*' said he, 'and took me for the devil or some other sea varmint.'"—*Scribner's Magazine,* Jan., 1880, p. 332.

skeēr'-ȳ, skēar'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *skeer; -y.*] Scared, afraid. (*Prov.*)

"Women get *skeary,* and desperate afraid of being compromised."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down,* ch. xi.

skeēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A scoop used for throwing water on the sails and decks.

skĕg, *s.* [Icel. *skegg* = a beard, the beak or cutwater of a ship.]

1. *Naut.:* A knee which unites and braces the stern-post and keel of a boat.

"It is protected by a *skeg,* or depressed convex projection of wood and copper, or copper alone."—*Century Magazine,* Dec., 1878, p. 601.

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of oats.

* 3. A kind of wild plum.

"That kind of peaches or apricots which bee called tuberes, love better to be graffed either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. x.

skeg-shore, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of several pieces of plank put up endways under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after-part a little at the moment of launching.

skĕg'-gĕr, *s.* [Gael.] (See extract.)

"Little salmons, called *skeggers,* are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea."—*Walton: Angler,* ch. vii.

skēigh, skiēgh (*gh* guttural), *a.* [SHY, *a.*] Proud, nice, high-mettled, skittish, coy.

"When thou an' I were young and *skeigh.*"
Burns: To His Auld Mare.

skêin (1), *s.* [SKAIN (1).]

skêin (2), **skāin,** * **skeyne,** *s.* [Ir. *sgainne* = a flaw, crack, fissure, a skein or clue of thread; O. Fr. *escuigne.*]

1. A shaved split of osier.

2. A flock of wild geese or swans.

"A punt-gun was fired into a *skein* of brent geese and wild swans."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 23, 1886.

3. *Spinning:* A quantity of yarn from the reel, of silk, wool, cotton, or flax. Of cotton it contains eighty threads of fifty-four inches; seventeen skeins make a hank.

"Drew from the reel on the table a snowy *skein* of her spinning." *Longfellow: Miles Standish,* viii.

4. *Vehicle:* A metallic strengthening band or thimble on the wooden arm of an axle. The ordinary skein consists of three straps, let into slots in the arm.

skĕl'-dĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *skellum* (q.v.).] A vagabond, a vagrant.

skĕl'-dĕr, *v.t.* or *i.* [SKELDER, *s.*] To swindle, to trick.

"Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling."
Marmion: Fine Companion, iii. 4.

* **skĕl'-ĕt,** *s.* [SKELETON.] A mummy. (*Holland: Plutarch's Morals; Explan. of Words.*)

* **skĕl'-ĕt-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *skelet(on); -al.*] Of or pertaining to a skeleton.

skĕl-ĕ-tŏl'-ŏ-ǵȳ, *s.* [Eng. *skelet(on); suff. -ology.*]

Med.: The branch of anatomy which treats of the skeleton. (*Dunglison.*)

skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, * **scĕl'-ĕ-tŏn,** *s. & a.* [Gr. σκελετόν (*skeleton*) = a dried body, a mummy, from σκελετός (*skeletos*) = dried up, parched; σκέλλω (*skellō*) = to dry up, to parch.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

* (1) A dried mummy.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts which support anything, but without the appendages.

(4) A very lean or thin person.

(5) An outline, rough draft, or sketch of any kind; the heads and outline of a literary composition.

"The dead carcase or *skeleton* of the old Moschical philosophy, namely the atomical physiology."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* p. 51.

2. *Fig.:* Something annoying, usually kept secret.

"No *skeleton* is allowed to remain peacefully in his cupboard."—*Daily News,* Oct., 1884.

II. *Anat.:* The support or framework of an animal body, in life protecting the central parts of the nervous system, and forming a fulcrum for the limbs. It is made up of different parts—in the human adult of 198 separate bones. The skeleton proper consists of the skull and bones of the trunk, the pectoral and pelvic limbs forming the appendicular skeleton, the whole constituting the interior or endoskeleton. This, when removed from the body for purposes of examination and study, is termed a natural skeleton, if connected by the dried ligaments; an artificial skeleton, if the various bones are joined together by wire; and a disarticulated skeleton, if the bones are separated from each other. In the majority of vertebrates the skeleton is osseous; in some fishes it is cartilaginous, and in the Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) the vertebral column is reduced to a notochord. [CHORDA-DORSALIS.] Owen looks upon the endoskeleton as a whole made up of three parts: the neuroskeleton, the scleroskeleton, and the splanchnoskeleton. (See these words.) In the typical skeleton the axial or chief portion comprises the skull, the vertebral column, the sternum, and the ribs. The anterior or pectoral portion of the appendicular skeleton consists of the humerus, the radius and ulna, and the carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges. The posterior or pelvic portion consists of the femur, the tibia and fibula, the tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges. In the Pinnipedia, Cetacea, and Fishes all four limbs are modified; in Bats and

Birds the pectoral limbs are converted into organs of flight; in the Pythons the pelvic, and in some lizards—*e.g.*, the British Slow-worm—both pelvic and pectoral limbs are rudimentary. [VESTIGE.] There is no endoskeleton in the Invertebrata, though the internal bone of some of the Cephalopoda may foreshadow the neuro-, as the phragmacone foreshadows the splanchnoskeleton. The armadillo, crocodile, and the sturgeon among Vertebrates, and the crab and lobster among Invertebrates, are familiar examples of animals furnished with an exo- or dermoskeleton (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Containing only the heads or outlines: as, a *skeleton* sermon.

¶ *There is a skeleton in every house:* Every house or family has its own peculiar trouble or annoyance. The expression probably arose from a secret murder being made known by the accidental discovery of the skeleton of the murdered person.

Skeleton-Army, *s.* An organization framed to dispute with the Salvation Army (q.v.) the possession of the streets. It was soon broken up.

skeleton-bill, *s.* A signed blank-paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterwards written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.

skeleton-frame, *s.*

Spinning: A kind of frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

skeleton-key, *s.* A key of skeleton form, a large portion of the web being removed to adapt it to avoid the wards and impediments in a lock.

skeleton-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A plough in which the parts bearing against the soil are made in skeleton form to lessen friction.

skeleton-proof, *s.*

Engr.: A proof of print or engraving with the inscription outlined in hair strokes only, such proofs being earlier than those having the inscription in ordinary letters.

skeleton-regiment, *s.*

Mil.: A regiment, the officers, &c., of which are kept up after the men are disbanded, with a view to future service.

skeleton-screw, *s.*

Zool.: Caprella linearis. Called also Spectre Shrimp, and Skeleton shrimp.

skeleton-shrimp, *s.* [SKELETON-SCREW.]

skeleton-suit, *s.* A suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and a pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

***skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn,** *v.t.* [SKELETON, *s.*]

1. To skeletonize.
2. To draft in outline.

"He *skeletons* his act, then clothes it with language, adorns its situations, and finally works in his climax."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Nov. 26, 1883.

***skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *skeleton; -ize.*] To form into a skeleton; to make a skeleton of.

skĕl'-lŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *sgailc.*]

1. A shrill cry.
2. Wild mustard; charlock (q.v.).

skĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Dan. *skielm* = a rogue, a knave; Dut. & Ger. *schelm.*] A worthless fellow, a scoundrel. (*Scotch.*)

"She tauld thee weel thou was a *skellum,*
A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

skĕl'-lȳ, *v.i.* [Dan. *skele;* Sw. *skela.*] To squint. (*Scotch.*)

"'It is the very man!' said Bothwell; '*skellies* fearfully with one eye!'"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. iv.

skĕl'-lȳ, *s. & a.* [SKELLY, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A squint.

B. *As adj.:* Squinting.

skĕl'-lȳ, *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"The Chub is the *Skelly* of the waters of Cumberland, so called on account of the large size of its scales."—*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3rd), i. 421.

skĕlp, *v.t.* [Gael. *sgealp.*] To strike, to slap. (*Scotch.*)

"To *skelp* an' scaud poor dogs like me."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

skĕlp (1), *s.* [Gael. *sgealp.*]

1. A blow, a slap.
2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. (*Scotch.*)

skĕlp (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A strip of iron which is bent and welded into a tube to form a gun-barrel, or pipe.

skĕn, *v.i.* [Cf. Sw. *skela* = to squint, *skelning* = squinting.] To squint. (*Prov.*)

skē'-nĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Skene, of Aberdeen, a contemporary of Linnæus.]

Zool.: A genus of Littorinidæ, made by Tate the type of a family Skeneidæ. Shell minute, orbicular, few whorled; peristome continuous, entire, round; operculum paucispiral. Number of species doubtful. Distribution, Norway and Britain, &c. Found under stones at low water. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

skē-nē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *skene(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [SKENEA.]

† skē-nō'-tō-ką, *s. pl.* [Gr. σκηνωτής (*skēnōtēs*) = a comrade in a tent.]

Zool.: The Sertularida. (*Carus.*)

skĕp, *s.* [A.S. *scep, sceop* = a basket, a chest; Icel. *skeppa, skjappa.*]

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

"The *skeps* . . . are then loaded."—*Daily Chronicle,* Oct. 19, 1885.

2. A bee-hive. (*Scotch.*)

"But I'm thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxii.

skĕp'-tĭc, skĕp'-tĭc-ąl, &c. [SCEPTIC, &c.]

skĕr'-rȳ, *s.* [Icel. *sker;* Dan. *skar, skiar.*] [SCAR (1), *s.*] A rocky island, an insulated rock, a reef.

"The cautious helmsman gives its *skerries* and wave-lashed cliffs as wide a berth as he conveniently can."—*Standard,* Oct. 13, 1885.

skĕtçh, *s.* [Dut. *schets* = a draught, model, sketch, from Lat. *schedium* = an extemporaneous poem, from Gr. σχέδιος (*schedios*) = sudden, off-hand, near, from σχεδόν (*schedon*) = near, hard by; Ital. *schizzo* = a rough draught of anything; Ger. *skizze* = a sketch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An outline or general delineation of anything; a first or rough draught of a plan or design.

2. *Art:*

(1) The first embodiment of an artist's idea in modelling clay, canvas, or paper, from which he intends to produce a more finished performance.

(2) A copy from nature only, sufficiently finished for the artist to secure materials for a picture; an outline of a building or street-view; a transcript of the human figure in pencil or chalk, with simple shades only, or a rough draught of the same in colours.

"The memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

3. *Music:*

(1) A short movement, usually for the pianoforte, deriving its name from its descriptive character, or the slightness of its construction.

(2) The tentative treatment of a subject, to be afterwards fully worked out.

"The *sketches* are in the key of C."—*Grove: Dict. Music,* iii. 527.

sketch-book, *s.*

1. A book formed of drawing-paper, and used for sketching in.

2. A collection of slight descriptions of people or places: as, Washington Irving's *Sketch-book.*

skĕtçh, *v.t. & i.* [SKETCH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a sketch of; to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught or drawing.

"The method of Reubens was to *sketch* his compositions in colours."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting,* Note 11.

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; to describe roughly.

"He *sketched* a most attractive plan of camping out."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Aug., 1877, p. 488.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise sketching.

skĕtçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sketch,* v.; *-er.*] One who sketches.

"The woods and the waters were indeed the same that now swarm every autumn with admiring gazers and *sketchers.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

skĕtçh'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sketchy; -ly.*] In a sketchy manner.

"The authoress writes too *sketchily* at times."—*Daily Chronicle,* Oct. 10, 1885.

skĕtçh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sketchy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sketchy.

skĕtçh'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *sketch; -y.*] Possessing the characteristics of a sketch; not elaborated; slim or slight in execution; not finished.

"The *sketchy* freedom which varies the accustomed elaboration of detail."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 3, 1885.

skew (ew as ū), *skūe, *a., adv., & s.* [Cf. Dan. *skiev* = oblique; *skieve* = to slope, to deviate; Sw. *skef* = oblique; *skefva* = to skew; Dut. *scheef* = oblique; Ger. *schief;* O. H. Ger. *sciuhen* = to avoid, get out of the way; Ger. *scheuen* = to shun, to avoid; M. H. Ger. *schiech, schich;* Ger. *scheu* = shy, timid.]

A. *As adj.:* Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side.

"This *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing."—*Bentley: Sermons,* No. viii.

B. *As adv.:* Obliquely, askew, awry.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A sidelong glance.

"A *skew* unto our own names."—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 9.

2. A piebald horse. (*Prov.*)

II. *Arch.:* The sloping top of a buttress where it slants off into a wall; the coping of a gable; a stone built into the bottom of a gable or other similar position, to support the coping above; a summer-stone, a skew-corbel.

skew-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch, in which the front is oblique with the face of the abutment, instead of being at right angles thereto.

skew-back, *s.*

Architecture:

1. The upper course of an abutment which receives the spring of an arch; an impost.

2. A bedding-stone.

SKEW BRIDGE.

skew-bridge, *s.*

Arch.: A bridge having an oblique arch or arches with spiral courses.

skew-chisel, *s.*

1. A chisel for wood working or turning, having the basil on both sides and an oblique edge.

2. A carver's chisel, whose shank is bent to allow the edge to reach a sunk surface.

skew-corbel, skew-put, *s.*

Arch.: The same as SKEW, *s.*, II.

skew-fillet, *s.*

Arch.: A fillet nailed on a roof along the gable coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.

skew-gearing, *s.* Cog-wheels with teeth placed obliquely, so as to slide into each other and avoid clashing.

skew-plane, *s.*

Join.: A plane in which the mouth of the plane and the edge of the iron lie obliquely across the face.

skew-put, *s.* [SKEW-CORBEL.]

skew-table, *s.*

Arch.: A course of skews.

"*Skew-table* was probably the course of stone weathered, or sloped on the top, placed as a coping to the wall. It may, perhaps, have been applied to the sloping tabling, commonly used in mediæval architecture over the gable ends of roofs, where they abut against higher buildings . . . or it may be a racking coping formed of solid blocks, with horizontal joints, and built into the walling."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

skew-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A form of wheel used to transmit

a uniform velocity ratio between two axes which are neither parallel nor intersecting.

***skew** (ew as ū), ***skewe**, ***skue**, *v.i. & t.* [SKEW, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk obliquely or sideways.

2. To start aside, as a horse; to shy.

3. To look obliquely: hence, to look slightingly, suspiciously, or uncharitably.

"Our service Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at." *Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject*, ii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To give an oblique position to; to put askew.

2. To shape or form in an oblique manner.

"Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed."—1 *Kings* vi. 4. (Margin.)

3. To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew'-bâld (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *skew*, and *bald.*] Piebald. (Said of horses.) Properly piebald means spotted with white and black, skewbald spotted with white and any other color than black.

skew'-ẽr (ew as ū), *s.* [A variant of Prov. *skiver* = a skewer. *Skiver* is an older form of *shiver* (q.v.).]

1. A spindle-shaped piece of wood or metal inserted into meat, to hold the layers of muscle or muscle and fat together.

2. A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a shelf or bar in the creel.

skewer-wood, skiver-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for *Euonymus europæus* and *Cornus sanguinea*, used for making butchers' skewers.

skew'-ẽr (ew as ū), *v.t.* [SKEWER, *s.*] To fasten with a skewer or skewers; to pierce or transfix as with a skewer.

skī'-a-grăph, sçī'-a-grăph, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *graphō* = to draw.] A shadow-picture (q.v.). [SCIAGRAPHY, *s.*, 4.]

skī-ăg'-răph-ẽr, *s.* One who practices or is proficient in the art of skiagraphy.

skī-ăg'-răph-ȳ, *s.* The art and process of producing skiagraphs.

skī'-a-scōpe, sçī'-a-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *skopeō* = to see, to observe.] An instrument consisting essentially of an actinically darkened tube or box, having at one end a fluorescent screen upon which shadow-pictures may be projected from without, thus becoming immediately visible to the observer looking within (see illustration opposite page 4033). [ROENTGEN'S METHOD.] A similar instrument, designed by Edison, has been termed by him a fluoroscope (q.v.).

skĭd, *s.* [Icel. *skidh*; a billet of wood, a kind of snow-shoe; Sw. *skid* = a kind of skate; A.S. *scide* = a billet of wood, a shide; Ger. *scheit* = a log, a billet of wood.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chain with a shoe to drag a wheel of a carriage or wagon, and prevent it from revolving in descending a hill; a skid-pan.

"A portion of the harness broke, through the omission to apply the *skid*." —*Daily News*, Aug. 4, 1886.

2. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object.

3. Slanting timbers forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from a truck or wagon.

4. Timbers resting on blocks on which a structure is built, such as a boat.

5. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, &c.

6. A drag of any sort.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* An iron brake-piece in a crane.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden.

(2) One of a pair of timbers in the waist, to support the larger boats when aboard.

(3) Timbers acting as fenders against a ship's side when raising or lowering heavy bodies inboard or overboard.

3. *Ordn.:* An oaken timber six feet long by eight inches square, used for the temporary support of a cannon. These and the other implements are all made to given sizes for more convenient use and transportation together. Skids of cast-iron are generally used in arsenals.

skid-pan, *s.* The same as SKID, *s.*, I. 1.

skĭd (1), *v.t. & i.* [SKID, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place on a skid or skids.

2. To support with skids.

3. To put a skid or skid-pan on; to lock; to scotch.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To slip along obliquely. (Followed by *with* or *on* before a substantive.)

"The cart *skidded with* the tramway rails."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To revolve rapidly, as the wheel of a locomotive, without biting the rails. To obviate this, the driving-wheels on eight-engines are coupled.

* **skĭd** (2), *v.i.* [SCUT

* **skīe,** *s.* [SKY.]

* **skī'-eȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sky*; *-ey.*] Like the sky; skyey.

skĭff, * **skiffe,** *s.* [Fr. *esquif*, from M. H. Ger. *skif*, *schif*; Ger. *schiff* = a ship.]

Naut.: A small flat-bottomed boat, usually without a keel; a small boat generally.

* **skiff,** *v.t.* [SKIFF, *s.*] To pass over in a skiff.

"They have *skift* Torrents." *Shakesp. (?): Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 3.

skĭf'-fliñg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason.: Knocking off the rough corners of ashlar in the preliminary dressing.

skĭl'-dẽr, *v.i.* [SKELDER.] To live by begging or pilfering. (*Scotch.*)

skĭl'-fụ̂l, skĭll'-fụ̂l, * **skĭl'-fụ̂ll,** * **skil-fulle,** *a.* [Eng. *skill*; *-full.*]

1. Having skill; well skilled in any art; hence, dexterous or clever in any manual operation in the arts or professions; expert.

"His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver."—2 *Chronicles* ii. 14.

2. Characterized by or done with skill; clever; indicating skill in the performer: as, a *skilful* performance.

* 3. Cunning, judicious.

"The *skilful* shepherd peel'd me certain wands." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

* 4. Reasonable.

"All that wrought is with a *skilful* thought." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,732.

skĭl'-fụ̂l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *skilful*; *-ly.*] In a skilful, dexterous, or clever manner; dexterously, cleverly, expertly; with skill.

"Their encouragements to merit are more *skilfully* directed."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

skĭl'-fụ̂l-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *skilful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being skilful or possessing skill; dexterity, expertness, cleverness, skill.

skĭll, skil, skile, * **skille,** * **skyl,** * **skyll,** *s.* [Icel. *skil* = distinction, discernment; cogn. with Dan. *skiel* = a separation, a boundary; *skille* = to separate; Sw. *skäl* = reason; *skilja* = to separate. From the same root as *shell*, *scale*, *shilling.*]

* 1. Reason, judgment, discernment, wit, sagacity.

"All the *skill* I have Remembers not these garments." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 7.

* 2. Reason, cause.

"Philip herd that chance, how the Inglis had done, And alle how it bigan, and alle the *skille* why." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 252.

* 3. Reason; reasonable ground for action.

"As it is right and *skil*." *Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.* (Prol.)

4. Familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity, or manipulation, or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; dexterity, expertness, art, aptitude.

* 5. A specific exercise or display of art or ability.

* 6. Any particular art.

"Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **skill-less,** *a.* Inexpert, ignorant.

"How features are abroad, I am *skill-less* of." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

* **skill-thirst,** *s.* Strong desire for knowledge.

"Too curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony." *Sylvester: The Imposture*, 533.

* **skĭll,** *v.t. & i.* [SKILL, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To know; to understand; to be skilled in.

"To *skill* the arts of expressing our mind."—*Barrow.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To discern, to discriminate, to understand; to have discernment or understanding.

"One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant."—*Whitgifte.*

2. To matter, to signify; to be a matter of concern or importance. (In this sense used impersonally.)

"It *skills* not, boots not, step by step to trace His youth through all the mazes of its race." *Byron: Lara*, i. 1.

skĭlled, *a.* [Eng. *skill*; *-ed.*] Having skill or familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity in manipulation or performance; familiar or well acquainted with; expert, dexterous, skilful.

"Whom, *skilled* in fates to come, The sire forwarn'd." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* ii. 1,008.

* **skĭl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *skil(l)*; *-less.*] Destitute of skill; unskilful, unskilled, ignorant, awkward.

"Who ever taught a *skilless* man to teach?" *Sidney: Arcadia*, ii.

skĭl'-lĕt, * **skĕl'-lẹt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escuellette* = a little dish, dimin. from *escuelle* = a dish, from Lat. *scutella* = a salver, dimin. from *scutra*, *scuta* = a tray. *Skillet* and *scuttle* are doublets.] A pan or vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle, used for boiling water, stewing meat or vegetables, &c.

"Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool, *Skillet* and old carved chest, from public sale." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 402.

* **skĭll'-fụ̂l,** *a.* [SKILFUL.]

skĭl-lĭ-ga-leē', skĭl-lĭ-gō-leē', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of poor, thin, watery broth or soup, sometimes composed of oatmeal and water in which meal has been boiled; thin watery porridge served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.; a dish made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the navy.

skĭll'-ĭñg (1), *s.* [Prob. connected with *shealing* or *sheiling.*] A bay of a barn or a slight addition to a cottage.

skĭll'-ĭñg (2), *s.* [SCHILLING.]

skĭl'-lȳ, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of skilligalee (q.v.).

skĭm, *s.* [SKIM, *v.*] Scum; the thick matter which forms on the surface of a liquid.

skim-coulter plough, *s.* A plough having a small share in advance of the main one, the object being to pare and turn into the furrow the surface herbage and manure, so that the main furrow-slice may cover it over entirely.

skim-milk, *s.*

Chem.: Milk from which the excess of cream has been extracted. It is a light and digestible food, but its composition varies according to the extent to which the cream has risen and been removed.

"Cheese was brought; says Slouch, This e'en shall roll; This is *skim-milk*, and therefore it shall go." *King.*

skĭm, * **skym,** *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *scum* (q.v.); Dan. *skumme* = to skim, from *skum* = scum; Sw. *skumma mjölk* = to skim milk; *skum* = scum; Irish *sgemim* = to skim; *sgeim* = foam, scum; Ger. *schäumen* = to skim, from *schaum* = scum.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To clear the scum from; to clear, as liquid, from a substance floating on it by means of an instrument which passes under the substance and along the liquid.

"Each with a mess of pottage and *skimmed* milk." *Wordsworth: Michael.*

2. To take off by skimming.

"*Skimming* them [locusts] from off the water with little nets."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

3. To pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly and rapidly; to graze.

"The horse as wanton, and almost as fleet, That *skims* the spacious meadow at full speed." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 33.

4. To glance over slightly or superficially.

"To read, or at all events to *skim*, the voluminous utterances of rival statesmen."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pass lightly and rapidly; to glide along in an even, smooth course.

"Embarked his men, and *skimmed* along the sea."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,244.

2. To glide along near the surface; to brush along.

"Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th unbending corn, and *skims* along the main."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 368.

3. To hasten over superficially and without attention.

"They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it."—*Watts*

*** skĭm'-ble-scăm-ble, * skĭm'-ble-skăm-ble,** *a. & adv.* [A reduplication of *scamble* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Wandering, rambling, disconnected, wild.

"A clip-winged griffin, and a moulten raven,
A conching lion, and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

B. *As adv.:* In a confused or rambling manner.

*** skĭm'-ĭng-tŏn, * skĭm'-ĭ-trȳ,** *s.* [SKIMMINGTON.]

skĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *skim*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which skims; specifically—

1. A perforated ladle or flat dish with a handle for taking the scum from a boiling solution, or from the water in which an object is boiled.

2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student.

"There are different degrees of *skimmers*; first, he who goes *no* farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c."—*Shelton: Deism Revealed*, dial. 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A stiff bar of iron, the end of which for a few inches is flattened and curved slightly. It is used at the time of pouring, to keep back the slag.

2. *Ornith.:* The popular name of any species of Rhynchops (q.v.), from their habit of skimming along the surface of the sea in search of food. They are also called Scissor-bills, from the fact that their bills are well adapted for cutting or scooping, the lower mandible being much longer and rather flatter than the upper, and shutting into it like the blade of a clasp-knife into its handle. The best known species is *Rhynchops nigra*, the Common Skimmer, Cut-water, Shear-bill, or Black Skimmer, found on the coast of America and part of Africa, about twenty inches long, dark brown on the top of head and upper surface, with a bar of white across the wings, and the under surface white. It breeds on marshes and sandy islands, laying three white eggs with ash-colonred spots.

*** skĭm'-mĕr-tŏn,** *s.* [SKIMMINGTON.]

skĭm'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Japanese *skimmi* = a hurtful fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ or of Aurantiaceæ (*Treas. of Bot.*), of Rutaceæ (*Prof. Watt*). Calyx four-parted, persistent; petals four; stamens four; disk fleshy, four-lobed; seed, a drupe with four one-seeded stones. *Skimmia Laureola* is a very fragrant Himalayan shrub, the leaves of which are burnt for incense or are eaten by the hill people.

skĭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SKIM, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who skims.

2. That which is removed by skimming from the surface of a liquid; scum. (Usually in the plural.)

"They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

skĭm'-mĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *skimming*; *-ly.*] In a skimming manner; by gliding along the surface.

skĭm'-mĭng-tŏn, * skĭm'-mĕr-tŏn, * skĭm'-ĭng-tŏn, * skĭm'-ĭ-trȳ, *adv. & s.* [See def. A.]

A. *As adv.:* A word of unknown origin, but probably the name of some notorious scold; used only in the phrase, *To ride skimmington*, or *to ride the skimmington*, a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who allowed himself to be henpecked. The man rode behind the woman, with his face to the horse's tail. The man held a distaff, and the woman beat him about the head and face with a ladle. As the procession passed a house where a woman was paramount, each person gave the threshold a sweep.

B. *As subst.:* A row, a disturbance.

"There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 289.

skĭmp, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skamr, skamt* = short; *skemma* = to shorten.] Scanty, niggardly, insufficient.

skĭmp, *v.t. & i.* [SKIMP, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To treat in a niggardly, scanty manner; to scrimp.

"When *skimped* and cut with economy they are simply horrible."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To be parsimonious or niggardly; to save. (*Prov.*)

† skĭmp'-ĭng, *a.* [SKIMP, *a.*] Insufficient; scant, done in an unworkmanlike manner, from want of time, proper materials, or sufficient care.

"The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretension."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 444.

*** skĭmp'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *skimping*; *-ly.*] In a skimping manner; parsimoniously.

"All things less *skimpingly* dealt out."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

skĭn, * skinne, * skyn, * skynne, *s.* [Icel. *skinn*; A.S. *scinn*; cogn. with Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*; Ger. *schinden* = to skin; O. H. Ger. *scintan, scindan*; Welsh *cen* = skin, peel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

(2) A hide, a pelt; the skin of an animal stripped off the body, whether green, dry, or tanned. In commercial language the term skin is applied to those pelts as of calves, sheep, deer, goats, lambs, &c., which, when prepared, are used for the lighter uses of bookbinding, the manufacture of gloves, parchment, &c.; while the term hide is applied to those which are tanned and used for stronger and heavier purposes, as for boots, harness, belts for machinery, &c.

"A lamentable thing, that of the *skin* of an innocent lamb should be made parchment"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

(3) The hide of an animal still retaining its shape, and used as a vessel for containing liquids.

(4) Any external covering resembling skin in appearance; a membranous substance formed or attached to a surface.

2. *Fig.:* The body, the person.

"We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The integument everywhere surrounding the body. It consists of an outer layer called the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin, and an inner one, the *cutis vera*, the *cutis*, or the *corium*. These constitute the proper skin. Under them is a third layer, called the subcutaneous cellular tissue, considered also as pertaining to the skin when that word is used in its most comprehensive sense. In man the skin is more or less covered with scattered hairs; in some lower mammals the hairs are much more dense; in birds they are replaced by feathers, and in reptiles and fishes by scales, or, in some cases, by plates; the typical Amphibia have a naked skin. An integument homologous with the skin exists in the Invertebrates.

2. *Physiol.:* The skin acts as a protection to the organs below. It is also a vast excretory system, sending out a large amount of perspiration (q.v.) through the sudoriferous glands. To a small extent it is also an absorbent of fluids from without.

† 3. *Bot.:* The epidermis of a plant or of a fruit.

4. *Naut.:* That part of a sail when furled which remains outside and covers the whole. *To furl with a smooth skin*, or *skin the sail up in the bunt*, is to turn the skin well up, so as to cover the sail neatly.

5. *Shipbuild.:* The casing covering the ribs of a ship. When this is of iron it consists of plates laid in alternate inside and outside strakes.

skin-bound, *a.* A term applied to a state in which the skin appears to be drawn tightly over the flesh.

Skin-bound disease:

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

skin-diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Diseases affecting the skin. Some are of a trifling character, others are symptomatic of grave internal derangements, and are difficult to cure. Many resemble each other, and mistakes of identification are apt to occur. [DERMATOLOGY.]

skin-eaters, † skin-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Dermestidæ (q.v.).

skin-grafting, *s.*

Surg.: The transplanting of sections of living skin from one portion of the body to another or from one person to another.

skin-wool, *s.* Wool plucked from the dead sheep.

skĭn, *v.t. & i.* [SKIN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip or divest of the skin; to flay, to peel.

"It was unanimously agreed that they should eat their vulture: the bird was accordingly *skinned*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. To cover with, or as with skin; to cover superficially. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"That *skins* the vice o' th' top."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered over with skin: as, A wound *skins* over.

¶ *To skin up a sail in the bunt:* [SKIN, *s.*, II. 4.].

skĭnch, *v.t.* [Cf. *skimp, scrimp, scant*, &c.] To stint, to scrimp; to give short allowance. (*Prov.*)

skĭn'-deēp, *a.* [Eng. *skin*, and *deep.*] Not reaching or penetrating beyond the skin; superficial, slight; not deep.

skĭn'-flint, *s.* [Eng. *skin*, and *flint.*] A very niggardly, stingy person.

skĭn'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *skin*; *-ful(l).*] As much as the skin, *i.e.*, the stomach, will hold.

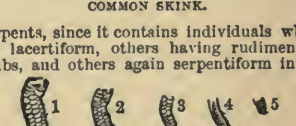
*** skĭnk** (1), *s.* [A.S. *scenc* = drink.] Drink.

skĭnk (2), *** skĭnck,** *s.* [SHANK.] A shin-bone of beef; soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy portions.

"Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made of the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled; jelly also of knuckles of veal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

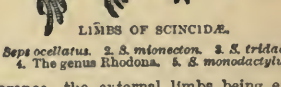
skĭnk (3), **sçĭnk,** *s.* [SCINCUS.]

Zool.: The popular name for *Scincus officinalis* or any individual of the family Scincidæ, considered by some naturalists as forming a connecting link between the Lizards and the



COMMON SKINK.

Serpents, since it contains individuals which are lacertiform, others having rudimentary limbs, and others again serpentiform in ap-



LIMBS OF SCINCIDÆ.

1. *Seps ocellatus.* 2. *S. monecton.* 3. *S. tridactylus.* 4. The genus Rhodona. 5. *S. monodactylus.*

pearance, the external limbs being entirely absent, as in the Slow-worm. The Common Skink is from six to eight inches long, reddish-dun, with darker transverse bands, wedge-shaped head, and four short limbs. [ADDA.]

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